The New-York Times.

VOL. XXV.......NO. 7611. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1876.---TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

A COOLNESS SPRINGING UP BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES MORRISON AND WOOD—EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—THE TREATY WITH CHINA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—It is coming to be understood that a coolness exists between Fernando Wood and Mr. Morrison, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. The former is charged with opposing secretly the new Tariff bill, and with quietly creating, outside the committee, a sentiment of hostility to it. On the other hand, the bill relating to four and a half per cent. bonds, advocated by Secretary Bristow, has been pushed by Mr. Wood without due courtesy to Mr. Morrison, as Chairman, and this bill, too, may not easily get through the committee on that account. In explanation of the difficulty there is a story that Mr. Wood expected to be really the Chairman of the committee, though nominally second upon it, and that he is jealous on account of the growing importance and power of Mr. Morrison. That the feeling between the two is anything but cordial is well known, and possibly the above explanation has truth as a basis. But the chief interest attaching to the quarrel is its influence upon business before the committee. It will probably cause the Tariff bill to be considerably delayed if not entirely suppressed, though Mr. Morrison will use increased efforts to secure action upon it.

Congressman Caulfield, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, to-day spent some time at the department in consultation with the Attorney General. One subject spoken of was the records of prisoners convicted in the Courts of the United States. It seems that no useful records are kept, and if any particular prisoners were inquired of here it could not be told what prison he was in, or whether dead or alive. A record, of course, should be kept in the department, and the Attorney General recommends it. He also recommended a revision of the laws relating to the accounts of Marshals, requiring a settlement every six months. At present Marshals make drafts on the departments, and there is no means of knowing whether there are funds to be drawn upon. The Marshal of Utah has drawn about $30,000, when it is found his accounts are from $7,000 to $10,000 in arrears. The pay of District Attorneys should be regulated by law, with relation to work done, and the system of fees abolished. It is said that the fees charged by the counsel in the whisky cases have been enormous, but are cheerfully paid by the department because of the results accomplished.

A subcommittee of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs have agreed to report adversely the joint resolution requesting the President to take steps to abrogate that portion of the treaty with China which encourages the immigration of Chinese to this country. The introduction of this joint resolution was to have been followed by a bill positively prohibiting the immigration of Chinese to the United States.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE LATE REBELLION—BALANCES IN THE TREASURY—RECEIPTS OF BANK-NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Numerous inquiries were made of Secretary Bristow this morning as to the truth of a telegram sent hence yesterday, and which came back to Washington in printed form to-day, alleging that Senator Conkling had a passionate interview with the Secretary on Thursday, and that at the Cabinet meeting yesterday the President and the Secretary had "high words," the latter "retiring amid excitement," &c. The Secretary informed all inquirers that there was not one word of truth in the statements, and further, that he had not seen Senator Conkling for over a month.

Neither house being in session to-day, large numbers of Congressmen are visiting the Executive Mansion and the several departments on business.

The Secretary of the Southern Historical Society, in replying to Secretary Belknap's letter to him, says: "The people of the South are not only willing, but anxious, that the whole of their official records should be given to the world, and that the future historian should have the opportunity of judging them in the light of those records. Be assured, then, of our hearty co-operation in supplying your department with missing Confederate documents. We will furnish you properly authenticated copies of such as are in our possession, and will assist you in procuring others; it being understood, of course, that your department will afford us similar facilities in the prosecution of our work."

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $11,705,760; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $41,410,000; coin, including $34,694,700 in coin certificates, $73,420,389; outstanding legal tenders, $371,273,140.

The Controller of the Currency to-day authorized the First National Bank of Wilson, N. C., with a capital of $50,000, to commence business.

The Treasurer now holds $361,033,462 to secure the national bank circulation and $18,621,500 to secure public deposits. National bank circulation outstanding, $342,809,036, of which amount $2,100,085 are gold notes.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $413,451 86; for the month to date, $1,559,601 36; for the fiscal year to date, $63,573,749 21. Receipts from customs to-day, $322,127 32; for the month to date, $2,462,728 40; for the fiscal year to date, $89,236,634 32. Treasury shipments of fractional currency and legal tender notes for the week ending to-day, $1,471,365. Receipts of fractional currency, $1,261,290.

The receipts of national bank notes forwarded for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, were as follows:

	1875.	1876.
New-York	$1,892,000	$1,808,000
Boston	302,000	1,381,000
Philadelphia	175,000	99,000
Chicago	99,000	91,000
Cincinnati	95,000	83,000
Miscellaneous	690,000	819,000
Total	$3,253,000	$3,731,000

The receipts to-day were $489,373.

LOUISIANA ELECTION LAW.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—The points of divergence between the two houses of the Legislature on the election laws are thus summarized. The existing Election laws contain a Returning Board clause, approved by Gov. Warmoth, in connection with the election of 1872. The House bill abolishes the Returning Board. The Senate substitute retains the Returning Board, but provides for its reorganization, three members to be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, and two members to be elected by the House. The powers and duties of the board are stringently defined. In cases of alleged violence, intimidation, or bloodshed they are given power to send for persons and papers and compel the attendance of witnesses, and administer oaths, and if after inquiry and examination said Returning Officers, or a majority thereof, shall find or determine that there was not a full, fair, and free election in any such locality, poll, ward, precinct, or parish, for any of the reasons or from any of the causes stated in this section, and that the result of the vote or election in any such locality was materially affected thereby, then in that case they shall not count, compute, or give any effect to any vote or votes cast at any such locality, poll, ward, precinct, or parish, but shall discard and disregard the same in the canvass and compilation of votes cast at said election.

THE VINELAND TRAGEDY.

CONCLUSION OF THE LANDIS TRIAL—THE DEFENDANT FOUND NOT GUILTY.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Feb. 5.—The jury in the Landis case came into court this morning and asked to be discharged on account of there being no possibility of an agreement. The foreman informed Judge Reed that the jury had acquitted the prisoner on the first and second counts of the indictment, but were divided on the remaining one. The Judge sent them out again for further deliberation.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Feb. 5.—At 10 o'clock to-night the court-house bell rang out the notification to all Bridgeton that the jury in the Landis case had agreed upon a verdict, and in a short time an immense throng besieged the building. On the arrival of Judge Reed, the prisoner was brought into court by Sheriff Hampton; he looked pale and anxious. The jury, a moment later, filed into court and took their seats. In reply to the usual question, the foreman, Mr. Proud, said: "We find the defendant not guilty, on the ground of insanity."

THE WHISKY RING TRIALS.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. BABCOCK IN ST. LOUIS—MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL IN THE M'KEE CASE—AN INDIANA SUFFERER.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—Gen. Babcock, George H. Williams, ex-Attorney General; Levi P. Luckey, the President's Private Secretary, and W. O. Avery, arrived here from Washington this morning and took rooms at the Lindell Hotel. Other friends of the accused will arrive to-morrow and for several days to come. Judge Porter, of New-York, of counsel for Gen. Babcock, will probably not reach here till to-morrow or Monday, owing to sickness.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—C. C. Sniffen, Assistant Private Secretary to the President, and Messrs. Loefler and Price, private watchmen, and Simmons, messenger at the Executive Mansion, have left here for St. Louis, having been summoned as witnesses by the Government in the Babcock case.

The counsel for Mr. McKee filed a motion in the United States Circuit Court to-day, for a new trial, on the following grounds: First, because the court admitted illegal and incompetent evidence offered by the prosecution; second, because the court gave the jury erroneous instructions, and erred in its charge to the jury; third, because the verdict is against the law; fourth, because the verdict is against the law and the evidence.

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 5.—Henry C. Jacquess, one of the convicted whisky conspirators who was sentenced to the County Jail, was found insensible in his cell this morning, and is dying in that condition. He was addicted to the use of liquor, and his system broke down under the nervous shock.

SUFFERING MILL OPERATIVES.

THE EFFECTS OF THE SUSPENSION OF THE SEAMLESS CLOTHING MANUFACTURING COMPANY—FOUR HUNDRED EMPLOYES NEARLY DESTITUTE—PROBABLE RESUMPTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MATTEAWAN, Friday, Feb. 4.

The suspension of the Seamless Clothing Manufacturing Company's works has left about four hundred people of this place in a very unfortunate condition. On the day of the suspension the operatives, men, women, and children, were to receive their two weeks' pay, and as some were in want of coal and the actual necessities of life, and relied upon their wages, they must suffer great hardships unless relief is granted them by charitable people or their wages are paid. All the different parts of the works were shut down, except those that it was necessary to run to finish goods that would have been ruined had they been allowed to remain as they were. The company owed the hands wages for the month of January. Pay-days were on the 1st and 15th of each month, but the pay was always two weeks behind time. The amount due the 400 employes thrown out of work is about fourteen thousand dollars. There are said to be on deposit in in the National Bank of Fishkill Landing $3,000, which were intended to be paid to the employes of the company, but no order was received to pay the money to the Cashier and it yet remains on deposit. The pay-roll usually amounted to from $7,000 to $11,000 every two weeks. If the company do not arrange their matters and resume work, one of the greatest losers will be Lyman Robinson, the General Superintendent, who will be out about twenty thousand dollars. He was elected Supervisor last election, and is now the Chairman of the Dutchess County Board of Supervisors. The company was incorporated in 1855 and failed in 1857. At that time John Falconer, one of the largest holders of stock, bought out nearly all of the shares, and has continued to hold them. In 1861 he failed, but obtained extensions from his creditors, and has, it is said, nearly paid up his indebtedness. During the past year $60,000 has been expended by him in improving the works preliminary to the manufacture of Brussels carpets. A new dam lately built cost about forty-five hundred dollars; the extensions to the buildings cost between eight thousand and ten thousand dollars, and the expense for new machinery was about twenty thousand dollars. The serious shrinkage in the California wool operations, which Mr. Falconer has been extensively engaged in, is another cause for the suspension. There has been a constant demand the past year for the articles made at the works, which have been run night and day to fill the orders. Until the suspension the operatives have not failed for the past ten years to receive regularly their pay on the 1st and 15th of every month. It is thought the company will be able to satisfactorily arrange matters with their creditors so that the works may resume operations. The company's paper went to protest on Saturday last. Their liabilities are about four hundred thousand dollars, but the assets are believed to be larger.

THE BOSTON BELFRY MURDER.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—The second trial of H. W. Piper, the sexton accused of the murder of Mabel H. Young in the belfry of the Warren Avenue Church, was closed at noon to-day on the part of the prosecution, and the opening was made by the defense. The feature of the case thus far has been an effort on the part of the prosecution to establish the fact that death could not have been the result of an accident, as the defense sought to prove on a former trial. The evidence of Mrs. Drake, a former witness, was offered in corroboration of F. H. Glover, who testified to seeing Piper jump from the belfry window. Mrs. Drake saw the man in the window, as if about to get out. The opinion is that the prosecution have made a much stronger case than before. The defense rely mainly upon the claim that Piper was unaccounted for only during a period of about five minutes, and therefore could not have committed the crime.

BOILER EXPLOSION IN TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Feb. 5.—A terrible explosion occurred at the Shippers' Cotton Press in this city at a late hour last night. A portion of the boiler, weighing nearly two tons, was carried 250 feet, the roof over that portion of the building was blown off, and the brick walls were broken by the force of the explosion. Two men named Spriggs and Thompson were severely injured, though not fatally. The press was being run on extra time to fill accumulated orders. About thirty men were employed at the time in different parts of the press, and their escape is almost miraculous. The cotton caught fire, but was extinguished promptly on the arrival of the engines. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—The United States Circuit Court to-day granted a temporary injunction restraining the counties along the main line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad from collecting county taxes from that road; but this is not to interfere in any way with suits pending to enforce payment.

KENTUCKY AND THE CENTENNIAL.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 5.—The State Senate has passed a bill appropriating $10,000 for a representation of Kentucky's resources and manufactures at the Centennial Exhibition. The bill then came up in the House, and, contrary to general expectation, was rejected.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE CONTEST—OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION OF THE LOSS OF THE DEUTSCHLAND — THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Sir Henry Halford writes to the London agent of the Associated Press: "I am in communication with the Scottish National Rifle Club, which has accepted the challenge from America to send a separate team, and with the Irish Rifle Association, who still have the matter under consideration. I am endeavoring to obtain their co-operation in sending a British team alone. The Council of the National Rifle Association is so unanimous in its feeling that only a British team should be entered that there is no necessity to call a meeting on the subject. If I fail in inducing Scotland and Ireland to join in the British team, I shall place my resignation as Captain in the hands of the National Rifle Association. I have every reason to believe that England will not be represented by any seperate team."

The official investigation of the loss of the Deutschland has been concluded. The report says the wreck was owing to an error of reckoning, and to the Captain's disregard of the force and direction of the tide. The report praises the discipline maintained aboard the steamer and the conduct of the officers. The boatmen at Harwich and elsewhere are completely exonerated from the charges of cowardice, pillaging, not rendering prompt assistance, &c. The report also recommends that telegraphic communication be established between the light-ships and the shore.

Bell's Life in London of to-day says from the opinions expressed at the meeting on Thursday, there seems no reason to expect that any crew from the Cambridge University will go either to contest the collegiate match or the Centennial Regatta.

The remains of the late John Forster, the author, were deposited in Kensal Green, in the north-western part of London, to-day. It is stated that he bequeathed nearly the whole of his property to Lord Lytton, whose father and Mr. Forster were life-long friends.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

DEPRESSION IN THE MINCING LANE MARKETS—BUSINESS AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE BANK OF RUSSIA.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The depression in the Mincing Lane markets has continued. The prices of some articles show a further weakness. Although sugar is generally about one pound two shillings to three pounds per ton under the low quotation ruling at this season last year there has been no resumption in the demand from the refiners. The coffee market exhibits no change, all the good qualities being readily salable at firm rates. Rice remains inactive. Hops are steady for all descriptions, old and new. Prices are unchanged, but in some instances extreme rates are obtained for choice qualities, owing to scarcity.

Business at the Stock Exchange to-day has been fairly active for Saturday, principally for home railways. The tone of the market on the whole is firm. English funds are steady. Foreign stocks have attracted but little attention, and the alterations in prices are unimportant. The discount demand is only moderate, and the supply of money has increased. The Imperial Bank of Russia has increased its minimum rate of discount to six per cent., and the Bank of Belgium has reduced its rate to three per cent.

The Bank of Russia, in order to avert the crisis menacing the sugar trade in the southern portion of the Empire, has resolved to assist the refiners by an increased accommodation through the St. Petersburg and southern Banks.

TURKEY.

PREMATURE PUBLICATION OF COUNT ANDRASSY'S NOTE.

VIENNA, Feb. 5.—The *Abend Post* of to-day learns from competent authority that it was intended to restrain the publication of Count Andrassy's note in regard to the proposed reforms in the Turkish Provinces until the Sublime Porte's answer was received. By some hitherto unexplained means the Cologne *Gazette* was enabled to publish the document. The *Gazette's* text, however, being essentially inaccurate, the *Abend Post* considers it expedient to give the authentic wording.

GERMANY.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S HEALTH—THE CHANCELLOR'S IDEA OF RECONCILIATION WITH THE CHURCH.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin special this evening contains the following: "Prince Bismarck has sufficiently recovered to drive in the Thier Garten in a close carriage. His Parliamentary soirees will now be resumed." When questioned about Cardinal Hohenlohe's visit to Rome by some Deputies who called upon him, the Chancellor distinctly stated that whatever might be the Cardinal's mission, or whether there be any mission at all, it is not authorized by him. He declared that so long as he remains at the helm it is not the State which will make the first advance toward a reconciliation with the Church.

MARINE DISASTERS.

GOTTENBURG, Feb. 5.—The Danish brig Titania, Capt. Marker, from Philadelphia Dec. 14, has arrived at Tyloen, near this port, derelict.

CARDIFF, Wales, Feb. 5.—The Norwegian bark Stella, Capt. Jacobson, from Baltimore, Md., Jan. 15, arrived here to-day. She encountered a fearful hurricane on the 27th of January. A heavy sea swept over her main deck, breaking two of her boats, forcing down the hatches and carrying away the lower bulwarks on both sides.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5.—The British steam-ship Megantic, Capt. Battersby, which left this port on the 15th of January, for Portland and Baltimore, has returned here, having lost her propeller.

FRANCE.

THE SUBMARINE TUNNEL BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The international committee on the construction of a submarine tunnel between France and England terminated their labors to-day. A complete agreement has been established on all the points under consideration as well as upon the possibility of the undertaking.

BELGIUM.

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

ST. ETIENNE, Feb. 5.—It has been ascertained that there were 216 men in the Jabin mine at the time of the explosion of fire damp. Fifty altogether were rescued alive, and it is feared that all the others perished. Twenty-six dead bodies have been recovered.

A later dispatch says the operations for the rescue of the unfortunate operatives at the Jabin Mine are attended with the greatest difficulties.

FORTUNATE DISCOVERY OF GUNPOWDER ON SHIPBOARD.

ANTWERP, Feb. 5.—To-day's *Opinion d'Anvers* publishes with reserve a rumor that seven packages of gunpowder have been discovered among the coals on board an Antwerp steamer having 150 persons on board.

SPAIN.

CARLIST SOLDIERS REQUESTING AMNESTY—THE PREPARATIONS AT VERA.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—It is officially announced that 165 Carlists, of Biscay and Old Castile, have requested amnesty. Gen. Primo di Rivera has placed fresh batteries on the heights of Santa Barbara and Oteiza. The *Imparcial* states that Gen. Quesada is marching toward Durango.

HENDAYE, Feb. 5.—A projected movement of Royalist troops is delayed by bad weather. The Carlists are making preparations for resistance on a large scale at Vera.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—1 A. M.—Unusually high barometer is prevailing over New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, with temperature below freezing in the northern portion of the former. Partly cloudy weather is prevailing in the Gulf States, falling barometer, rising temperature, east to south winds and partly cloudy weather from the West Gulf to the lakes, the pressure being lowest in Southern Minnesota. The Ohio River, Cumberland, and Mississippi at St. Louis and Cairo have fallen; the last has risen four inches at Memphis and Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

In the Southern States and Ohio Valley, falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, considerably warmer and partly cloudy weather will prevail, possibly followed by rain from the last district to the West Gulf.

In the upper lakes, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, low barometer, south-east to south-west winds, generally cloudy, warmer weather, and probably rain, turning to snow in the northern portion, followed by rising barometer, north to west winds, and colder, partly cloudy weather.

In New-England, the Middle States, and lower lakes, falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, decided rise in temperature, increasing cloudiness, and in the last district possibly followed by rain.

The Mississippi River will continue falling at St. Louis and Cairo, nearly stationary at Memphis, and slowly rising at Vicksburg.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1875.	1876.		1875.	1876.
3 A. M.	11°	16°	3:30 P. M.	20°	22°
6 A. M.	10°	14°	6 P. M.	18°	19°
9 A. M.	11°	13°	9 P. M.	17°	18°
12 M.	15°	17°	12 P. M.	18°	17°

Average temprature yesterday 17°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year 15°

Weekly average 1875. 27° 1876. 25 2-7°

MARINE DISASTERS.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—The schooner Mary Jane Lee, from Fayal, for Boston, before reported ashore at Harwich, is afloat and ready to proceed. The schooner Island Belle, from Port Johnson, for Boston remains ashore at Harwich full of water. The schooner Agnes, of Bath, bound to Portland, before reported ashore at Chatham, got off on the 4th inst. and went into Hyannis.

LEWES, Del., Feb. 5.—No. 3 Ice Boat left here this noon for the purpose of assisting the bark Hanna, ashore on Somer's Shoals. The schooner Sallie Mears, Philadelphia for Boston, collided with the schooner William Tice, Philadelphia for Providence, when coming into this harbor last night. The latter had mainboom broken.

BRIDGEPORT, Feb. 5.—Nothing yet has been heard of the Stratford Shoal Light-vessel, which disappeared during the heavy gale of Wednesday. Capt. Joel Washburn, who was on the shore, reports finding the cable slipped and buoyed, but no trace of the vessel near the anchorage. As she was old, rotten, and leaky, he thinks she undoubtedly foundered. There were five men on board—Alonzo Homan, mate; Ezra Jackson, Edward Washburn, (son of Capt. Washburn,) a man named Shute, and a new hand, name unknown. The Lighthouse Board will replace the vessel as soon as practicable. The foundation for the lighthouse at the shoals, which is to take the place of the light-vessel, is nearly completed, but the lighthouse has not yet been erected.

NEWPORT, Feb. 5.—It is reported that the schooner McGee, of Baltimore, bound to Salem, was wrecked during the gale of Wednesday off Block Island. The vessel left Baltimore a week ago with good weather and fair sailing until Wednesday, when, off Block Island, her sails and rigging were entirely carried away. After lying in the trough of the sea three hours the schooner struck a rock, and in a short time went to pieces, the Captain and crew barely escaping with their lives. The crew consisted of Capt. Isaiah Watson, William Roberts, Samuel Wilson, George Lasley, and Isaiah Jones, and they managed to reach the island in a small boat, losing everything except the clothing they had on. They were kindly cared for and on Thursday taken to Newport. Here the Captain, also homeless, left for Boston, while the men walked to Providence expecting to obtain a passage to Baltimore. The schooner was owned by John Phillips, of Baltimore, and her cargo consisting of 180 tons of coal, was consigned to the Salem Coal Company.

NORFOLK, Feb. 5.—Arrived, in distress, the bark Matilda C. Smith, from Baltimore, for Belfast, Ireland, loaded with grain. She is leaking, has a broken windlass, and has lost her anchor and chain. It is thought her cargo is not damaged.

CHARLESTOWN, S. C., Feb. 5.—The brig Chattanooga, from Bangor, Me., arrived here to-day. She experienced a terrible gale off Cape Hatteras on the 2d inst., lost her deck load and sprung a leak.

DISHONEST OFFICIALS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 5.—There has been considerable excitement to-day over the fact that information had been telegraphed from here which enabled one A. J. Mowry, member of the Legislature from Doniphan County, to escape from officers who were in pursuit of him. His crime is forgery in connection with an issue of $2,000 of school bonds in Comanche County two years ago. The Governor has offered a reward of $200 for his capture. A committee investigating the bonds of the School Fund are said to have positive evidence that the name of the District Clerk was forged to ten $1,000 bonds of a district in Rice County, and it is thought the guilty parties will be found.

WOMEN AS PEDESTRIANS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—The walking-match which has been in progress here since Monday morning at 10:40, between Miss Bertha Von Hillern, of Germany, and Mrs. Mary Marshall, of this city, terminated at 10:40 to-night, Mrs. Marshall having made 234 miles, and Miss Von Hillern, 231. The original intention was to walk 300 miles for a purse of $500, but neither were able to make the distance on account of great exhaustion. The Second Regiment Armory, where the walk occurred, was crowded with spectators most of the time.

BUSINESS FIRM DISSOLVED.

NEWBURG, Feb. 4.—The old and well-known freighting and mercantile firm of Homer Ramsdell & Co., of this city, has been dissolved. In consequence of a difference of opinion as to the terms for a settlement with James A. Townsend, one of the firm who desired to retire, Judge Barnard has, on application, appointed George W. Townsend, another of the firm, Receiver, to carry on the business until a settlement can be had. This is one of the most extensive firms of its kind in the State. A new firm will probably be announced in a few days.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 493; California, 81¾; Segregated Belcher, 85; Ophir, 59¼; Chollar, 88; Savage, new stock, 23¾; Imperial, 9; Mexican, 16; Gould and Curry, 20½; Best and Belcher, 58¾; Hale and Norcross, 52½; Crown Point, 24; Yellow Jacket, 102; Empire, 6; Alpha, 23¾; Belcher, 33; Confidence, 2?; Sierra Nevada, 21½; Exchequer, 13; Overman, 62¾; Justice, 27¾; Caledonia, 34.

FATAL PANIC IN A THEATRE

A CINCINNATI SENSATION.

A TERRIBLE SCENE CAUSED BY A FALSE ALARM OF FIRE—SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED AND A NUMBER SERIOUSLY INJURED WHILE ENDEAVORING TO ESCAPE.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5.—A terrible panic occurred this afternoon, in this city, during the performance of the allegory of the "Great Republic," at Robinson's Opera-house. The allegory had been upon the stage for the past two nights, under the auspices of the Cincinnati Relief Union, and the proceeds were to have been applied to the relief of the suffering poor of this city. The performers, numbering nearly six hundred children, were taken from the public schools of the city; and, as the object was a worthy one, and the children who took part were those of old residents of the city, large audiences were present at each presentation of the allegory. The weather this afternoon being propitious, and there being no sessions of public schools, the matinée audience was for the most part composed of women and children. About 2:30 o'clock, while the house was densely packed and the thousands of children among the audience were at the height of their enjoyment, a boy in the gallery, either through mischief or ignorance, raised the cry of fire as the red light from the colored fires used in the piece flashed out from the wings. Every inch of the theatre was occupied, and a dense crowd was pressing and surging about the stairways and in front of the doors. Some one in the audience took up the cry of fire, and it was re-echoed from near the door by another person who caught a glimpse of the red glare from the stage. There was an immediate rush for the front doors. A child was pushed down the steps and screamed, and immediately after a man thrust his arm through the window. The scream and the crash were enough to set the panic in full force, and in the narrow vestibule leading to the street, the scene was a terrible one. The people in the rear pressed upon those in front, shouting and cursing. Men, terror stricken, struck down the helpless women and children in front, or climbed over their heads to the top of the staircase, and precipitated themselves upon the screaming and bleeding mass of women and children in the hallway. The scene in and about the opera-house after the accident was heartrending. The news of the catastrophe spread like wild-fire over the city, and from every direction came people hurrying to the scene, until the squares were impassable. It is almost impossible to obtain reliable details of the occurrence. The streets for squares were filled with anxious friends and relatives until a late hour to-night. From the latest information received it is now known that nine persons were killed in the stampede. Four of their names have been ascertained, viz.: Mrs. Henry Kessler, Mrs. Nancy Clark, Hattie Leslie, and Harry White. Between fifteen and twenty were injured.

At this hour there are many conflicting stories as to the origin of the panic. The building was filled from parquette to gallery with a dense crowd, who not only filled all the seats and aisles, but crowded the stairway, and hundreds were outside seeking admission. Behind the scenes were 500 school children, who were to take part in the performance. As the time approached for the commencement of the exercise a calcium light in the gallery flashed its glare upon the stage, and immediately a cry of fire was raised. The audience became panic stricken, and a rush was made for the stairways. Some are said to have leaped from the balcony upon the crowd below. The lower circle of the house is but four steps above the level of the street; but the steps are narrow and soon became blocked by the surging crowd; multitudes were pressing for the doorway, and, in the panic, women and children were overthrown and trampled under foot by the crowd. An alarm was rapidly spread throughout the city, and those who had wives and children there hurried to their rescue. A few heroic men placed themselves near the doorway and endeavored to assure the people there was no danger, and an effort was made from the stage to check the mad career of the affrighted audience; but quiet was not restored until a number were trampled upon and many were seriously injured. Those able to walk at once made their way homeward, those more seriously injured were taken to the Ninth Street Station-house and to the Commercial Hospital, and the dead were gathered in one of the offices of the opera-house.

Up to 9 o'clock to-night the following had been reported killed:

Mrs. Alfred White and her son Harry, aged twelve years.

Mrs. Nancy Clark, reported to have died from heart disease caused by excitement.

August and Frederick Loesch, brothers, aged ten and eight years, respectively.

Hattie Leslie, aged twelve years.

James Crowley aged seven years.

Annie MacRienzi, of Alton, Ill., who was visiting friends here.

Miss Terovica Massall, aged twenty-two years.

Mrs. Henry Kessler suffered severe concussion of the brain, and, it is reported, died this evening.

One unknown woman is dead.

Among the injured are Frederick Strasburg, Miss Humphrey, Master Harry Bliss, and a child named Coddington.

Carrie Uhl, base of skull crushed and collar bone broken.

Mrs. Anna Flood, hurt in breast seriously.

Mrs. Lyon, injured internally.

Mrs. White, who was killed, had five children with her, one of whom was killed and another, the youngest, was found clasped in her arms uninjured.

Mrs. Rienzi, of Alton, was in the gallery, and was either pushed over the railing or jumped to the floor below, striking on her head.

A Coroner's inquest will be held Tuesday, and will endeavor to ascertain definitely how the alarm originated.

VIRGINIA IMMIGRATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The committee appointed at the Virginia Immigration Meeting last night met to-day, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee presiding, and agreed upon a plan which looks to making Virginia a part of the trip of European tourists to the Centennial Exhibition by means of including railroad and steam-boat lines in the round trip arrangements now being made by agents at London, New-York, and other points. The committee strongly recommend to the Virginia Legislature the appointment of a compent and energetic State Immigration Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO CLEARING-HOUSE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—A number of prominent bankers and others, interested in the project of establishing a Clearing-house, met at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday evening to hear the report of the committee appointed to draft a constitution and working plan of the institution. The report of the committee was unanimously adopted. A committee was appointed to obtain the signature of bankers and report in thirty days. Some banks still regard the project with disfavor.

SLEIGHING IN CENTRAL PARK.

THOUSANDS OF SLEIGHS ON THE ROAD—SOME OF THE NOTABLE EQUIPAGES.

Central Park and the roads up town yesterday were in excellent condition for sleighing. To judge from the number of sleighs flying hither and thither it seemed as though everybody in the Metropolis who had the leisure and money were on the road. The unfortunate people who could not afford the luxury appeared, nevertheless, to enjoy themselves in watching the fortunate ones as they swiftly glided by in magnificent "double deckers" drawn by four horses, in graceful, swan-like "Albany swells," or trim Portland cutters drawn by two horses or a single fast trotter. The air was resonant with the harmonious jingling of bells. Standing in one spot, as platoon after platoon of the swiftly-running vehicles sped on their way, the monotonous melody became wearisome, and it was a relief to the ear when a cloud of sleighs swept away out of sight over the white-carpeted earth, and the "tintinnabulation of the bells" was softened by distance. At the Police Station in the Park it was reported that 10,010 sleighs passed through the Park on Friday, and it was estimated that as many entered its precincts yesterday. Under the Park regulations, sleighs are not allowed to run faster than seven miles per hour, but this rule was broken yesterday, and indeed it would be very difficult for the policemen to permit its violation. There were several runaways in the Park and on Harlem lane, or St. Nicholas avenue, as it is now called. A sleigh belonging to Mr. Steinhart, formerly proprietor of Irving Hall, was struck by an unknown cutter, and Mrs. Alexander Hone was thrown out, and received painful injuries. She was taken to Mount St. Vincent Hotel, in the Park, and after careful attention by physicians, who were hurriedly summoned, was carried to her home. Another lady, whose name is unknown, was also thrown from a sleigh, and would have been run over but for the timely intervention of a hackney sleigh-driver named John G. Waugh.

Among the turn-outs which created a sensation on the road during the day were two sleighs drawn by four horses. One of them was driven by Mr. Bowdoin. It was an elegant "double-decker," and carried six ladies. The four horses were beautiful bays, and two footmen in neat livery sat in the rear. The other sleigh belonged to Col. Delevan. It was also a "double-decker," and was drawn by four black horses wearing plumes, and otherwise gaily caparisoned. Commodore Vanderbilt appeared behind a pair of bays. There were also on the road Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, Rev. Dr. Corry, of Fifth avenue, Mr. Osborne and Mr. George W. Osgood, "Dan" Mace, the horseman, holding the reins of a fancy team, and "Ben" Mace in a sleigh which excited the admiration of beholders. Jay Gould had a Portland cutter drawn by a bay horse, and Mr. Robert Bonner rode behind the half-sister of Dexter. Mr. James Gordon Bennet in a neat and elegant Portland cutter drawn by a spirited mouse-colored horse attracted general attention, as did also Mr. John Boyle, in an English cutter, accompanied by a lady and attended by a footman in livery. Mr. John Matthews drove a mouse-colored team, and Mr. Jacob Shipsey a pair of handsome blacks. Among the other well-known roadsters were Messrs. Henry T. Eldred, Chester Lamb, William H. Boyd, Mr. Turnbull, of the Windsor Hotel; ex-Commissioner of Public Works George M. Van Nort, Hon. Thomas Murphy, Mr. Thomas Murphy, Jr., ex-Police Superintendent Kelso, and Mr. Robert Lovell, the owner of American Girl, driving a clip sorrel horse named Lady Lovell, who has a record of 2:29 as a trotter. Only two of the regular Park sleighs were out, and they could not accommodate all who wished to ride. The hackney sleighs outside of the grounds did well carrying passengers at the rate of fifty cents per head. The price charged by the livery stable keepers during the day was from $10 to $50 for a sleigh to Westchester County, the price being regulated according to the character of the sleigh and the number of horses called for. The fashionable hour for driving was between 2 and 5 P. M., but at night the Park was filled. Among the features was a large six-horse sleigh, which carried a number of ladies and gentlemen who met at the Union Place Hotel.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The contract for doing the legislative printing has been awarded to J. B. Parmenter, of the Troy *Daily Press*.

The Congregational Church of Hyde Park, Mass., has voted to decline the invitation to participate in the Plymouth Church Advisory Council.

Phillipena Rheinheimmer, of Poughkeepsie, committed suicide yesterday by throwing herself into a cistern. She had been sick for six months.

The man Keith who was charged with poisoning the well of his neighbor, Mr. Thomas, of Leeds, Me., was arraigned yesterday and pleaded guilty.

The Essex (N. J.) Democratic Convention has nominated William H. Brown, late Engineer of the Fire Department, for Sheriff, against John D. Harrison, the Republican candidate.

The Grand Jury of Sacramento County, Cal., has found a true bill for assault with intent to kill against Assemblyman Wilcox, who attacked the *Chronicle* reporter in the Senate Chamber.

The 4 o'clock train from New-York yesterday afternoon struck a woman named Katie Chapman, aged fifty-five years, when near Peekskill, and instantly killed her. She resided near Peekskill.

J. W. Freeman, editor of the Pittston *Comet*, who was convicted of libel last December and sentenced to seven months' imprisonment, has been pardoned, and was released from prison yesterday.

William B. Marvin, whose parents reside at Marshalltown, Iowa, committed suicide in Chicago yesterday by shooting himself through the head. Inability to procure work and excessive drinking led to the act.

Eddie White, eight years old, son of Prof. White, of Bowdoin College, while coasting yesterday afternoon, ran his sled across the railroad track and was struck by an incoming train. The head was severed from the body.

The lumber trade of Canada is remarkably quiet. There are neither sales nor inquiries, and consequently no contracts with forwarders for the next season's work are reported. Lumbermen are expecting plenty of buyers in March.

The manufacturers and mechanics of St. John, New-Brunswick, held a meeting Friday night, and memorialized the Government to increase the duties on all imported articles which come into direct competition with domestic manufactures.

Horace Hatch, a prominent citizen of Lebanon, N. H., was arrested yesterday and all of his property was attached. This action is said to be due to some irregularities in regard to his connection with the Sturtevant Manufacturing Company.

Hon. Charles S. Rodier, a member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec and ex-Mayor of Montreal, died Friday night, aged seventy-nine years. He was the first French Canadian merchant who crossed the Atlantic to buy goods in European markets.

The pardon of J. W. Freeman, editor of the Pittsburg *Comet*, was received at Wilkesbarre yesterday afternoon, and he was released from prison. A band of music escorted him to his home in Pittsburg, where a reception was to be tendered him in the evening.

A Detroit dispatch from Bay City reports the ice moving out of the bay. Twenty shanties are counted on the moving ice, and four or five men were seen running to and fro, unable to get ashore. How many more are on the ice is not known, neither are the names of the unfortunates.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in a frame building in the rear of No. 794 Ninth avenue, in this City, occupied as a smoke-house by William Rupperth; damage to stock and building, $500. The fire extended to the front building, occupied as a hardware store by George Rode. Damage to stock and building, $350.

A fire in Mechanics' Hall building, New-Bedford, owned by George A. Bowne, yesterday afternoon, cause a loss of $6,000; fully insured. The cause of the fire was a defective furnace pipe.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire occurred in the apartments of Mrs. Mary Scanlon, on the second floor of the tenement-house No. 730 Second avenue; damage, $25.

At 8:40 P. M. yesterday a fire occurred on the first floor of the dwelling of Myer Morrell, No. 427 West Twenty-eighth street, caused by upsetting the stove; damage, $50.

At 5:30 o'clock last evening, a fire occurred in the livery stable of Alfred Senior, No. 228 West Houston street, caused by a leakage from the gas meter; damage, $50.

SENATOR MORTON NAMED FOR PRESIDENT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—The American Union Club, composed of ex-soldiers of the Union Army at a meeting last night, resolved to support Hon O. P. Morton as their first choice for President of the United States.

TO BE HANGED.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 5.—Gov. Tilden has refused to interfere in the case of Owen Lindsay, the murderer of Francis A. Colvin. He will be hung in Syracuse on Friday the 11th inst.

THE MACHINERY HALL.

ITS EQUIPMENT AND APPEARANCE.

THE FINE DISPLAY WHICH HOME INVENTORS WILL MAKE—A SUCCESSFUL DIVISION OF THE SPACE—SOME OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE ARTICLES OF THE EXHIBITION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 5, 1876.

When art is mentioned in a mixed company of Americans, it will be received by some with a sigh, by others with a shrug; by this one with indifference, and by that with contempt, according as the individual natures are æsthetic or Philistine. But let some one drop the magic word machinery, and in a trice there is neither impatience nor listlessness, but every one, no matter what his occupation may be, is interested, and can follow intelligently the exposition of the narrator. The mysteries of cogs and cams, piston-rods, driving-wheels, shafts, and pulleys, are to them the plainest English, and those who would fall asleep over the contemplation of an "Immaculate Conception" by Spagnoletto are filled with a strong enthusiasm over the wild legend that a man out West has invented a mortising machine, or that the folks in Wilmington, Del., have a new kind of jig-saw that works wonders. There is no affectation about it, there is no pretense of interest when none exists, but, just as the bride of the Tyroler is truly interested in her Hans' rifle, so the young American matron knows whereof she speaks when she discusses the unfathomable secrets of the machine shop. And it is natural that this should be so, for America, surrounded by the mute opposition of the material forces of a vast continent, has bent all its energies to their subjugation. And in machinery are embodied all that man knows of nature's powers and qualities, and all the victories he has won over her dumb resistance.

Therefore is it that this young nation, in celebrating the Centennial anniversary of its birth, is able to present such a machinery hall as now stands in Fairmount Park. The civilized nations of the world were informed that this hall had in round numbers 400,000 square feet, and they were requested to say what space they would require for the display of their machines, and of the machinery processes used in any of their industries. Great Britain demanded 37,225 feet; Germany, 10,374 feet; France, 10,139 feet; Belgium, 9,375 feet; Canada, 4,300 feet; Brazil, 4,000 feet; Sweden, 3,168 feet; Spain, 2,448 feet; Austria, 1,536 feet; Russia, 1,500 feet; Denmark, 585 feet; Italy, 585 feet. And the great remainder of 314,265 square feet is occupied by the youngest of them all, a mute, unconscious tribute to the nation's superiority, which, indeed, is not at all manifested in the other departments. But the fact is incontestable that in machinery the nephews of Uncle Sam are ahead of the whole world. And from what I have learned from Col. John S. Albert, Chief of the Bureau of Machinery, the Americans will be as much amazed at the comprehensive character of their superiority, when they come to see all the points of competition and contest collected under one roof, as even the strangers from the other side the broad Atlantic. The extenuating circumstances, as the French would call them, of the difficulty of moving heavy objects from great distances, and of the great facilities which the Americans have, as the Exhibition is on their own ground, really exert but little influence, for the State of Nevada, which is putting up an enormous quartz-crushing mill, has somewhat more of difficulty in this regard than France, or England, or Germany. And, therefore, without prolonging the argument, it may be conceded that the poor show made by foreigners is due to the fact that they could not enter into competition in this department with the young giant of the Western Star, and they knew they could not.

The head of the department, Col. Albert, has displayed very marked talents of administration in his method of dealing with the applicants for space. The blanks for permits contained on the first page a small diagram of the hall, divided into sections, numbered alphabetically, each section being subdivided by the supporting columns. The applicant receiving the permit was numbered, not named, and described as No. 5,708, section A 1, column No. 5, class 519, and received the further information that the diameter of the line shaft (to which he had to fit a pulley) was 3 by 2¼, that the number of revolutions per minute was 240, and that the distance of floor to centre of shaft was 17 feet 10 inches. Underneath this information a diagram of his section was drawn, with the line shaft in position, and his place in the diagram of the entire building was indicated by penciling. And, moreover, he was, when he received the permit, respectfully but earnestly entreated to read the rules and regulations on the following pages. By this singularly ingenious and careful system, demands for explanation and letters of inquiry were absolutely choked off. Accordingly, at the present moment, 1,150 applicants, exclusive of the foreigners, have received their allotted spaces, have visited the building, and are now actively engaged in preparing for their individual displays. And between two hundred and fifty and three hundred belated applicants are on the stool of anxiety, waiting for the chance of some of the lucky ones dropping out, through bankruptcy or pecuniary tightness. Up to the present hour there have been about thirteen victims of commercial misfortune, and the probabilities are that this number will not be greatly increased.

The foreign exhibitors have been given the position of honor at the eastern end, where the grand entrance is. England, that furnishes from one-third to one-half of the whole foreign display, occupies very naturally the most important places in the centre, and on the north avenue is opposed to Belgium, Brazil, and Russia. By the accident of fortune, it so happened that along this avenue, in immediate proximity to Great Britain, and on the same side of the avenue, is the machine-making display of the famous firm of Sellers, the house which at all the exhibitions has admitttedly won the palm of an undoubted superiority. And next to the Sellers' location is the great gun factory of Whitney, the firm that has been engaged by a great European power to teach them how to reconstruct their arsenals. The display here will be to professional men one of the most interesting in the building, for no less than sixty pieces of machinery will be shown in active operation, and the whole method of gunmaking will be displayed. Close to them, again, along the avenue will be the great shaft-makers of the Bridgewater Company, who have hit upon a very novel and beautiful method of exhibiting their brass and iron wares. And facing them will be the ice yachts of Commodore Grinnell, which will be alike novel and interesting to the European visitors. But our Americans will not have the game all their own way, for the English display, on the other or southern avenue, a most interesting series of machines for making textile fabrics; also some very admirable compound cranes: also some singularly homely road locomotives, made by Aveling & Potter, of Rochester, Kent. These are seldom seen in this country, because of the inferiority of our roads; neither, indeed, are they very common in England, where much attention is being paid to the subject of steam transit over ordinary roadways. Of the ninety and odd exhibitors from England, fully one-half are on the spot, and have taken up their locations, painting their names in huge letters upon the flooring. To this fact we owe the cheering knowledge that Mussey & Leathorn, Greenwood & Bartley, and the house of Appleyard will be represented.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the building will be the broad passage-way, twenty-five feet wide, of the transept from the northern entrance to the great tank in the pump annex, provided for the competitive display of pumps—steam and rotary—and turbine wheels. At the doorway there are offices on one side and a restaurant on the other, and above are the head-quarters of Col. Albert and his clerical force. On the right hand the State of Massachusetts will exhibit a most admirable series of models of every kind of boat or ship ever built in the State, and I understand that these are several hundred in number. On the other side is Whitman's candy factory, in full operation, and next to it comes a superb display of locomotives by the Baldwin Locomotive Company. These will be in full motion, and will include the Dom Pedro, ordered by the Emperor of Brazil for his nascent railway system, but permitted by him to remain during the exhibition. Opposite to the locomotives are, first, different kinds of paper-machines for cutting, folding, printing, &c., and, secondly, the steam-launches and rowing-boats to be exhibited by various makers. It is believed that Mr. Thomas F. Rowland, of Greenpoint, who built the monitors, will exhibit a launch here, and also another one on the Schuylkill River. Again, on the other side is a great display of wool-finishing machines, and along the north avenue a line of exhibits is devoted to the whole system of machinery employed in making cloth from wool, the series terminating with the folding, rolling, pressing, and finishing machines, which front upon the transept passage-way. Near these, and on the same side, are displays from the Nonatuck Silk Factory, of the whole process of silk making and weaving. These exhibits occupy so much space that the two most superb exhibitions which come next front partly upon the two facets of the square occupied by the Corliss engine in the centre of the southern avenue. These two superb displays, pitted as it were against each other, are the Waltham Watch Manufacturing Company on one side and a needle factory on the other. The latter process is fully developed, and is most interesting. The former also is equally shown, for nineteen operatives will be engaged as long as the Exhibition lasts. The other sides of the square are occupied by a New-York manufacturer, who displays the process of preparing amber and meerschaum for pipes, and a model of the Worcester Machine-shop, a work-shop so famous as to be viewed as an educational institution by all ambitious machinists. Close to this is the collective exhibit of the Brainerd Milling Company and others. Upon the transept passage-way, however, on the left hand side, will be some magnificent cases of files, valves, bolts, nuts, cocks, &c., by McNab & Harlan, of Newark and New-York, and by others. These occupy both sides of the way, and will attract attention and admiration both for the beautiful finish of the articles and the tasteful manner in which they are presented. These will complete the exhibit on the grand transept, and the display will be fitly terminated by the exhibition (for use) of fire-engines from four famous factories, the Amoskeag, Silsby, Gould, and La France. Behind them is the tank for the pumps, and on each side is an open passage-way into the Park. They are to be connected with boilers in the rear, so that they will always be filled with water nearly boiling, and could be brought into action at a moment's notice. This excellent arrangement is worthy of high praise, and indeed it will be admitted, when the retrospect is made and the story of the Centennial is written, that though the occasion demanded and brought forward most zealous, able, and gifted servants and leaders in every department, the Machinery Hall was from the first the most favored in all the men who controlled or served its workings.

But there is more to be seen than the building shows in its interior, for there are many competitive displays which are not exactly suited for the inner sanctuary, such as boilers, brick machines, stone-cutting machines, emery grinders, and so on. And it must be remembered that upon the boilers outside fully one-third of the locomotives and stationary engines displayed rely for their power, and that it is to the persistent urgings of Col. Albert, and, perhaps, to a word or two in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, that the gentlemen who make such displays in this particular owe the opportunity of making them. No less than fifteen boilers have been promised, for which pits are now being dug and brick frames and foundations built. The first annex is west of the pump-house, and nine boilers are located in the front section. In the rear are machines on exhibition which might be unpleasant in the interior—steam hammers, furnaces, forges, stone cutting, polishing, emery grinding, which is carried to immense perfection by Americans, whose work is estimated as 1,000 times more accurate than Europeans. The calendar rolls for paper-mills are not ground by a lathe, but by emery-wheels which move, suspended on callipers, along the sides of the roll. This very interesting process is shown in the interior of the main building, but in this annex is shown only the coarser work done by the emery wheel. In the second annex, the front section is occupied by the Centennial machine shop, and the tools for use are displayed here. In the third annex, the front section has the remaining six boilers, and all the hoisting machines to be exhibited will be located here, and the process of hoisting will be displayed. In the rear will be all the patent brick-making machines. Between the second and third annexes is being fitted up the great Nevada quartz-crushing mill, and beyond the third a saw-mill is to be established. And the English, who have backed up this Centennial with the most kindly and cordial co-operation, are now building a boiler-house of their own on the east side of the pump annex. It must be observed that the six boilers in the third annex supply power to nineteen steam-engines located in a group; that the Buckeye Engine Company furnish an engine which drives the brick machines, and Harrison & Whitehall, of Newburg, N. Y., drive the stone-cutting and polishing processes. Altogether, inside and out, there is one mile and a half of shafting.

The chief of the department, Col. Albert, was last Summer somewhat afraid that his great device for working pumps and furnishing water-power to test the turbine wheels, namely, the tank thirty feet high, pouring down a great fall of water into the reservoir, would fail for lack of pumps. But his energy infused a kindred enthusiasm into the heart of Mr. W. D. Andrews, of New-York, who furnishes two pumps that will discharge into the tank above a flow of 30,000 gallons per minute. He also puts up an elevator, that people may ascend to the level of the miniature Niagara. The tank is 30 feet long and 18 feet wide, and the reservoir is 60 feet broad and 8 feet deep, so that the spray will not prove a subject of annoyance to the visitors. The turbine wheels will be located immediately below the fall. It is perhaps the first time during the 125 years that they have been in use that they have ever been subjected to a definite test, because hitherto they could not be judged by the work they did in their own special waters. One kind of turbine was good in one stream and another in another, and as the conditions of trial were always varying, a definite judgment was exceedingly difficult. And it is fair to say that all the English exhibitors in the Machinery Hall and its annexes are as desirous for clear competition as the Americans can be, and will not only exhibit their engines, but will face the music of competitive trials every time. GAR.

WINSLOW'S WILES.

HOW HE ATTEMPTED TO SWINDLE A WORCESTER BANK—HIS PENMANSHIP.

From the Worcester Gazette, Feb. 4.

It is known that Winslow, the forger, attempted negotiations of his worthless paper with a large number of the banks, national and for savings, in different parts of New-England. To some of these near Boston, he doubtless appealed in person, but he also sent autograph letters to many others. None of these missives have found their way into print, so far as we have observed, and the one which we are kindly permitted to give below is especially interesting, not only from the plausibility of its many inaccuracies, but from the fact that it was unsuccessful. It is as follows:

WINSLOW'S LETTER.

OFFICE OF THE BOSTON POST,
BOSTON, Dec. 27, 1875.

DEAR SIR: I would like to get you to favor me with so much of your valuable time and knowledge of Worcester, as will enable me to decide whether to move further than this letter in the matter herein explained. You may be aware that in May, I, with a few friends, purchased the Boston *Post* and organized a corporation under the General Laws. Our proceedings were examined and approved, and a certificate to that effect issued. I hold a controlling interest, having about three-quarters of the stock. To do this I had to borrow $100,000, which was readily done at our banks of discount. For reasons which will appear obvious to you I desire to take this loan from these and place in savings banks. I am aware that stock of this kind is not among those which savings banks are permitted to take as collateral, but this difficulty is met by furnishing three names and using the stock as additional security. I have placed $30,000 of this in two savings banks and want to place about $50,000 more. The proposition would be something like the following: Five names to a joint and several note of $10,000 and $15,000, each on one year, interest at seven per cent. payable semi-annually, with the stock of this company as collateral at fifty cents on the dollar of its par value. Of the names, one will be mine, of which I will say nothing. One of the others is a retired gentleman of good repute, well known and worth $150,000; the third a man in active life worth $20,000; the fourth a retired man worth from $100,000 to $300,000, and well known in your city; the fifth a wealthy man and real estate owner of this city worth from $300,000 to $400,000. The two last are on no notes in existence except those I hold. The standing of these men will appear to those who might entertain the proposition. Of the stock, I will only say that it represents a concern that has been held to be worth from $400,000 to $500,000 since February, 1868. As far back as I have examined the books, it has earned and actually divided in cash a sum equal to 20 per cent. on its capital of $300,000, and is as firmly established as a paper can be. I borrow because it will pay for me to hold a stock which I can manage and make earn from twelve to twenty per cent. This is the case. Every statement here made I can demonstrate if given an opportunity. The Savings Bank Commissioner considers it a safe and desirable loan. I cannot place it in Boston, because the heaviest of the names stipulated that it should not be so placed. I can refer for names or stock to several well-known bank officers of this city. On the other hand, it would not be difficult to find a few who would be little any proposition coming from me, because of some personal or political grievance. If you will consider this and let me have your services to see what can be done in Worcester, I shall be personally obliged, and will be only too happy to compensate you for time given to me. If, then, you recommend, I will give all names and particulars, or I would go and confer with you.

Yours, very truly, E. D. WINSLOW.

The gentleman to whom the letter was addressed could not be called even an acquaintance of Winslow. He has held an important office in the State Government in years past, and Winslow has known him by sight, but he has held but a single interview with him, and that not on personal business. Winslow, however, knew him as intimately interested in insurance and banking institutions in this city, and ventured to throw out this letter as a feeler. It will be observed that it is dated about four weeks before Winslow's flight, and subsequent to the Pond disclosures. The gentleman to whom it was addressed had some reasons for not placing much faith in Winslow, so he kept it in his pocket without answering it, and without laying it before any of the boards of direction with which he is connected. The securities which Winslow offered were, of course, forgeries, and the boldness of the man in such a transaction is truly remarkable. He must have expected early discovery, and, if he had any prudence at all, must have been for some time planning flight.

The Boston papers have all decided that Winslow was not skillful with the pen. A careful inspection of the handwriting before us leads us to the contrary opinion. The body of the letter is not written in a clerkly hand, to be sure, but the letters are large and legible. It is not a flowing hand, nor an educated hand. It is rather loose and a little wavering, in fact an insincere hand, although it is certainly not a proof of sagacity to call it so after what has happened. The signature, however, is flourishing and shows a dext use of the pen. It does not appear to be written by the same person who wrote the body of the letter until it is carefully examined. The initial E overtops the D, and takes as much space as the D and W together. It is only in the last three letters of the surname that the loose and insincere character of the writing noticed above appears clearly. It is the signature of a man who is in the habit of signing notes and bank checks, and has endeavored to acquire a signature which could not easily be counterfeited.

A NEW MODOC WAR.

MORE VEXATION FOR GOV. HENDRICKS—HE ISSUES A PROCLAMATION.

There is trouble in Bartholomew County, Ind., and Gov. Hendricks has issued a proclamation. It seems there is a turnpike company, and that a party of persons, locally known as Modocs, object to paying toll for traveling over its road. Hence the tumult; hence the proclamation. The document is addressed to the people of the county, and reads:

"There has been presented to me record evidence of proceedings had before the Board of Commissioners of Bartholomew County, establishing the fact that more than three miles of the Burnsville Turnpike road, in said county, have been completed, so as to authorize the Burnsville Turnpike Company to charge and receive toll for travel thereon. On divers occasions the property of that company has been injured, and the toll-gates removed and destroyed, and the claim of the company to receive toll for travel on the road has been defied and resisted by force and violence. To destroy the claim of the company to the ownership of the turnpike road, and to defeat its efforts to collect toll, further acts of violence are threatened and intended. The parties engaged in these grave violations of law are organized in a secret band or society known as Modocs. They are mutually pledged to secrecy in respect to their proceedings. They are mutually pledged to the resistance of the claims of said company and to stand by each other in the destruction of the company's toll-gates and other property, and to share equally with each other the responsibilities of lawsuits, both offensive and defensive, civil and criminal, growing out of the opposition to the turnpike company. They are supposed to have adopted signs and passwords to make the organization more efficient and its proceedings more successful. I have so high a regard for the people of Bartholomew County as worthy and law-abiding citizens, that I have been slow to believe the existence of such a band in their midst possible. It is due to themselves that they demand that it be at once disbanded, that they withdraw from it and its members all countenance and support; that the members be made to feel that the organization, as an unlawful thing, is detestable. The welfare and safety of society requires that the organization be at once disbanded. The authority and power of the law must be restored. The existence of such a band, pledged to mutual support in civil and criminal cases, is a danger and cause of terror in society not to be endured. The people have a right to the enjoyment of a feeling of security, but that becomes impossible when such unlawful combinations exist in their midst. Neither mitigation nor justification is found in the fact that parties may have supposed the claims of the company unjust and against popular right. That is a question to be decided by the courts, and not by an irregular and unauthorized band of men in secret conclave, in disregard of law. That in such a case the right will prevail without unlawful interposition, we are assured by the stability and strength of our laws and the integrity of our courts. By violent and unlawful proceedings the right can not be maintained nor the law vindicated. Unlawful and criminal proceedings break the law, and leave society without its protection. I call upon all who are connected with the bands known as the Modocs to withdraw from them at once and place themselves on the side of the lawful authority. In breaking down the authority of law you have done society a great wrong. You cannot expect safety in your pledges to stand by each other in criminal proceedings. The law is stronger than your pledges. You will be overtaken. The agencies and instrumentalities of the law will reach you. As citizens you cannot afford to stand in the attitude of lawbreakers. I call upon the Sheriff and all other officers of the county to exert all the powers with which they are endued to break up the unlawful combination known as Modocs, and to bring guilty members thereof, who may remain contumacious, to punishment. And for the maintenance of law and the preservation of the public peace, I invoke the sentiment and judgment of the people against all combinations for unlawful purposes, and for the maintenance of lawful authority."

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

AFTER THE CHICKAMAUGA BATTLE.

THE SUFFERINGS OF OUR SOLDIERS FROM HUNGER—A NARRATIVE OF THE EFFORTS TO SUPPLY THEM WITH RATIONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see that Gen. Boynton, in his late reply to Gen. Kilpatrick's question, "Why did not Gen. Rosecrans seize and hold Lookout Mountain?" contents himself by repeating statements already made by him—and controverted by Kilpatrick—and republishing records that have no bearing on the question of supplies or the sufferings of our soldiers. Why did he not say just one word in reply to Kilpatrick's challenge?

I entered Chattanooga on the 9th day of September, 1863, with the Thirteenth Michigan Infantry, of which I was Quartermaster. After the battle of Chickamauga I had charge of a supply train between Chattanooga, Bridgeport, and Stevenson, and I believe I can throw some light on the question of supplies from that time forward. At first we took the short route for Stevenson, along the north bank of the Tennessee River, but after a little the rebel sharpshooters from across the river made that route too hot for us. There was one point especially where we had to run the gantlet of the rebel fire for a considerable distance. If possible, we passed this point in the night, and always with our mules on the run. During one trip I had two mules killed and a teamster slightly wounded at this point, and I was credibly informed that several men were killed from other trains, so that finally this route became so dangerous that we were compelled to abandon it, and haul all supplies over Wallen's Ridge, a mountain so steep and high that in order to haul a wagon loaded with an average load up it I was obliged to use from twelve to eighteen mules, according to the state of the road. The distance via this route was, I think, about sixty miles, and over the worst roads that it is possible to imagine. The distance being so far, and the roads so bad, the net amount of supplies we were enabled to leave in Chattanooga, after supplying our own wants both ways, was of necessity small. I know there was much suffering on account of short supplies. On the 21st of October we were almost destitute of rations, and Gen. Wagner, our brigade commander, ordered me to cross Wallen's Ridge and bring in all the cattle, hogs, sheep, &c., I could find in Sequatchie Valley. I asked Gen. Wagner how far I should go up the valley. He replied: "Go as far as Michigan, if you don't find any cattle this side of there. By ——, Sir, we must have something to eat!" I took a Sergeant and six men of Gen. Wagner's escort; was gone ten days; given up by the General as killed or captured; but finally returned on the afternoon of Oct. 31 with about four hundred head of cattle, sheep, and hogs. I drove them across the ponton bridge into Chattanooga about 4 P. M., and I honestly believe that at 9 o'clock that night not one bone of the whole four hundred head remained unpicked—the soldiers were splitting the bones for the marrow.

At this time we were obliged to place guards over our animals while they were eating, to prevent the soldiers from stealing their corn from them. It was a military necessity that we should keep our mules from starving, for on these faithful and much-abused animals we depended entirely for our supplies. I saw soldiers wash, dry, parch, and eat corn that the mules had trampled in the manure under their feet while eating. I remember distinctly seeing a private of the Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry go through this whole performance. I was watching his proceedings with much interest; he had got to parching his corn when we heard a shell —fired from the large gun the rebels had stationed on the point of Lookout Mountain—come singing along through the air. The soldier looked up as if to say, "No levity, old fellow," and continued stirring his corn. The shell burst nearly over his head, and scattered fragments all around him. One large piece struck so close to the fire that it threw dirt and knocked his frying-pan over, and spilled his corn. He never even made an exclamation, but went eagerly to work to save his precious corn. While after cattle, I confiscated an ox team, and loaded into the wagon some meal, ground cob and all, and very coarse for feed for stock. This wagon did not reach Chattanooga until the next day, and found us with nothing to eat. Several general officers helped to eat this meal, and, as for myself, I thought the "pone" made from it tasted the sweetest of any bread I ever ate. On the evening of Nov. 2 I received orders to start the next morning for Kelly's Landing after rations. I could get but a very small amount of grain for my teams, and nothing for my men. I explained to the Commissary that my men could not work early and late with nothing to eat. He said, "My orders are positive, and I cannot issue you a single pound." I said, "You would not be to blame if I should steal a box of bread?" "Oh, no," said he, laughing. I then induced him to call the guard and instruct him to be exceedingly careful not to let anyone take anything without his orders. While he was instructing the guard I went around to the back side of the pile, shouldered a box of "hard tack," and made off with it. We had a good square meal that night. On the 7th of November the "rebs" shelled my train, from the point of Lookout Mountain all the while we were passing over a distance of about a mile. They also shelled the train that followed mine, and I was informed that they shelled every train that passed.

On Nov. 8 the men of the Thirteenth Michigan did not have a mouthful of food until evening. I used my best efforts during the whole day to get rations, but could get none until the evening, and then only a very small quantity. It is certain that if Gens. Hooker and Slocum had not come to our relief with the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps—and so shortened the distance we had to haul our supplies by wagons, we must have been starved out of Chattanooga. As it was, with the line shortened so we had only to haul from Kelly's Landing, it was impossible to get supplies enough to keep the men and animals much above starvation point. In many cases the artillery horses were so reduced that they could not haul their guns. This leads me to speak of a subject upon which I feel great diffidence in advancing an opinion, and that is, what I regard as the almost fatal mistake of Gen. Rosecrans in not holding Lookout Mountain after the battle of Chicamauga. During the time that Gen. Thomas held the whole rebel army at bay, and saved the Army of the Cumberland from utter annihilation, Gen. Rosecrans had abundant time to occupy and fortify Lookout Mountain, and had Gen. Thomas been in supreme command, I have no doubt it would have been the first thing looked after. This would have kept our line of supplies open. I believe it would have been better—if in order to hold the mountain this was deemed necessary, though I do not believe it was—to have abandoned the village of Chattanooga and held the mountain and Lookout Valley. I fail to see the importance of holding the village as compared with that of holding the mountain and our short line of supplies. We often talked this matter over among ourselves, and wondered why Gen. Rosecrans had allowed us to be caught in a trap, with only one hole to get out or get supplies in.

We heard that Hooker and Slocum were coming to our relief, and looked forward to this event with the greatest anxiety. I never heard until after Hooker and Slocum had arrived that Gen. Sherman was expected. On the 24th of November Hooker stormed Lookout Mountain and fought his famous battle above the clouds. It was a magnificent spectacle. On the 25th the first steamer came up as far as Chattanooga. On the 26th December I was detailed from my regiment and placed on duty in charge of all railroad and river transportation at Chattanooga. From this time until after the fall of Atlanta I can account for every pound of supplies of all kinds that arrived at Chattanooga. We did not have full supplies of rations and forage until after the 15th of January, when the first train of cars arrived. On that day three trains came in loaded with nearly five thousand sacks of grain, and the blockade was entirely lifted. From that time forward we had supplies of all kinds in abundance. Just before the "march to the sea" commenced, I was assigned to duty as Chief Quarter-master of Kilpatrick's cavalry. I state these facts merely to show what opportunities I had for obtaining information. I am pretty well posted on the question of supplies for our army before Savannah, and may in the future have something to say on that point.

I have already made this article longer than I intended, and in conclusion will only say, from personal knowledge I am able to vouch for most of the statements made by Gen. Kilpatrick. Right here let me say that if I believed that Gen. Sherman intended to "cast a slur on Gen. Thomas," as Gen. Boynton asserts, I should be as indignant as Gen. Boynton pretends to be. I yield to no man in my love and veneration for the memory of Gen. Thomas, noble, reliable, honest, glorious "old Pap Thomas," as we all delighted to call him. How the heart of every soldier of the grand old "Army of the Cumberland" warms at the thought of him. We loved and trusted him entirely. Palsied be the tongues of the base slanderers who now say that he ever thought of being a traitor to his country. Before the war his prejudices may—I say may, because I do not know that they were—have been in favor of the South, but if so, when the time came that he must decide between duty and prejudice, he did not hesitate, but gallantly drew his sword on the side of duty and honor, and carried it untarnished by any dishonorable act through the whole war.

I am glad to see that so influential a paper as THE TIMES is willing to throw open its columns for the defense of the greatest soldier of the age. Here in Michigan these articles are commented upon and attract universal attention. The noble defense which Gen. Kilpatrick was the first to commence, and has since so ably maintained, is only what every soldier who served under him expected. I fully believe that every soldier who served under Gen. Sherman would be willing and glad to do the same if he had the ability. I am glad that these questions are being discussed by men who were prominent actors in the thrilling scenes they describe, and I hope they will be continued until all questions in regard to Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Atlanta, Savannah, Bentonville, and the surrender of Johnston to Gen. Sherman, are settled on the solid basis of truth and justice.

G. EDWIN DUNBAR.

THE LACTOMETER CONTROVERSY.

VIEWS OF MR. BOURGOUGNON—THE INSTRUMENT ONLY A TEST OF SPECIFIC GRAVITY—INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS AND ANALYSES.

The recent emphatic utterances of Prof. Doremus in respect to the value, or rather the worthlessness, of the lactometer as a test of the quality of milk, do not appear to be without strong confirmation. Experiments have been made with the instrument which entirely sustain the views of Prof. Doremus, and indicate as plainly as anything can be shown that the lactometer is quite unreliable in testing the quality of milk, and that in reality it only goes so far as to determine the comparative specific gravity of different samples of the fluid. Mr. A. Bourgougnon, practical and analytical chemist, has given a great deal of attention to this subject, and he lately communicated to a TIMES representative the results of his experiments, at the same time amply testing the lactometer in his presence. He used for the purpose some Orange County milk which was sold through the ordinary channels in the City, and which he had reason to believe was free of adulteration. The lactometer, placed in this, registered 120°, or 20° more than is required by the Board of Health as an indication of good milk. Yet that this had no bearing on the actual quality or purity of the milk was made plain by further experiments. By the addition of water the lactometer sank in the fluid until it stood at 100°, the Board of Health standard. The quality of the milk was of course debased by the admixture of the water, but that the lactometer was not affected by this debasement or adulteration, except in so far as it altered the specific gravity of the fluid, was shown by another experiment and by a very searching analysis. To the same milk, registering originally 120°, cream was added, and precisely the same result was obtained as by the addition of water. The milk went down to 100°. Here, then, were two fluids, both of which would have answered the tests imposed by the Board of Health, and would have come under the description of good milk. Yet, though the lactometer gave the same result in both cases, they were obviously far apart in quality. In one case, the milk, standing originally at 120°, had been debased by the addition of water; in the other it was enriched by the addition of cream. It is clear, then, that the lactometer in no way indicated a sameness of quality, which of course did not exist, but that it merely registered a coincidence of specific gravity, which came of qualities lying in exactly opposite directions—qualities produced in the one case by a weakening process, in the other by an enriching one. The addition of cream, which is of lighter specific gravity than milk, acted in the same way as the addition of water, and so the 100°, representing the specific gravity of the two fluids, was obtained. That milk showing 120° by the lactometer may not be at all rich milk was shown from the fact that milk of this specific gravity gave only four per cent. of cream—a very poor percentage. Five different analyses gave the important result that the higher the registry by the lactometer the less was the percentage of butter. Milk which indicated on the lactometer as high as 130° only gave 3.03 per cent. of butter, while milk of 103° gave 3.46 per cent. of 92° 4.31, and two samples of 90° gave 6.15 and 6.2 per cent. of butter. Three of these samples of milk, then, which would not have satisfied the conditions of the Board of Health in the matter of the lactometer test, contained far more butter than the two samples which were above that standard. Another analysis of two samples of milk, differing so widely according to the lactometer measurement as to have forty degrees between them, showed all the enriching ingredients, with the exception of sugar, to be present in larger quantity in the fluid registering the least by that instrument. One of these samples registered 130°, the other 90°. On being submitted to analysis the former was found to be constituted as follows: Water, 86.126 per cent. butter, 3.914; sugar, 5.640; caseine, 4.320. The milk registering 90° gave the following result: Water, 85.096; butter, 6.150; sugar, 4.200; caseine, 4.554. If the lactometer were a true test of quality, the milk registering 90° would be very poor, but by analysis it is shown to contain less water than that registering 130° to be far richer in butter, richer also in caseine, and to be only inferior in the ingredient of sugar. These experiments and analyses point to the conclusion that the lactometer is only valuable in testing the specific gravity of one sample of milk as compared with another, and that it does not determine the quality. The experience of Mr. Bourgougnon is therefore strongly confirmatory of the views advanced by Prof. Doremus in respect to the use of the lactometer.

FIRES IN PHILADELPHIA.

Chief Engineer Johnson, of the Philadelphia Fire Department, in his report for the past year, says that there were 638 alarms, and that the total amount of loss was $1,347,140, against $754,688 in 1874. The amount of insurance on property destroyed or damaged, amounted to $4,917,100. The insurance on similar property in 1874 amounted to $4,184,722. The greatest number arose from sparks from chimneys; defective flues caused 39; the explosion of coal-oil lamps, 35; fire-works caused 29; 27 fires are believed to have been incendiary, and 11 supposed incendiary; 17 were caused by hot ashes; over-heated stoves, 25; 29 are set down as being caused by spontaneous combustion, a very large number for so mysterious a cause; 15 caught from gas-jets; 15 caught in the pickers in mills; 17 were from foul chimneys; 14 were set on fire by locomotive sparks; children playing with matches caused 12 fires; 13 were from gas explosions. Among the minor causes are the following: Smoking in bed, 1; an overheated spindle, 1; lightning, 2; a ham falling on the fire, 1; a hot poker, 1; rubbish around oven, 2; smoking among hay, 1; throwing paper down heater, 1; bed caught from candle, 2; bed caught from lamp, 2; the boiling over of tar, syrup, resin, varnish, &c., 14; broom caught from stove, 1; thawing the ground by plumbers, 1. Fifty-eight fires were produced by unknown causes. The greatest number of fires occurred in three-story buildings, 239; 190 occurred in dwellings; 13 were in groceries; 10 in cigar stores; 8 in dye houses; 8 in drug stores; 6 in dry goods stores; 6 in bakeries; 7 in carpet factories; 6 in coal-oil refineries; 8 in planing mills; 7 in rag stores; 39 in cotton, woolen and shoddy mills, and 26 in stables.

A MOUND STORY FROM FLORIDA.

The Palatka (Fla.) *Herald* of Jan. 22, gives the following statement concerning the opening of an Indian mound, but it must be considered as among those stories which require corroboration: "We learn that the Indian mound on Murphy's Island was opened, or rather entered, by a party on Wednesday last. This mound is one of the largest on the river, and has excited more than ordinary interest among our scientific visitors. But Col. Hart, proprietor of the island upon which the mound stands, heretofore persisted in his refusal to have this relic of past ages disturbed. On Wednesday, however, a party from the Putnam, with others, took a steamer for the island. It was agreed to open the mound at its base. After making a breach of thirty-five feet, they discovered a hard wall made of coquina or shell rock. This wall was cemented, and was ornamented with various figures of warriors with bows and arrows, and various reptiles. After much difficulty a breach was made in the wall, and, by the light of a torch, several of the party entered. Much surprised, they found themselves within a vault 8 feet high, with room 12 by 15 feet long, with armed warriors encased in niches, all in a state of petrifaction. This is certainly a most wonderful discovery, and has produced a profound sensation. In view of this important discovery Col. Hart has stationed a guard to prevent parties making way with these wonderful objects. Murphy's Island will, no doubt, become the Mecca of the St. Johns River."

LAW REPORTS.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FURTHER HEARING ON THE MOTION TO VACATE THE PROCEEDINGS IN INVOLUNTARY BANKRUPTCY.

The further hearing on the motion in the United States District Court, to vacate the proceedings in involuntary bankruptcy in the matter of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., was continued yesterday before Judge Blatchford. Dudley Field, representing the Fourth National Bank, and Mr. Andrews, appearing for Jane Ferrero, read additional affidavits proposing to show, in answer to others, that in January, 1875, Mr. Duncan applied to the Commissioner of Taxes for a reduction of taxes on the banking-house of the firm, stating that he was the owner of the real estate Nos. 9 and 11 Pine street. And further that Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. had expressed themselves in terms of hostility toward Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., and also that Theodore Moss, of Wallack's Theatre, appeared as a creditor of the firm in the schedule filed in August, 1875, for the sum of $10,000, and now appeared as a creditor for only about four thousand dollars, showing that something had been paid to him; and that E. F. Browne had been offered $5,000 to institute proceedings in bankruptcy against Duncan, Sherman & Co. In reply to these affidavits, Mr. F. N. Bangs, counsel for the bankrupts, read affidavits of William Butler Duncan, W. W. McFarland, and N. A. Cowdrey. The affidavit of Mr. Duncan stated, in answer to the alleged hostility of Messrs. Hottinguer, that in October, 1875, a letter was received from that firm in substance as follows:

"We cannot understand that part of your letter referring to what we are reported to have said to holders of your drafts, and we can only reply that you have been misinformed. We have never failed to express to every one our most sincere sympathy for you, and we have the deepest regret that you should suppose that we could have any other sentiments than those which our long-standing relations must dictate."

Mr. Duncan also states that in January, 1875, the firm had a lease of the banking house for an unlimited term of years at $30,000 per year, the lessee to pay the taxes, and also that "he has been advised by his counsel that the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in the case of Kinney vs. Watts, (14 Wandel, 39,) decided that a lease for ten years was a conveyance of real estate, although the Court of Appeals did afterward, as deponent is now advised, hold otherwise; that in January, 1875, deponent had not read or heard of either of said decisions, and did not know that there was any question on the subject, and if he fell into any error it was an unintentional and inadvertent one, committed as innocently as that of the Supreme Court above referred to."

The affidavit of Mr. Duncan in relation to the claim of Mr. Moss states as follows:

"When the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. failed, in July, 1875, this deponent found standing on the books of said firm to the credit of Theodore Moss, of Wallack's Theatre, a balance of $10,959 06, of which, except by the books, deponent knew nothing; but he afterward ascertained that of the balance so standing to the credit of Mr. Moss, $6,614 79 consisted of the proceeds of a charitable theatrical performance given gratuitously by members of the theatrical profession for the benefit of the destitute widow and children of the late Dan Bryant, who in his lifetime was a theatrical performer and Ethiopian minstrel. Deponent prevailed upon Alexander Duncan, his father, to take from Theodore Moss an assignment of so much of the balance standing to Mr. Moss' credit as represented the said charity fund, of which, as deponent understood and so informed his father, the widow and children of the said Dan Bryant were in great need; and deponent's father did pay said Theodore Moss $6,614 79, and thereupon received from said Theodore Moss an assignment of Mr. Moss' claim to the amount of $6,614 79."

The affidavit of Messrs. McFarland and Coudrey, also read by Mr. Bangs, tended to show that Mr. E. F. Browne, being a lawyer, and also a creditor of the firm to the amount of $25,000, had offered his services to get Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. adjudged bankrupts, provided his claim could be paid in full, but that as no such arrangement could be made, the offer was declined; that Mr. Browne was told that if the creditors instituted proceedings through him as a lawyer, to gain this adjudication fees to the amount of $5,000 would be guaranteed him. This offer he declined as insufficient.

Mr. Eaton, of Carter & Eaton, attorneys for the petitioning creditors, read an affidavit of Walter S. Carter, stating:

"That the creditor's petition was prepared under his personal direction; that the amount of the claim of the American Bank Note Company was omitted from the petition owing to an oversight on the part of the copyist who engrossed the same; that the amount of said claim is $558 15; that authority to sign said petition for A. M. Byers & Co., of Aledo, Ill., and the Savings Bank of St. Paul, Minn., was received by telegraph on the day the same was filed, Dec. 18, 1875; that the names of said petitioners were signed thereto, and their names, together with statements of their claims, respectively, excepting amounts, were incorporated therein, but that, owing to a like oversight on the part of the copyist, the amounts of said claims were not inserted in said petition; that the amount of the claim of A. M. Byers & Co. is $1,980 83, and that of said Savings Bank of St. Paul, $1,278 26, (gold.) Mr. Edward L. Welles examined the statement of the claims of the various creditors uniting in said petition, and ascertained the total amount of the same; that the sum of $2,168,142 49 was such total amount; that, upon deponent's remarking to him that it was very important that the computation should be entirely accurate, said Welles replied that he had gone over the figures twice himself, and that another accountant had done the same, and that said sum of $2,163,142 49 was correct; that since service of the notice of the present motion, said Welles and William B. McKean, a professional accountant, have examined said petition, and report that excluding said claims of the American Bank Note Company, A. M. Byers & Co., and the Savings Bank of St. Paul, and computing that of Baring Brothers & Co. at the sum of $518,460 45, the total amount of the claims of the petitioning creditors herein is $2,089,122 39, agreeing with the amount stated in the affidavit of Thomas B. Lawson herein and making a discrepancy of $79,020 19 between the amount stated in the affidavit of deponent accompanying said petition and the actual amount stated therein; that said discrepancy arises from the fact that said claim of Baring Brothers & Co. of $518,460 45 is stated in said petition in gold and not in currency; that the premium on gold at the time of the said computation by the said Welles was fourteen and one-half per cent., equivalent to the addition of the sum of $75,126 76 to said claim; that adding to this sum said omitted claims amounting to $3,817 24, and the gold premium of $185 35 on that of said Savings Bank of St. Paul, said discrepancy of $79,020 19 is fully accounted for, with $159 16 to spare. In other words, including said claims omitted by mistake and reducing said gold claims to currency, the total amount of the claims of the petitioning creditors herein is the sum of $2,168,301 65. Deponent further says that said petition was filed by him in the usual way, without any instructions that the same should be withheld from examination or withdrawn from the files, and he denies all knowledge that the same has been so withheld or withdrawn, or that there has been any unnecessary delay or anything whatsoever unusual in the issuing of the warrant to the Marshal herein, except what has necessarily been caused by the magnitude of the proceeding and to the efforts now being made to overthrow the same.

An affidavit of Mr. A. C. Willmarth, Clerk in Bankruptcy, was also read by Mr. Eaton, stating that the creditor's petition was filed on the 18th of December, 1875, by one of the attorneys for the petitioning creditors, in the usual way, without any wish being expressed that the same should be withheld from examination or withdrawn from the files; that the same has never been so withheld or withdrawn, save to enable deponent to make the requisite copies thereof; that at the time when Howard Payson Wilds inquired for said petition, as stated in his first affidavit, the same was in the hands of a copyist employed to make copies thereof by deponent. The so-called warrant of seizure, referred to in said affidavit, was not a paper on file in the case at all; it was merely an incomplete draft of a warrant which had not been signed by the Judge, nor issued, and was not properly among the papers in the proceedings, and deponent so stated to Wilds at the time.

When the reading of the papers was concluded, Judge Blatchford stated that so much of the day had been occupied that the argument had better not be commenced until next Saturday, when he would give up the whole day to the case. An adjournment was accordingly made at this stage.

THE TWEED LITIGATION.

By a stipulation entered into between the counsel in the Tweed suits it has been arranged that the first, or $6,000,000 suit, shall be first tried, as involving all the issues contained in the various prosecutions against the ring. The trial will begin before Judge Westbrook in the General Term room of the Supreme Court to-morrow. Mr. Field promises to put in a defense on the merits of the case, and not to fight it on mere technicalities. The establishment of the alleged conspiracy between Tweed, Sweeney, Connolly and the rest will be the feature of the prosecution. Ingersoll and Garvey will probably be among the witnesses.

THE LUDLOW STREET JAIL BAR.

The examination of William Watson, Acting Warden of Ludlow Street Jail, charged with selling liquors and cigars in that place, without payment of the special internal revenue license, was closed yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields. Warden Dunham and ex-Deputy Wardens Hagan and Gardner were examined, but gave no testimony of importance. Assistant United States District Attorney Foster then submitted the case, but Mr. A. H. Purdy, who appeared for the defendant, claimed his discharge, without putting Mr. Watson on the stand. Commissioner Shields, in deciding the case, said it appeared to him that the defendant ought to be honorably discharged, as the evidence seemed to show that he had endeavored to suppress rather than encourage the sale of liquors in the jail, and that at best, he could not be connected as one under whose supervision the liquors were sold. The defendant was accordingly discharged from custody. It is probable that further proceedings will be taken in this matter, and the ownership of the bar in the Ludlow Street Jail fully determined upon.

THE RIGHT TO A TRUSTEESHIP.

Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, rendered a decision yesterday in the case of Edward Van Ranst against the College of Veterinary Surgeons, in which the plaintiff sought to enjoin the defendants from electing another person in his stead as one of the Board of Trustees, his position having been declared vacant by reason of his non-attendance at the meeting of the board. He showed, however, that he had not received notice, and Judge Lawrence, while admitting that the plaintiff did not lose his right to his seat, had yet mistaken his remedy, which should have been either a proceeding for a mandamus, or else a proceeding in the nature of a quo warranto, to test the right to the possession of the seat. For this reason judgment is given to the defendants.

THE CASE OF GEN. WEBB.

HIS REFUSAL TO ANSWER CERTAIN INTERROGATORIES SUSTAINED BY THE COURT.

In the matter of Gen. James Watson Webb, late United States Minister to Brazil, Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, has dismissed the rule requiring the respondent to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt, in failing to answer more explicitly the interrogatories of District Attorney Bliss touching his disbursements to "influential Brazilians" in the settlement of a claim against the Brazilian Government in behalf of American citizens. The decision rendered is as follows:

The defendant, in his answer to the complaint in this suit, sets up as a defense that before the settlement of the claim by Brazil, Wells entered into an arrangement that the excess to be obtained over £5,000 sterling should be paid over to "certain parties in Brazil," and that £5,000 sterling should be remitted to the United States, to be paid over to Wells; that the fact of the making of such arrangement, and that it was proposed to be acted upon in carrying out the settlement and paying over the proceeds, was, before such settlement was attempted, communicated and assented to, and subsequently approved by plaintiffs, and that, in execution of such arrangement, the defendant paid £9,252 sterling to "such parties in Brazil," and remitted £5,000 sterling to the plaintiffs to be paid to Wells; and that the action of the defendant in carrying through the settlement of the claim under such arrangement, and in paying over the excess over the £5,000 sterling to "such parties in Brazil" was communicated to the plaintiffs and by them ratified and approved. This answer has been accepted by the plaintiffs as sufficient in form. The persons to whom it is alleged that the sum of £9,252 sterling was paid are not named by name in the answer, or designated therein otherwise than as "certain parties in Brazil." It is not alleged in the answer that their names were ever communicated to the plaintiffs, or that, in what was communicated to and approved and ratified by the plaintiffs, such persons were designated other than as "certain parties in Brazil."

In his replies to the interrogatories put to him, the defendant says that he paid over the £9,252, sterling, to "certain Brazilians," not naming them. The plaintiffs having obtained an order that the defendant answer further to such interrogatories by disclosing the names of the Brazilians referred to, or show cause why he should not be punished as for a contempt or imprisoned until he shall so answer, or why his answer to the complaint should not be stricken out, or why such other steps should not be taken as to the court may seem meet, to punish him for contempt or compel him to answer, and the defendant not having disclosed such names, the parties have been heard on the question as to whether the defendant ought to be punished for a contempt or have any penalty inflicted for not disclosing such names.

In his replies to the interrogatories, the defendant refers to a correspondence between himself and the Department of State, contained in a printed volume, printed by the authority of the United States. It does not appear by that correspondence, nor is it alleged in the replies of the defendant to the interrogatories, that he ever communicated to the Department of State the names of the Brazilians referred to, or that whatever approval or ratification there was by the Department of State, or by the plaintiffs through that department, of the payment alleged to have been made of the £9,252 sterling, was an approval or ratification of anything except of the payment of the money to persons who are not named, and who are not designated otherwise than as "influential Brazilians." In such volume, at page 142, the persons referred to are designated by the defendant as "influential Brazilians;" at page 145, as "one of the most influential of the opposition," and as "the party with whom I treated," and as "the purchasers of the claim," and as "the leaders of the parties;" and at page 161, as "the party who took the matter in charge."

As the defense set up in the answer is based upon alleged communications and approvals in which the names of the Brazilians referred to were not disclosed, and as the answer does not disclose the names, I think it must be held that a disclosure of the names by the defendant is irrelevant to the issue, not important to the defense, if any, of the defendant, and not material to the cause of action set forth by the plaintiffs. So much, therefore, of the order of Nov. 20, 1875, as requires the defendant to answer further interrogatories three, four, five, six, eight, and ten is vacated. George Bliss, United States District Attorney; John E. Parsons, attorney for the defense.

REE TRYING TO ESCAPE JUSTICE.

THE FORGER NOT YET SENTENCED—AN ATTEMPT TO GET A NEW TRIAL—CAREER OF THE PRISONER.

William J. Ree, convicted on Friday of uttering forged notes of the house of L. M. Bates & Co., was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday for sentence. The prisoner was attended by his counsel, ex-Recorder Smith, Charles S. Spencer, and Benjamin F. Sawyer. Assistant District Attorney Lyon represented the people. On the opening of court ex-Recorder Smith moved for a new trial and in arrest of judgment, first, on the ground of variance between the indictment and the proof, and second, because the verdict was against the weight of evidence in the case. Counsel asked for a postponement of sentence until Tuesday in order to give his associate, Col. Spencer, an opportunity to argue the motion and cite authorities.

Mr. Lyon said that he was at a loss to perceive what advantage could be gained by the prisoner by any further delay. The accused had been fairly tried; not a single exception of any importance had been taken by the defense during the trial; the court had charged as they had requested; the witnesses for the prosecution had been uncontradicted and unimpeached, and he did not see how the jury could have found any other verdict. The case was one which had excited great public interest—scores of prominent citizens were interested in the conviction and punishment of this criminal, and he thought the matter should be disposed of at once. He would also suggest that Ree should be removed as soon as possible from the City Prison to some place where he would be more secure. Ree had been arrested in August last, and was supposed to have been in confinement ever since; but through that mysterious influence so frequently exercised by professional criminals, had been out of prison nearly every day. He would take care to show, at the proper time and to the proper authorities, the outrageous conduct of some official in extending to this notorious criminal, who had proffered straw bail times without number, and attempted to obtain from the District Attorney nolle prosequis on fraudulent pretense, such indulgences as he had mentioned. It was a question for His Honor whether he should not secure the confinement of this man by removing him from the Tombs to the State Prison. Mr. Smith then asked for a postponement of sentence until Monday to give the prisoner an opportunity to settle his family matters, which motion also was opposed by Mr. Lyon.

Judge Gildersleeve said that the only question in his mind was whether, in sentencing the prisoner, he should be depriving him of the opportunity of taking advantage of any errors which may have been committed in the course of the trial. He believed, however, that the trial had been a very fair one, and the evidence properly submitted. He would therefore deny the motion for a new trial and in arrest of judgment, but would grant the request to postpone sentence until Monday, in order to allow the prisoner an opportunity to arrange his family affairs. Ree was then remanded to the Tombs.

William J. Ree, the prisoner, who is known as one of the most daring and expert swindlers and forgers in this City, has had a remarkable and checkered career. He is a native of Denmark, aged about thirty-five years, of attractive appearance, gentlemanly address and refined tastes, and is said by his intimate acquaintances to be a most entertaining conversationalist. He is a member of a wealthy Hebrew family, and has two brothers among the most prominent merchants of London. He came to this country before the war, and was the possessor of some money. His first appearance before the public in this City was as the organizer of a file dressing company, he claiming to be the inventor of a chemical process by means of which old files were instantaneously restored to their original roughness, without the expensive process of hand-dressing. He invited the leading machinists and hardware merchants of the City to visit his factory and inspect his process, and by means of this ingenious ruse caused them to believe that the files which they had brought with them to test his patent, had been operated on by his chemical process, whereas they had, in fact, while their attention was directed by Ree, been made rough by hand-labor, as in the old fashion. On the favorable report of the visitors Ree received a contract from the Government for sharpening old files, but never received any money, the fraud being detected shortly after. He succeeded, however, in making money in another direction. Owing to the favorable report of his factory, he had his stock (all of which he issued himself) put on the market and regularly quoted daily. He paid a few quarterly dividends regularly, and succeeded running the stock from $20 to $30 per share, while in reality it was worthless, and when he had disposed of a sufficient quantity at the latter figures, retired from the concern with a fortune of between three hundred thousand and four hundred thousand dollars. The File Company, of course, shortly afterward collapsed, and Ree spent his ill-gotten gains in high living and the most ostentatious display at Saratoga, Long Branch, and other fashionable resorts. He became acquainted with the wealthy and fashionable widow of Commodore Levy, then possessed of a fortune of some four hundred thousand dollars, and married her. They lived in style, and Ree invested the money in his possession in all kinds of speculations. He carried fabulous sums of money on his person, and was known to gamble extensively. He ran through his money eventually, and was in rather straitened circumstances, when an aunt of his wife was one morning found dead. On opening her will it was found that Ree was heir to most of her wealth, but this second fortune he squandered as he had the first. He then became engaged in a number of swindles, almost too numerous to mention. He got into the confidence of Mr. Moshier, a wealthy furrier, to whom he showed an apparently genuine check for $300,000, having raised the figures from $300, his only deposit in the same bank. By means of this and other representations he swindled Mr. Moshier out of $15,000. He received $5,000 from Odell & Peck on a fraudulent mortgage; $3,000 from Garrett, Clark & Co. on a forged check; negotiated $10,000 of the City of Erie, Penn., bonds, so faultlessly counterfeited that the authorities of that city accepted them as genuine; was engaged in the negotiation of $10,000 worth of forged California and Oregon Railroad bonds, and procured for $150 over seventy thousand dollars of worthless notes made by Charles J. Hess, of Cleveland, Ohio, a portion of which he put on the market here. He also swindled Brooks Brothers, C. Delmonico, Campbell & Galway, and others, and it is the estimate of the Assistant District Attorney that he must, during the twelve years he has been operating in this City, have obtained over one million dollars. His extraordinary shrewdness and business tact have, however, enabled him to keep himself out of the meshes of the law until the transaction with the notes of L. M. Bates & Co., which has brought him at last to State Prison.

Immediately after sentence shall have been pronounced upon Ree to-morrow, his counsel will go before Judge Donohue and move for a writ of error and stay of proceedings.

COURT NOTES.

H. B. Kinghorn, of this City, and William E. S. Fales, of Brooklyn, have been retained as the counsel for Andreas Fuchs, the murderer of Simmons, at his coming trial. The line of the defense has not yet been definitely determined on, but will probably be insanity.

George N. Williams, of No. 5 Cortlandt street, has been appointed Receiver, to wind up the affairs of the Petroleum Fire Extinguishing Company, in the suit of Richard J. Allyn, who obtained a judgment for $983 40 against the company in an action brought in the Marine Court.

Judge Barrett yesterday granted an injunction against Charles D. Davis, the proprietor of the Grand Central Garden, in East Forty-second street, restraining him from giving theatrical representations until he has paid the requisite license fee to the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.

Augustus Davis, on Tuesday evening, went into the jewelry store of August Kraft, No. 184 Bowery, and asked to see wedding rings. Some were shown him, and while Mr. Kraft's back was turned Davis ran out of the store with the ring on his finger. He was pursued and arrested, and was sentenced yesterday, in the Court of Special Sessions, to six months' imprisonment.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday dismissed the writs of habeas corpus in the cases of Eisenschits and Traub, the beer-garden proprietors who were committed by Judge Kasmire. The men were remanded to prison, Judge Barrett holding that the law of 1862, which they violated, had not been repealed by the law of 1873 in regard to concert saloons in this City.

Messrs. A. F. Waxburton & Co., stenographers, of No. 39 Park Row, brought a suit against Philetus Stevens, No. 71 Liberty street, yesterday, before Justice Pinckney, in the Seventh District Court, for $216, the value of services rendered last April in supplying stenographic minutes in the case of Howe against Stevens, which was tried in the United States Circuit Court. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for the whole amount claimed.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge Blatchford rendered his decision in the case of Thomas Stuart, the steward of the ship Neptune's Car, charged with assault with intent to commit murder on the mate of that vessel. The Judge dismissed the writ and remanded the prisoner for extradition to England. Mr. A. H. Purdy, counsel for the prisoner, appeals from Judge Blatchford's decision, to the Secretary of State, insisting that the facts do not disclose a case for extradition under the treaty with Great Britain.

Alexander Levy, of the Eighteenth Precinct, while on duty on Friday night, stepped into a liquor saloon in First avenue, when James McClennan, one of the party, threw at him a tumbler, striking him on the cheek and causing a severe wound. McClennan then took the club from the officer and beat him over the head. The policeman finally recovered his club and arrested his assailant, who was arraigned at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court. McClennan demanded an examination, pending which he gave bail in $1,000.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY.

All the available assets of the Industrial Exhibition Company of New-York have been seized by the Sheriff, in satisfaction of three executions, the largest of which is for $4,000. It is stated that the company have been laboring under financial difficulties for some time past, and that the revolving wheels which were used for the distribution of prizes offered to bondholders, and which were among the available property seized by the Sheriff, have before been in the hands of the Sheriff's auctioneer, and have been borrowed from him on one or two occasions, in order that the drawing advertised might be had. The sale of the property was to have taken place yesterday, but, in order to give the company time to adjust its affairs, was postponed until the 12th inst.

The Industrial Exhibition Company was organized in 1873 for the purpose of providing buildings and making arrangements for the holding of a great World's Fair or International Exhibition. A law was passed by the Legislature upon the organization of the company authorizing the City of New-York to lend the company $1,750,000 on its real estate, to which a clear title must first have been obtained, and $750,000 on its buildings. The bill was signed by Gov. Dix June 18, 1873. When the appropriation was brought before the Board of Aldermen it was strongly opposed, and failed of approval. Afterward the company attempted to organize a popular subscription for its bonds by the offer of money prizes to be drawn at stated periods. The officers advertised largely, but its affairs do not seem to have been attended with any great measure of success.

JOHN C. HEENAN AS A CONTRACTOR.

The suit of Sara B. S. Heenan as Administratrix and widow of the pugilist, John C. Heenan, against Edward J. Quirk, Henry W. Genet, Thomas Pearson, Francis M. Bixby, the Mechanics and Traders' National Bank, and the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., was brought before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday on a motion for an injunction and other relief, made by George Owen as counsel for the plaintiff. Quirk, it appears, entered into a contract with the City in 1871 for the grading and curbing of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street. By a subsequent agreement between Quirk, Genet, and Heenan, all three became jointly interested in the contract. Mrs. Heenan, as her husband's Administratrix, claims to be the owner of a two-thirds' interest in the profits resulting from the contract, of which there are about fifty-two thousand dollars now in the hands of the Controller. One-third of this interest in profits is claimed by the plaintiff to have been assigned to her husband by Genet before the latter's abrupt departure. The Mechanics and Traders' Bank claims that the contract was assigned to it by Quirk to secure advances to the amount of $10,000. The petitioner prayed in her petition for an injunction restraining the City from paying out the amount until an accounting, which is also prayed for, can be had. Judge Barrett granted a temporary injunction and an order to show cause, returnable Feb. 14, why it should not be made permanent.

THE STATE COURTS FOR FEBRUARY.

The State Courts will reopen for the February term to-morrow with heavily burdened calendars. In the Supreme Court besides the Chambers and the Special Term, there will be two Circuits, besides the adjourned January Circuit for the trial of the Tweed suits. Judge Van Vorst will preside at the Special Term, Judge Lawrence at Chambers, Judge Donohue in Part II., and Judge Larremore, late of the Common Pleas, in Part III., while Judge Westbrook will continue to preside over the trials of the cases against Tweed. The Chambers calendar is unusually large, there being about three hundred and seventy motions, among other matters. In the Superior Court there will be a General Term, at which Judges Speir and Sanford will sit. Judge Sedgwick will preside at Special Term, and Chief Justice Monell and Judge Curtis at Parts I. and II. of the Trial Terms respectively. The General Term of this court and of the Court of Common Pleas will hand down opinions and deliver decisions to-morrow. The Equity Term of the Court of Common Pleas will be held before Judge Robinson, and there will be three Trial Terms instead of two, as heretofore, presided over by Judges J. F. Daly, Van Brunt, and Van Hoesen respectively. There will be three parts of the Marine Court in session, presided over by Judges Goepp, McAdam, and Alker respectively.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Newman vs. Dickson.—Motion granted and Receiver appointed.

The People, &c., ex rel. Millin vs. Eisenschitz and Traub.—Writs dismissed and prisoners remanded. Memorandum.

Cragin vs. Herbell.—Judgment in favor of plaintiff. Memorandum.

Mills vs. Hildreth.—Motion for leave to surrender principal and that an exoneration be entered on the bail bond is denied, with costs. Memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sanford.

Ross vs. Buck et al.—Referee's report confirmed and judgment of foreclosure and sale.

Moore, &c., vs. McIlvir et al.—Referee's report confirmed and judgment of foreclosure and sale.

Hartung vs. Heeber.—Motion granted, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

Day vs. Byrne.—The objection taken by defendant to the competency of the surety is well founded and must be sustained.

Orders Granted.—Daly vs. Paulding; Whitney Arms Company vs. Barlow et al.; Dedrich vs. Halsey; Irwin vs. Chambers; Davis vs. Wood, and Fairchild vs. Lynch.

By Judge Curtis.

Morehouse vs. Yeager.—Bills of exceptions settled.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

QUATRAINS.

SPENDTHRIFT.

The fault's not mine, you understand:
God shaped my palm so I can hold
But little water in my hand,
And not much gold.

FAME.

Such kings of shreds have wooed and won her,
Such crafty knaves her laurel owned,
It has become almost an honor
Not to be crowned.

EPICS AND LYRICS.

It sometimes chances that the staunchest boat
Goes down in seas whereon a leaf might float.
What ponderous epics have been wrecked by Time
Since Herrick launched his cockle-shells of rhyme!

A CHILD'S GRAVE.

A little mound with chipped head-stone,
The grass—ah me!—uncut about the sward,
Summer by Summer left alone,
With one white lily keeping watch and ward.

TO ANY POET.

Out of the thousand verses you have writ,
If Time spare none, you will not care at all;
If Time spare one, you will not know of it;
Nor shame nor fame can scale a church-yard wall.

—*Harper's Magazine.* T. B. ALDRICH.

THE MILL OF ST. HERBOT.

A BRETON STORY.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "PATTY."

IN TWO PARTS—PART TWO.

CHAPTER VII.

A PONY'S TAIL.

Christophe had gone down toward the market-place of Huelgoat. He walked briskly, but with a certain rolling, sailor-like gait, and he whistled as he went along. His frank, comely face and cheerful smile seemed to brighten up the straggling gray stone houses as he passed them by. A few white-capped children were playing about and within some of the doorways; dark-eyed, keen-faced Madame Kerest stood at the entrance to the little inn, scolding her heavy-browed, stupid-looking maid; but for these signs of life the town seemed asleep.

Past the market-place, however, Christophe came suddenly on a group of men—his cousin the barber Jules Kerharo, a grasshopper of a man; Pierre Kerest, the inn-keeper, and Old Mathurin. Mathurin made a striking contrast to the other two, who did not wear peasant costume; instead of the universal broad-brimmed black hat, they had greasy, faded cloth caps; they wore shoes instead of sabots, and had no buttons or trimmings on their long brown jackets. These two were making a careful inspection of a light-brown pony which Mathurin held by the bridle.

The old man's grim, dogged face lightened when he saw Christophe.

"Good day to you all." Mao's voice was as fresh as a boy's; "why, Mathurin, how came you by that little nag? he is too small for work."

The barber clapped his hands and struck in eagerly—

"That is exactly what we tell him, my cousin; but the old obstinate tells us to mind our own affairs, and—"

"Well, well," Kerest interrupted—he did not care for Christophe, who had no money to spend in liquor—"that is just what you should do, Kerharo, and I have a beard of ten days' growth at your service; we will leave this old obstinate to Mao."

The dogged, insensible look passed out of Mathurin's face when he found himself alone with Christophe.

"How is it with thee, my lad?" his eyes glistened, "and when art thou coming to St. Herbot?"

"I am coming to the Pardon be sure," said Christophe. "I mean to dance with your young mistress; did she tell you she had seen me?" He looked shyly at the old man.

Mathurin smiled and nodded.

"Yes, yes, my son; leave her alone for that. She does not see thy like in Huelgoat or elsewhere. She has been eager to see thee since first she knew thou wert at the farm."

A warm glow of delight spread over Christophe's handsome face, and he drew himself up with pleasure.

"Thou dear old man! Stay, Mathurin; such a tail as thy little horse has should not hang loose to get tangled and matted. Let me see what I can do for thee."

"His tail is long, and he is a good little beast; but I fear he is too small for the work." Mathurin stood looking at the young man as he divided the horse's yellow tail much as Louise had divided her tresses, and proceeded to plait them. "It is because I changed away our old brown mare for this colt that Kerest and the barber make so much ado." He fumbled in his baggy pocket, pulled out a flint and steel, and proceeded to light his pipe.

Christophe could not please himself with the pony's tail; he had half-plaited the thick, long hair, and then, seized by a new idea, he undid his work and began again.

"Mathurin," he did not look round; "when thou art home again, wilt thou say who trimmed up the pony?"

"Ay, surely; it will be known that it is too adroit for my handiwork. My fingers are too stiff and crooked for such nick-nackeries. While thou art plaiting it I will get some tobacco and some sewing thread; that rascal Coeffic has cleared the house of it."

Mathurin hobbled away to the little shop where thread and buttons and tapes and needles were sold, when such unusual purchases were made out of fair time. Two large barrels of cider and several smaller ones of wine and brandy showed that the shop had other and more popular means of existence. It was kept by a sister of Mathurin's, and he was soon engaged in an interesting talk, in which rheumatism and the price of fodder formed the chief topics.

Meantime Christophe had finished plaiting the horse's tail, and was feeling in his pocket for an odd bit of string with which to fasten it up in the approved Breton fashion, a fashion which would have irritated Sir Charles Grandison; his back was turned to the road, or he would not have stood so still. He would have descried Coeffic coming toward him as fast as his limp would permit, with a most malicious grin on his ugly face.

"Good day, Monsieur Christophe. Always hard at work for yourself or your neighbors."

Christophe blushed like a girl; but Coeffic did not mean to give him offense. "How handsome you look!" he said. "Do you not want me to embroider you a new waistcoat for the Pardon, eh?" He looked flatteringly up in the young man's face.

Christophe shook his head.

"I have no money to spend on embroidery. Jeanne is shaping a waistcoat of my father's for me."

The tailor looked compassionate.

"Ah!—an old waistcoat! Holy Virgin! it is [illegible], is it not, that the finest young bachelor in Huelgoat should go to St. Herbot in an old waistcoat fashioned by a serving woman who knows no more how to fashion it than Mathurin's pony, and who was never taught tailoring in her life. Yes, yes, you should see the gown and bodice I have been making for the pretty maid of the Mill of St. Herbot; aha! my young spark can listen now, I'll warrant. I have been at the mill these three or four days, and a little bird whispered to me for whose sake it was that the pretty Louise was so fussy about the hang of her skirt and the fit of her bodice. And what a bosom that bodice will cover! We tailors hear all the secrets, but mum—we only tell them to the persons concerned."

Christophe knew that Coeffic was a liar, and he looked incredulous, but the tailor construed the real meaning of his look to be, "Convince me."

"It is your trade to couple young folks, Coeffic," he sighed. "But I warn you I am an unprofitable subject. I have no money for the Basvalan, nor can I afford to take a wife."

Coeffic's sharp ears heard footsteps; he looked round and saw Mathurin hobbling briskly forward.

The tailor's red locks brushed Christophe's cheek, as he stood on tiptoe and whispered—

"The mill wants a master, and the maid wants a husband; to her, my man; you can kill two birds with one stone, if you will, Master Christophe."

He limped off with a spiteful look at Mathurin's vexed face, as he came quickly toward his young master.

"Aha!" Coeffic chuckled as he limped home, "that is a fine revenge I am taking on the brutal wild man; curse him! It is always harder to be cut out by a friend than by a stranger, and by his own brother too; ha! ha! ha!"

He gave so unearthly a yell of delight that a donkey standing within one of the low arched doorways set off braying as if he found sympathy in the tailor's outcry.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE BROTHERS AT THE MILL.

It seemed to Jean Marie, when he recovered from his anger, that he had acted foolishly in quarreling with Coeffic.

It was possible that Madame Rusquec had commissioned the tailor to find a husband for her pretty daughter, and that Coeffic had given him the first offer.

He struck his fist fiercely on the table as he thought this—what more likely than that Coeffic would go and make a like proposal to one of his unmarried neighbors.

"And no one but such an ungoverned idiot as I am would make two bites at such a cherry as Louise is."

The vision he had seen at the cascades seemed to flit across the great dingy room and to fill it with sunshine. He went out and worked till much later than usual. Next morning, too, he did an unusual spell of work, and was even more brusque and silent than before, but to Jeanne's surprise he came in early in the afternoon and asked for his Sunday suit and his best hat. Dressed in these, with carefully brushed hair and black heavy shoes instead of dirty sabots, Jean Marie looked a very remarkable man, and one not ill-suited to go a-wooing.

"What is doing?" the quiet old servant thought, as she watched him stepping, cudgel in hand, along the road; "never before did our master put on his best clothes on a week-day, unless for a fair or a Pardon."

Christophe had started soon after dinner for the mill, but he had not gone with the set purpose of visiting Madame Rusquec; he had told Mathurin to expect him, and he hoped that the old man might speak of him to Louise; but he did not feel that he had an excuse for presenting himself at the mill; he could only take his chance of what might happen.

Mathurin did his errand clumsily.

"I told Christophe to come and see you," he said next morning to Louise; "I told him he would be welcome. See how fine he has made Méjid, and all to please you."

"Méjid looks best with his tail loose"—Louise tossed her head and her eyes sparkled with anger—"what right have you to speak for me to any bachelor? You can welcome your visitor if you choose—to me he is a stranger."

She turned abruptly away, for she had begun to cry with vexation. That Christophe, who already thought her forward, should be told she would welcome him was too hard to bear. She would go away and hide herself in the wood, and let him have his journey for nothing.

She ran off among the trees, and though Mathurin called to her she would not heed him. Mathurin shook his head and repeated to himself some sage, if stale reflections on the conduct of young girls. The old servant had kept silence about Christophe's visit till past mid-day, so that soon after Louise's retreat the young man appeared. Mathurin looked at him shyly, without any heartiness of welcome.

"Where is she?" the young man asked. Mathurin nodded toward the wood. "I will go down to the cascades"—Christophe hoped he might find Louise in the wood—"I will come back again by and by, when you are less busy, Mathurin."

The old man watched his tall, straight figure, disappear, and then he went on chopping wood.

"Well," he thought, "it may be that we old folks can't get the same meaning out of words as young ones can. May be they two will meet in the wood and set all right their own way, but I doubt if there is wisdom in it." He slowly shook his head.

Christophe went on a little way, and then breaking through a thick bit of copse he came in sight of the cascades. Louise was not visible, but the beauty of the place caught his eye and arrested him. Like most of his fisher comrades, he was dreamy-natured spite of his keen sense of enjoyment; no one had heard him talk of the fair scenes he had witnessed on the far-off southern coast, and yet he had spent many an hour musing over them, as he now stood musing on a ledge of rock overhanging the cascade. There was a strange mixture in the scene. The trees around him clothed in the soft, reposeful tints of Spring, the calm sky streaked with a few long, pearl-colored cloud-lines, the strangely-rounded gray rocks here and below, and in the midst of this sweet harmony of peace—the discord of the roaring, foaming fall flinging itself more than a hundred feet down the stony valley. The contrast kept Christophe gazing there in a kind of pleasant wonder. Besides the intense love for his native wilds, so special to a Breton, the scene had for him the attraction of freshness. He had not been at St. Herbot since his return, and as a boy, when the mill was his father's, he had been used to spend long days at the cascades.

Meantime Jean Marie had reached the mill, and had found Madame Rusquec alone, seated, as usual, at her spinning-wheel. On the way the farmer had pondered on an excuse for his visit, and, after he had been greeted and asked to sit, he cleared his throat and began, feeling more ill at ease than he had ever felt in his life.

"Do you find Mathurin sufficient for his work?" he said.

Madame Rusquec's large, serious eyes looked at him as if they would draw out his meaning.

"Mathurin does what I bid him, and that is all I want; he suits me; he is old, but then a younger man would be less thoughtful, and would care more to please himself."

"Then you are content as it is?"

"Yes;" but she thought, "why does he ask this? A man like farmer Mao does not come all the way from Huelgoat only to ask how I like my servant."

She waited, but Jean Marie seemed stricken dumb by her last reply. This had uprooted an idea which had grown this afternoon, and which had sent him back to the farm-house from his work, to ask for his Sunday suit.

Why should he not go to the mill and see what his chances were with Louise, and also rid himself of his brother by installing him as manager to the widow. Jean Marie loved his brother, but he did not care to watch his desultory work; it was a constant blister to him. At the mill Christophe would be free of his supervision, and could idle if he pleased. But a stronger motive than this prompted Jean Marie's visit. The sudden maddening jealousy that had seized him when Christophe spoke of his age would not be stifled; it kept on bursting into fresh life, like a flame on old timber. Even when he thought it subdued, for he felt that it was causeless, it suddenly blazed up again as fiercely as ever.

Madame Rusquec was a discreet and sensible woman, but she was very inquisitive, and a shrewd suspicion of her visitor's real business began to dawn upon her.

"Why do you ask about Mathurin, Monsieur Mao?" she said, and she looked more keenly at his serious face.

He sat clasping both hands on the cudgel standing between his knees, but he did not look at Madame Rusquec. His dark, deeply-sunken eyes roamed over the bit of landscape framed in by the arched doorway, the hill opposite grassed and crowned a-top with golden furze, and the huge round lumps of granite cumbering and choking the river-bed, which lay between the cottage and the hill.

"I had been thinking"—Jean Marie paused. Yes, it was better that the first step should be for Christophe. "You say Mathurin suits—but he gets older every year," he spoke more decidedly now that business was in question, "and you will find that the mill gets less profitable; my advice to you is to let a younger man come in as master, who will still allow you to take what the mill earns at present, and work the rest for his own profit."

Madame Rusquec had grown very rigid as she listened.

"I cannot part with Mathurin; he has served me faithfully."

"You need not. Mathurin will serve willingly under the man I am thinking of."

Madame Rusquec had been a docile, submissive wife, but she had now for some years been a free agent, and she resented the farmer's interference.

"I think it is best as it is. When there is a young girl at home an old man is better than a young one."

Now, this was just the opening Jean Marie desired; he grasped his cudgel still more firmly and looked straight before him; and, as the words shaped themselves for utterance, Louise stood in front of the arched doorway. The widow rejoiced in the interruption.

"Come in, Louise," she called out, for the girl had not looked into the cottage, and had not seen the farmer; "here is Monsieur Mao, from Braspart."

Louise looked pleased at this; she nodded and smiled as she came in, and as the farmer raised his dark serious eyes to her face, and she saw the admiration he felt, her wounded pride was soothed. She had not cared specially to see this man, and he had come unasked to see her again. Coeffic's words and his assertion that Jean Marie was the best match in Huelgoat came back to her mind, a flush rose in her cheeks, and her eyes sparkled with a kind of expectation. She did not propose to herself to marry the farmer, but it would be triumph if he proposed for her.

"It is good of you to come and see my mother, Monsieur"—she looked so sweetly at him that Jean Marie's hopes rose high—"she has so few visitors."

A strange new feeling came to Jean Marie. Louise did not seat herself, but stood beside her mother, making a wonderful contrast in her dainty pink and white prettiness to the dark-eyed, heavy-featured, stiff woman at the spinning-wheel—Hebe beside Clotho. The farmer suddenly rose and stood opposite Louise—he felt uneasy to remain seated while this fair creature stood.

"Your hill is steep to climb," and then he smiled at Louise. "You have not forgotten your promise to be at the festival?" his eyes glowed as he waited for her answer.

Louise turned pale. She could not tell what it was that chilled her so suddenly in the glance of Jean Marie.

"Did I promise?" the words came hesitatingly, and she saw his whole expression change—he looked cold and hard again—in that moment Louise had remembered that she had been anxious to meet the farmer at the fête in order to make the acquaintance of his brother, and now this was done.

But still it was a triumph to be asked this by the best match in Huelgoat. "I am honored that you should remember," she said, "I am thinking so much about the fête. It will be very pleasant; the days are dull here, there is no one to see."

Jean Marie was softened by her pleading, earnest voice. He looked at her attentively. "She is too young and innocent to deceive me," he thought; "I know that I incline to suspect all women, but this one is different from the rest." "Would you like a home in Huelgoat better than one here, Louise?"

He spoke as gently as he could, but something in the question, or the tone of it, made Madame Rusquec look up abruptly, and she saw Jean Marie's meaning in his face.

Louise guessed it also, but she did not want the farmer to be so hasty; she wished to be friends with him at the fête. And as she did not mean to marry any one just directly, if Jean Marie asked her now, she would have to say, No.

"I should have neighbors if I lived in Huelgoat," she spoke carelessly; "but then I should miss the old place, and I was such a little child when I came to live here."

"The bird cannot always stay in the nest," Madame Rusquec said.

Just then Mathurin came in from the cow-stable.

"Mistress"—he nodded at Jean Marie—"there is Christophe Mao outside. I told him he would be welcome, but he will not come in for my asking."

Madame Rusquec looked at the farmer, and she started.

A gray shade had fallen on his face, and he was gnawing his under lip. His eyes were fixed intently on Louise, and as the mother followed his gaze she saw that the girl had reddened to the edge of her muslin cap.

No one spoke till Madame Rusquec said, "Where is he, Mathurin?" and she passed the old man and went into the cow-shed. Mathurin followed his mistress. Louise stood wondering how she should receive Christophe. She had forgotten Jean Marie in her delight at Mathurin's news, for she had grown tired of her own self-deception as she wandered alone in the wood, and when she came back to the mill again and saw no traces of Christophe she felt deeply mortified.

Jean Marie's eyes never left her face; and as he watched the play of feeling there he could scarcely keep in the curse he muttered.

Standing there, as still as one of the granite figures round some old Calvary, he saw Madame Rusquec re-enter, followed by his brother, and he thought Christophe had never looked so young and handsome. A spasm, partly surprise and partly anguish, passed over his gray face when he saw that Christophe came up frankly to Louise and held out his hand.

At this Jean Marie turned away. He was furiously angry, as well as jealous.

"I am fortunate," Madame Rusquec said, as she came back to her seat beside the spinning-wheel, "I who never have visitors, to get two in one day. Your brother has grown, Monsieur Mao; I should not have recognized him. He is not like you."

"No!" said Jean Marie; and both the young people looked round quickly at the harsh, hoarse tone.

Christophe left Louise, and came close to Madame Rusquec.

"Am I like my mother, Madame?" He spoke so pleasantly that the widow was drawn to him at once; "Our old Jeanne says I am the picture of her when she married."

Christophe's easy, frank manner, so different from his own—the manner of a man who had lived in many places, and among many people, instead of remaining shut up in the farm-house of Braspart—increased to fury the jealous anger burning in Jean Marie's heart.

Why could he not seem unconcerned and careless? Instead of this, he felt harsher and stiffer than before. And yet he thought he would not yield so easily; he would put Louise to the test.

"Yes, you are like your mother," Madame Rusquec began, and then Jean Marie thrust himself obtrusively into the talk.

"Is there not a nearer way through the wood than the one by which I came? Can you tell me the way," he went on, "or will your daughter show it?"

"I lost my way," Christophe smiled at Louise.

"Yes, there is a short way," said Louise; "but you cannot find it alone, either of you. The path dies away before it reaches here, and we have to find our way to it again by marks on the trees. I will show the short road to both of you."

Beside Christophe, Louise shrank from dark, scowling Jean Marie, and she was determined not to go alone with him through the wood.

Madame Rusquec looked on in silence. She felt that there was something under the surface that she did not comprehend, but her mind was too slow to seize it. The brothers nodded farewell to her, and followed Louise out of the cottage, and still the widow said nothing but "Good day" to them. She saw that Jean Marie admired her daughter, and she hoped that Louise would marry him; to her Christophe was a bright, frank boy, much pleasanter to talk to than his elder brother.

"What is the matter? Are you ill?" Louise said to the farmer. She was a little way in advance, going toward the wood, and she looked brightly over her shoulder at the silent man.

"I was thinking," he said, sulkily, "you cannot expect all the world to talk, can you?"

"I suppose not," she answered quickly. There was no doubt in her own mind which of the brothers she liked the best, but she resolved to keep well with both. "I have not many friends, that I can afford to lose one," she told herself.

She chattered on merrily as she went. Christophe would have absorbed her talk to himself, but Louise kept on appealing to the farmer; and though he gave her abrupt answers, still he was appeased; it might not be as he suspected, and it was not her fault if Christophe had intruded on the interview.

"There is the path." Louise stood still, and pointed on into the wood. "You cannot mistake your way now. Good day to both of you, and I hope we shall meet at the Pardon."

She smiled up in Jean Marie's face, and the man's heart beat with hope; and then she gave Christophe a sweet, shy glance, that made him long to follow her back to the cottage.

Jean Marie plunged forward into the wood. He wanted to be rid of his brother's presence; he was not safe company, and he felt it. Unhappily, Christophe had been too much engrossed by Louise to think of anything else. His brother had seemed silent, but then silence was a habit with Jean Marie. Christophe felt too gay and happy in the remembrance of that last blue-eyed glance to be alone, and he started off to overtake his brother.

Jean Marie heard him coming, and hurried on through the wood till he reached the high road below. He paused here an instant to reflect.

If he went straight back to Huelgoat, Christophe would be up with him at once, and yet, if he struck down the lane on the right, leading to the village and Church of St. Herbot, Christophe would perceive him before he could get out of sight. So he went on doggedly, till the young man burst out from the wood some little way on, and jumped down into the road.

Then Jean Marie stopped, and spoke angrily, "Thou shouldst be at work; if thou hadst taken work with another than me, thou couldst not have quitted it thus; thou art an idle fellow."

Christophe had hot blood as well as his brother, though it seldom got the mastery of him; but Jean Marie's tone was more insufferable than his words were.

"I am no more idle than thou; I had business with Mathurin."

"But thou hadst not business at the mill; and, look you, Mother Rusquec—and—and her daughter are my friends, and I warn thee to keep aloof from them."

His eyes glowed like living coals, he grasped his cudgel tightly, and looked threateningly at Christophe. His manner betrayed his secret.

But hope was speaking loudly in the young man's heart. He thought, if Jean Marie was not afraid of his rivalry, he would be less angry.

"Jean Marie, thou art unreasonable; but tell me, hast thou asked for Louise Rusquec?"

"No—what is that to thee?"

"It is very much. The girl pleases me, and I think I please her. I did not mean to have spoken till I was more advanced in the world; but now I say, let us act fairly by one another. It was thyself, and no other, who bade me offer myself as a husband for Louise, and a manager to the mill"—Jean Marie started—"and now thou art angry because I follow thy counsel. What does this mean, Jean Marie? Dost thou want Louise for thyself?"

Jean Marie had grown very pale with anger. "That is nought to thee; but I bid thee avoid Louise Rusquec. Thou canst not wed her if she would have thee; thou hast but the clothes on thy back. If I find thee again at the mill, or talking to Louise, I cast thee off; thou shalt be no more to me than one of those blocks of stone."

"For a wise man, brother"—Christophe had recovered himself—"thou art strangely unreasonable. Why need we quarrel because we both want the same woman? Both of us cannot have her, that is clear. Let us draw lots, Jean Marie, who shall first ask for her."

The farmer had grown ashamed of his own anger; he envied Christophe's power of self-control; he was mollified, too, by seeing that the young man was not certain of success.

"I will not yield her," he said, doggedly; "she is mine, not yours."

"A woman belongs to herself until she is promised. You cannot make her yours by force. I say again, let us draw lots who shall first ask for her."

Jean Marie stood wrapped in sullen thought. At last he began to speak slowly, and without looking the young man in the face: "I have warned thee, and therefore I say, look to thyself. I will not draw lots. He of us two who possesses Louise Rusquec shall take her by personal right. Thou hast not forgotten how to wrestle among the fishermen—well, then, thou and I will try a fall at the Pardon, and the winner shall have first chance with Louise."

Christophe recoiled. "It is hardly fair," he said. "I have not wrestled for years." Then seeing a sneer on Jean Marie's dark face, "Have thine own way; after all, it is not always the one who asks first who wins."

CHAPTER IX.

IN THE WRESTLING RING.

It is not only on the side of the cascades that St. Herbot is shadowed by a lofty hill. The dark gray-green old church stands circled round by hills; and from break of day on the morning of the Pardon these hills were veined by strings of pilgrims, toiling over them from far and near to worship and lay their offerings—a tuft of horse or cow's hair—on the shrine of the saint; for these offerings, when sold, are a chief part of the old church's revenue. Formerly the beasts themselves came from far and near to ask for blessings and cures; and during the three days of the Pardon no beast of burden is worked, but the cows and sheep chiefly stay at home now, and represent themselves by the locks of hair and wool on the altar, or on the tomb of St. Herbot.

The church, usually so quiet and solitary, girt about with trees, through which a brook found its way to the road, the group of cottages which called itself the village, and which, except for the presence of pigs and children, had, during the rest of the year, a most deserted aspect, to-day seemed transformed. All around the church were booths for the sale of rosaries, medals, charms, and trinkets; articles of clothing, from the large broad-brimmed felt and beaver hats to wooden sabots and gold and silver ribbons; booths filled with eatables and drinkables stood under the trees; and in all directions among the huge blocks of stone which cumber the ground were impromptu charcoal fires, over which breakfasts were cooking. The crowd, which thickened every moment, was very quiet and decorous. Masses had begun very early, and most of the assembled multitude had already paid their devotions, but the church was still full of worshipers. Each pilgrim on arriving went straight into church and increased the kneeling crowd. Ever since early morning there had been picturesque groups of kneeling devotees within the gray-green walls of the church; the men's dresses, with their embroidered waistcoats and jackets were as quaint and almost as full of color as the women's were.

Louise looked very gay and pretty as she walked beside Madame Rusquec through the fair. For two years her mother had been ill, and so the girl had been obliged to give up the festival. She looked eagerly for the brothers Mao. Her mother had not spoken to her, since their visit, of Jean Marie or of Christophe. Madame Rusquec thought that if the farmer was in earnest he would go to work the right way. About Christophe she did not think at all, except as a pleasant and frank boy.

Louise was puzzled at herself. When she thought of Christophe she seemed to shrink from Jean Marie, and yet she knew that Christophe was not able to marry. Still at first she was very happy; men looked at her with admiring glances; and though she had few acquaintances, the crowd, and the gay dresses, and the pretty things in the jewelers' booths, pleased her greatly. Then there were all the preparations to be looked at; the great greased pole, up which, next day, men and boys would climb for prizes; and out in a large field, the great wrestling ring, circled by posts and a strong cord, with a tall forked stick in the midst, on which the prizes hung.

Louise was quite surprised to think how time had flown when the procession, with crosses and banners, came out of church, singing, and circled round the fair. There was a general movement in the crowd toward the great ring, the wrestling being the chief attraction of to-day's sports, for the Pardon lasts three days at St. Herbot. Along one side of the field ran a low wall, and on this some men were sitting. Louise recognized Christophe among them, but he was talking, and he did not see her pass. The judges stood about carelessly, near the forked stick in the centre of the ground, with no attempt at formality in their arrangements. The crowd was forming thickly round the circle.

Louise pulled her mother's arm. "We shall not get a place if we are not quick," she said presently; "and Mathurin says the wrestling will be splendid."

As she spoke there came a beat of drum, and the surrounding crowd, scattered in groups through the fair, joined and rolled up in one wave to thicken the black line round the ring. Madame Rusquec was a head taller than Louise, but even she could see nothing, the crowd was so thick. Louise looked sadly up and down—the wrestling had begun, and she had not got a place. All her enjoyment was overcast. Great hot tears sprang into her eyes, but she tried to gather them up with her lashes—she so feared they would stain the embroidery of her new bodice.

A woman standing in front turned round and saw her tears.

"You lose nothing, little one," she said, compassionately, "as yet the wrestlers are only young boys, and these two are not good at it either."

In less than five minutes the beating of the drum announced that one of the wrestlers had fallen. Louise felt a hand on her arm, she turned quickly and saw the dark face of Jean Marie. He smiled encouragingly at her.

"Good-day; you want a better place," he said, "and you shall have one," and then he nodded at Madame Rusquec.

Louise looked admiringly at the square-shouldered man as he forced a way in front of her through the densest part of the crowd; men and women drew back right and left before the determined pressure, and Louise and her mother, following closely, found themselves, to the great joy of the girl, close to the rope.

"O thank you," she looked gratefully at the farmer, "I so want to see the wrestling."

"Yes," said Jean Marie, "you will see it well from here."

Yes, she should see him conquer the right to ask her to be his wife, for he felt that he should gain that right.

Several matches followed, but without any special interest. At last, at the monotonous rub-a-dub of the drum, a man stepped into the ring carrying a sheep on his shoulders. He was a tall, powerful fellow, and he held the sheep by its feet slung round his neck, as if it had been a scarf. This was Yves Guerrien, the best wrestler of St. Herbot, and unless he were challenged he would carry off the sheep as a prize, and remain the acknowledged champion of the ring. He was a large, powerfully-made man, about the same age as Jean Marie, but he had a hideously scarred face, and one eye was closed.

"Will no one challenge that monster?" said Louise, "how proud and haughty he looks."

Jean Marie longed to jump into the ring and take up Yves Guerrien's challenge; but he checked the longing. If he used up his strength on such a powerful antagonist as Yves he would have little chance of conquering Christophe.

He and his brother had scarcely spoken since their meeting at the mill; but neither of them had forgotten the trial which lay before them. Jean Marie had little fear of the result. He had never let a year pass without exercising his skill in these rough games, and he guessed that Christophe would have had little practice since his boyhood—for wrestling in the Morbihan is far less frequent than it is in Finistère.

Before Yves had completed his first circuit of the ring, a short, thick-set man sprang into the circle, and in a few minutes he and the challenger were locked in a close struggle.

Jean Marie looked at Louise. She was gazing intently at the combatants. He wanted to find out her real feelings towards him, but he did not know what to say.

At length Yves flung his antagonist, over his shoulder, on the ground—the judges proclaimed a fall, and the drum beat.

"Louise"—Jean Marie's voice was so earnest that the girl turned her eyes from the wrestlers to his face—"if you saw two struggling for you there, would you choose the strongest?"

Louise smiled. "Of course I would; but I would never choose Yves Guerrien, he looks cruel, and he is ugly too."

Jean Marie had bent his head very near her while he listened. Two women beside them gazed with round, widely-opened eyes, for it was the first time the farmer of Braspart had spoken to so young a woman in public.

All at once he heard his name called, and he looked up. Christophe was standing in the ring facing him and Louise; he had taken off his hat, and jacket, and shoes, and he was calling on his brother to fulfill his pledge. Louise looked from one to the other in astonishment. She thought Christophe seemed sorrowful; but as she looked at him she forgot Jean Marie, and again she felt the warm tide of sympathy that had from the first linked her to the younger man.

"Come," said Christophe; "or are you afraid?" he added this with a rude laugh as he came nearer—for it seemed to him that Jean Marie had broken faith in seeking Louise before the result of the trial.

Jean Marie had been soothed by the girl's presence and by the pleasure she had shown at the service rendered her; but as Christophe spoke he saw Louise glance at the young man, and although he could not fully read her glance it stirred his jealousy into a blaze. In an instant he had sprung over the rope and was laying aside his coat, waistcoat, and shoes. He flung his long hair behind his ears, drew his shirt tightly over his body, and then stood still as a statue, his arms crossed over his broad chest in the centre of the ring. Christophe lingered an instant.

"Louise," he said in a hurried whisper, "we wrestle for you; do you wish me to conquer?"

A lovely blush rose on the girl's face. "You will conquer," she said; "go, he waits for you."

But a different opinion prevailed in the silent crowd that thronged the ring. It was not an uncommon sight to see brothers wrestle together in the ring, but then they were always well matched. In this struggle which seemed impending Christophe was considered a very unequal opponent for Jean Marie, who was one of the best wrestlers in the arrondissement; and a low murmer was heard, as Christophe took his place facing his brother. Madame Rusquec had been a silent witness of the public notice bestowed on her daughter, first by Jean Marie, then by Christophe; it was positive proof to her that the farmer wished to marry Louise. She wished he was less stern, but like a true Breton woman she resigned herself to that which appeared inevitable.

But the change that had overspread Jean Marie's face at the sight of Christophe had alarmed her. Men always went to wrestle as friends, but these brothers had exchanged the looks of enemies.

"Are they quarreling about Louise?" she asked herself, and then the deep murmur of the multitude reached her ears.

But as the two men stood face to face, ready to begin the struggle, so differently formed, and yet both so determined-looking, the murmur died away, a breathless hush spread around, and Louise's heart sank with dread, for Jean Marie's face was far more full of determination and confidence than his brother's was, and his lean, sinewy frame seemed more fit to wrestle than Christophe's taller, fuller figure. Christophe had a small, well-poised head, and he threw it back frankly as he surveyed his adversary; while Jean Marie's square head, somewhat sunk between his shoulders, projected forward as he held out his right hand preparatory to taking his hold.

They seemed to grip one another in precisely the same manner, each by the front of the other's strong canvas shirt, and then each set his head against his brother's shoulder, and thus they stood locked, their legs well apart, keeping a wary watch.

All at once Jean Marie gave way, and then pressing suddenly forward he raised Christophe from the ground, but Christophe was not off his guard; he twined his legs like snakes round his brother's, and for some minutes the two bodies so desperately gripped together rocked from side to side as if the twining legs and arms belonged to one man. Then all at once, by a determined effort, Jean Marie forced Christophe against his side, and heaved him over his head—Christophe fell on the grass as if thrown from a horse.

He lay on his side in the midst of the ring, and held up his right hand to show the judges that he was not fully thrown.

But Louise only saw that he had fallen. She gave one loud cry and then burst into a fit of sobs. The cry reached Jean Marie, and in an instant the suffused purple caused by the struggle left his face; he looked livid as his blood-shot haggard eyes fastened on the girl sobbing in front of the ring. He folded his arms across his chest, and looked fiercely at the judges.

"It was a fair fall," he said, hoarsely, "I swear I threw him fairly; if there is another struggle it must be a new one. I have won this fall."

"No, no," "Oh, no," was heard on every side, and the judges were unanimous.

Jean Marie's eyes glared like those of a balked wolf, but he closed his lips firmly against further words.

Meanwhile her mother spoke sternly to Louise, for meaning looks were turned on her, and Madame Rusquec felt that the girl's good name might suffer. But Louise had learned her true feelings in that moment of anguish, and she overleapt fear and prudence too.

"Oh stop them, stop them!" she cried so wildly that her words reached Jean Marie, as he stood waiting with folded arms till Christophe should recommence the struggle. "He will kill Christophe."

Mathurin was in the crowd, but at some distance from his mistress. He could not hear Louise's words, the serried press of people that stood between them choked sound, but he saw their effect on Jean Marie. The pallor on his face grew so death-like, that some in the crowd called to give him water; but Mathurin saw the look of hatred with which he regarded Christophe, and he shuddered.

"Holy Virgin! there will be death before this is ended," the old man thought.

The suspense was not prolonged. Once more the wrestlers took their hold of each other, and once more each strove to raise the other from the ground. Suddenly Jean Marie's grasp slackened, and almost without Christophe's volition the strong frame he grasped yielded to his strain, and was flung heavily behind him.

This time the drum beat loudly. Jean Marie lay seemingly lifeless on his back, while blood streamed from his mouth and nostrils.

CHAPTER X.

THE BAZVALAN DOES HIS DUTY.

Madame Rusquec drew back as quickly as she could from the ring; she waited only to hear that Jean Marie had recovered his senses, and then taking Louise's hand, she left the fête. She had seen many inquisitive glances leveled at her daughter, and the girl's agitation had become so uncontrolable, that it was a relief to escape from prying eyes.

She did not speak till they were near the mill; then she looked severely at Louise, as she said, "What is this, vain child? Didst thou set the brothers Mao to wrestle for thy sake? Thou shouldst be thankful that such a man as Jean Marie has noticed thee, and thou must be more careful too not to give him cause for jealousy. Poor man! he is badly hurt, I fear. But at one time I felt sure he would win."

Louise did not answer. Presently she burst out as if she could not restrain the words, "But Christophe is a fine, brave lad." As soon as they reached the cottage she flung herself on a bench, and, laying her head on the table, she sobbed herself almost into violent hysterics.

The excitement and vexation had been quite too much for her. The day that she had looked forward to with such delight had proved an utter failure; beyond the pleasure of wearing her dress, she had not had any of the enjoyment she coveted. And yet, when after a while she grew calmer, and thought over her day, there was abundant consolation in the remembrance of Christophe's words. He had conquered, too, in the struggle, which she began to see had, indeed, been for her. She was sorry for Jean Marie; but he had looked so evil that she shrank into herself at the remembrance of his dark, revengeful face. She wondered that she could ever have wished such a man to propose for her. "He would have killed me if I had refused him." She trembled, and tried to think of something else.

Her mother had been watching her; she saw her sudden paleness, and she grew compassionate. "Thou hadst best go to bed, child—thou art tired and overdone."

Louise went to her mother, and held her forehead to be kissed. "I shall be quite well when I have slept," she said. "I wish I had not gone to-day, but waited for the dancing to-morrow."

"Thou canst not go to-morrow, Louise. I cannot go down the hill again; and after what chanced to-day, thou must not be seen alone at the Pardon."

"Oh, mother, mother, how can I give up the dancing. I have thought of it so long? And think of my new skirt and bodice? what else was it made for?"

Madame Rusquec kept silence, but she shook her head and frowned; her resolution was taken, and she never bandied words with Louise. She was vexed beyond any power of expressing vexation; Jean Marie Mao, the best match in Huelgoat—a man notorious for his avoidance of women—had singled out Louise for notice, and beneath her eyes he had fallen, seriously hurt; for although he had recovered his senses, he had been carried to the Presbytery, and was said to be unable to stand; and Louise, instead of being really grieved or saddened, as soon as she had got rid of her temporary agitation, had already forgotten the cause of it, and could talk of dancing while the man who had so distinguished her lay ill, it might be dying; for Mme. Rusquec had known more than one instance in which death had resulted from these violent falls.

Louise was in many ways a spoiled child, but she knew it was useless to struggle against her mother's will; she sobbed a few minutes longer, said it was very cruel, and then, tired out by the day's excitement, she got into bed and cried herself to sleep.

She wakened happier next morning, and she consoled herself during the two remaining days of the Pardon by reflecting that she should feel very shy and strange without her mother; and she was more reconciled to the disappointment when Mathurin brought word that neither of the brothers Mao had reappeared at St. Herbot.

Madame Rusquec avoided all mention of the wrestling, and her mother's silence oppressed Louise with a sense of wrong-doing most irksome to her bright, pleasure-loving nature. She kept out of doors as much as possible.

On the third morning she had taken the cow down the valley, and had bidden Barba follow her when she could be spared; for the little Barba did not lead a holiday life; though she was but eight years old, the poor child had to cook and wash and clean, when cleaning was required, for her father. To her Louise was like some beautiful fairy queen, to whom the word "duties"—the word that held so large a place in Barba's poor little life—was unknown. Presently Louise heard footsteps behind her, but she knew they were not Barba's—they were too heavy, and besides, they were uneven. At first she hoped they might be Christophe's, but as the steps hurried to overtake her, the limp told her, before she turned around, that her pursuer was the red-haired tailor.

"Aha, my pretty maid! so you are none the worse for the fright you got at the wrestling." Coeffic put his head on one side, and his leer of admiration made him more hideous than ever.

"Why should I be the worse? How is the farmer? I hope he is better. Come, come, neighbor, you are the first person I have seen who can tell me any news. Who climbed the pole the best? Was the dancing good? And who were the best dancers?"

"How many questions! No one knows how the farmer is, because no one has seen him. And as for the dancing, when the sun and moon are both out of the firmament the stars cannot choose but shine the best. There was no Louise Rusquec, no Christophe Mao among the dancers. Ah! there is a fellow for you; there is no other like him in these parts—so handsome, so spirited. I believe no young maid could find it in her heart to say no to his wooing."

Louise blushed and pouted; she turned her back on the cow, which strayed on and was soon out of sight.

"How can Christophe Mao go a-wooing? He has nothing to keep a wife with—no house, no cattle, no furniture even, or money to buy it with."

Coeffic laughed heartily. "The young judge always by the outside, and in a sense they are right. Does not Christophe look fit to have a wife? Yes, and I tell you he is fit; he has a pair of good arms and strong legs, and his head is screwed on the right way, and he has seen the world, and has his tongue well hung. Ah, you should hear him tell of the fishing in the Morbihan, and off Belle Isle! My word! I only wonder the pretty girls of Belle Isle let him come among us again a bachelor. Never fear about his means—I tell you he has plenty. Why cannot he work the mill, and make it bring in the double of what that lazy dotard Mathurin makes it do with that foolish boy Jules? Why not?"

"Ah, Coeffic, you were always hard on Mathurin;" but she did not look angry. "Well, as you have no news for me, I must go after the cow."

Coeffic caught her arm as she moved past him. "Wayward girl!" he said, rebukingly, and yet with a smile that conveyed admiration. "You know that I wait for your answer; you know who this fine, handsome fellow sighs for, and yet you remain hard-hearted and indifferent."

Louise blushed with delight. "I know nothing about him. Why, I had only seen him twice before the Pardon. I can give no answer; you must speak to my mother——" And then, overwhelmed by this decided act on her own part, she darted away from the tailor, and ran after her cow.

She had taken her dinner with her, intending to remain away till evening, but she felt herself drawn home by mid-day. Her mother was spinning, as usual—she did not look up when Louise came in.

"Well, mother, have you had a visitor?"

Madame Rusquec left off spinning and fixed her eyes gravely on her daughter's face, but the girl's cheeks grew too hot to endure the scrutiny. She turned aside and got out the mugs and spoons for dinner.

"Coeffic has been here"—the serious voice frightened Louise—"and he tells me Christophe Mao wishes thee for a wife, and thou art willing to take him; this is not what I hoped for thee, Louise; I hoped to give thee to a husband rich enough to spare thee work and wise enough to guide thee, since thou must needs take a husband."

The contempt of the last sentence stung Louise.

"What else was I born for, mother?" the tears started in her eyes; "thou hast shown me the way, and if Christophe works the mill, will that not help thee also?" and then, changing in a minute, for the weak soft heart could not bear to be in strife with any one, she put both arms round her mother's neck. Oh, mother, if I am happy, is not happiness more than money? and I could not have been happy with Jean Marie, he is so stern and cruel."

Madame Rusquec kissed her daughter, but she did not look contented.

She told her that she had given her consent, and that she must be ready to receive Christophe in two days, as he would then come to make the demand for her hand. Louise wondered to herself—she wondered that her mother had so easily yielded, and she wondered about Christophe. In her talks with the tailor at various times she had learned the customs of the country, and she knew that when a man came to court his wife he was always accompanied by his nearest relative; would Jean Marie do his part by his brother?

The thought made her shrink with terror, for she knew that some of her smiles and glances must have encouraged the farmer to think she approved his suit. But no, Jean Marie would not come; he was doubtless too ill still to appear in public.

"If Christophe and he could only change places," she sighed. "I do not hesitate, for I love Christophe; but it must be so comfortable to live at the farm at Braspart with that kind, gentle old Jeanne who does all the work—and after all I shall be poor all my life like my mother; ah, must I always work as she does? well, I have chosen, and I cannot eat my cake and have it too."

Madame Rusquec wondered too at herself more than at Louise. Why had she given her consent to Christophe's proposal? Was it still too late to draw back? In fancy she had already pictured to herself the pleasant life she could lead in Jean Marie's farmhouse, and if Louise married Christophe she must remain at the mill, and work hard.

CHAPTER XI.

BEHIND THE HAYSTACK.

When Christophe saw Jean Marie lying senseless, his heart turned to his brother; for the time Louise and her charms were effaced by his agony of remorse. The farmer lay so rigid and death-like that others beside Christophe thought that he was killed.

But after a while Jean Marie regained his senses, and then Christophe took him home in Pierre Kerest's wagon.

By next day the careful nursing of Jeanne and Christophe had brought him greatly round, for the young man sat up all night applying cooling lotions to his brother's head, and plasters to the severe bruises caused by the fall.

Jean Marie seemed thankful for his devotion, and at times he felt more at one with his brother than he had felt since the meeting at Madame Rusquec's. But next day his mood had changed. Strong man as he was, and well used to these rough sports, he had never before been thrown so violently, and when he tried to rise, his head swam and his legs tottered under him.

"You must lie on your bed, master," Jeanne said, and after some resistance he was glad to lie there quietly.

Jeanne felt for the mortification he must suffer at his defeat, but this formed a very small part of the torment that raged in her master as he lay seemingly so quiet on his bed. He knew that he should have conquered Christophe, that he was nerved to give him his final overthrow, when those agonized words had reached him, and he saw that look of anguish in Louise's face. It smote him so suddenly, so convincingly, that his strength seemed to depart at once, and when he again took hold of Christophe his grasp was so feeble and mechanical, that the young man thought his brother was reserving himself for another mighty effort; he was astounded at his own victory. It was impossible that any explanation could take place between them, and yet Jean Marie at times judged Christophe fairly; at others fits of blind, impotent fury possessed him—lying there almost helpless, he saw his brother stride across the floor in the full pride of his youth and strength, and he longed to strike him down, and for ever rid himself of so dangerous a rival. This mental tumult increased the pain and confusion in his head and acted against Jeanne's remedies.

Meantime Christophe waited impatiently for his brother's recovery. Coeffic waylaid him each time he left the farm, but the young man shrank from grieving Jean Marie. Yet he had shown his feelings to Louise, and he owed duty to her as well as to his brother, and he had on the terms Jean Marie had himself proposed fairly won the right to ask her to be his wife. He did not feel confident of success with her, spite of Coeffic's assurances, but at last he yielded to the Bavzalan's entreaties, and sent him to plead with Louise.

On the evening of the fourth day Jean Marie felt much stronger. He was calmer, too, more in his right mind. It had come to him that he had judged Louise hastily and foolishly. True, she had uttered that cry which had so unnerved him in the ring, but what then? She liked Christophe, and it pained her to see him hurt. Other women did not feel these things, but then Louise was tender and soft-hearted.

"Jeanne says she left the ring sobbing, as soon as I fell—that might have been for me. She did not even speak to Christophe. Why have I been so hasty and faint-hearted? it is certain Madame Rusquec would not hesitate between us two." And then the remembrance that he had himself given up the chance of first asking for Louise by the bargain made with Christophe, sent him back into dogged sullenness. Still through this there shone a gleam of hope. Christophe might be refused. He called for Jeanne, but no answer came, and he hobbled to the back door wondering how soon he should be able to reach the mill; he heard a murmur of voices beyond the haystack which stood some twenty yards from the house. Always suspicious, and in his present state jealously alive to all that might be said concerning his defeat, he crept lightly across the yard, littered here also with straw, and soon was near enough to distinguish words, and to discover that the speakers were Jeanne and his brother.

"You will tell the master," Jeanne said.

"Tell him yourself," said Christophe; "I have given him pain enough; I do not care to make him suffer."

Jean Marie's face grew dark, and he set his teeth hard one against another, and thrust his head forward that he might not lose a word.

"It is best to tell him yourself," said the old woman; "but if you cannot, then I will. He should know before others."

"Yes, yes, you must tell him; and then there is this to be settled. Coeffic says the next step is for me to go with him, and with my nearest relative, to see Louise's mother. I thought as Louise and I had understood one another before, these formalities might have been set aside; but he says no. Now, Jeanne, I cannot ask Jean Marie to answer for me."

There was a pause. Then Jeanne said, "The master would counsel you; but there is your cousin, the barber Kerharo; it is true he is a new-comer in Huelgoat, but still he is the son of your fathers' sister, and he is therefore of your blood; he will do for you what is wanted."

But Jean Marie's jealous fury had risen beyond his control; he limped forward with surprising swiftness, and stood facing Christophe and Jeanne.

"I have heard you," he said, with concentrated passion in his voice, "and I tell thee, Christophe Mao, not to make too sure." The young man shrank from his gleaming eyes. "Thou hast had thy chance, now I will take mine, and we will yet see who shall win Louise. Curse thee thou biter of the hand that feeds thee; thou art coward and deceiver too. I tell thee I was a fool to put to the trial that of which I was so sure; and I tell thee, too, that Louise Rusquec shall not be the wife of any man but me."

His face was distorted with ungovernable anger, and while Christophe stood shocked and silent, old Jeanne took the younger brother's arm, and led him away.

"Do not answer him," she said, gently; "he has had these fits all his life, and woe betide the man or woman that crosses him at such a time. I have seen him shoot a dog dead for even caressing him in such a mood."

"How long will it last?" said Christophe, moodily.

"I cannot tell, but he is always very gentle afterwards. Perhaps you were right, my boy, perhaps it would have been better to have kept silence until the marriage was decided."

"I will keep silence now with a vengeance, and I shall no longer hesitate to grieve him. He has cursed me. I go to-morrow with Kerharo, and the Bazvalan, to make my formal demand for Louise."

CHAPTER XII.

IN THE WOOD.

"There, child, rest, thou hast done enough," Madame Rusquec said; "rest now, for to-morrow will be a busy day."

Louise looked pale and tired. She had been formally betrothed to Christophe on the day following Jean Marie's furious outbreak. The young pair had eaten out of one plate and drank out of the same mug, and, in fact, had followed the Basvalan's instructions; and now to-morrow the friends on both sides would assemble at the mill to see the stores Madame Rusquec had laid by for her daughter. All the old oak armoires, tables, and benches, and the frames of the box bedsteads, had been oiled and rubbed till the firelight reflected red in their shining faces; the silver spoons had been diligently polished, and there was a fine display of pewter arranged on the shelves in front of some very gay-colored faïence. The shelves of the armoires had been studiously piled with all the best linen, and the doors of these would be left ajar to-morrow to show the further wealth and industry of the household, for all this linen was home-spun. The walls, too, shone with the brightness of copper and brass. Madame Rusquec and her daughter had been hard at work polishing every cooking utensil, and now they were both tired out.

"Rest my child," her mother called after Louise, as the girl went to the open door.

"I cannot rest, mother; I must get some air, it is so hot. Mother," she turned on the door-step, "dost thou think Jean Marie will come to-morrow among the rest?"

Madame Rusquec looked keenly at her daughter. "I hope so," she said. "Why should he not come?"

Louise grew red under her mother's keen glances.

"He did not come for the betrothal, and I thought—"

"Thou art full of foolish fancies, child. Jean Marie could not come then because he was still suffering, but he must be well by this time." The widow checked a sigh; she could not check the thought that, if her daughter had not been willful, she might have been mistress of the farm of Braspart.

"Mother—" Louise turned such a saddened face over her shoulder as she stood at the open door, that her mother softened at once—"I must go out for a short while, I cannot rest yet; I feel that I must be moving." She ran back and kissed her mother, and then went out rapidly, fearing another remonstrance. She did not as usual seek for Barba; she had rarely felt so tired bodily, and the fatigue depressed her, and made her wish to be alone. She sauntered aimlessly into the wood, but she was soon glad to seat herself on one of the gray boulders that are scattered everywhere over this wild country. The evenings were now long, and there was plenty of light in the sky. Louise was not sentimental. She loved Christophe as well as her shallow nature was capable of loving; but at this moment her thoughts were chiefly occupied by her wedding dress, whether she should wear a short richly-embroidered handkerchief across her shoulders, or a long plain white silk shawl. She was reckoning the difference of price on her plump fingers, and suddenly she paused and listened. Steps were coming through the wood behind her.

"Mathurin!" she called. There was no answer, but in a few minutes a man came out, stooping under the branches of the beech-trees. It was Jean Marie, and at sight of him Louise rose up hastily, and felt inclined to run away; but the farmer was prepared for her avoidance of him.

"Stop, Louise, I must speak to you, and you must wait and hear what I say."

If he had studied the girl for years, he could not have chosen his words more skillfully. Louise stood still, compelled to listen by the man's strong will. He waited a moment, looking eagerly in her face for some show of feeling toward him, and in the silence Louise recollected herself.

"I hope you have quite recovered," she said, but she kept her eyes on the ground. Then she remembered that this man would soon be her brother. "We shall see you at the mill to-morrow," she said, and she raised her eyes to his face.

All Jean Marie's preconcerted calmness fled.

"You vain, heartless woman!"—his voice was so harsh and broken that all her fear came back—"what do you take me for? Do you think I mean to give you up? See here, Louise"—he put his hand on her arm, but he did this so quietly she had no excuse to cry out—

"I ask you what prevents me from going to the mill, to bid your mother put me in Christophe's place. Bah! she would do it, for I understand women, I hope, though I have troubled so little about them. I have only to name the sum, and she will give you to me, and give up the mill into the bargain." He stopped, and looked at her with an intense craving in his eyes. "Why do I talk to you? Why do I not go on to the mill at once? Do you know, Louise?" He stopped again; the girl stood facinated by his intense gaze. "Why, you do not answer!" he said, more gently.

"I do not know." Tears came into her eyes, and her helpless look touched him.

"Child"—the deep passionate tone mastered her, she kept her eyes fixed on his—"it is because I love you—yes, love you—I who all my life long have despised women. I tell you, Louise, that I cannot be happy unless you become my wife. Do not fear, my sweet child"—for she had drawn back at this—"I will not hurry you. You know nothing about love, and that raw boy can teach you nothing. You cannot even guess how happy I will make you—how precious you are to me, my sweet, lovely child." He drew her closer to him, and gazed at her with an intensity of admiring love.

Louise was frightened, but yet she was fascinated. The strongest feeling she had—her vanity—was fed and soothed. Christophe had never talked to her in this wild adoring way. He had said he loved her, but he had said it more quietly; he had not said he could not live without her. "And yet I love Christophe," she thought, "and I can never love this dark violent man, I fear him so."

She stood silent, with downcast eyes, unable any longer to meet his gaze, for his eyes seemed to blaze under his dark brows. Her silence gave him courage; he drew her yet closer, and clasped his arm round her waist.

The touch roused Louise. "Oh, let me go—please let me go, Monsieur Mao; it is not the way to make me like you to frighten me."

He muttered an oath between his teeth. "I will frighten you yet more," he said, sternly, "unless you do what I ask. I watched you just now, and you listened with pleasure to my love. If you did not love me in return, you would have shrunk away."

"No, oh no, I have promised," and the girl struggled vainly to free herself.

Jean Marie drew his arm slowly from her waist, but he kept her hand tightly grasped in his. "Look here," he said, "you shall not waste your life and mine for an idle promise. I came here to-night by no chance. I came because I am resolved that you shall not marry Christophe. You love me, and you shall be my wife. Ah, Louise, think what I can give you besides my love; Christophe can give you nothing. As my wife you shall never work; you shall not even spin, unless you please. Say you will give up Christophe."

She shook her head. "I cannot," she said faintly.

"Oh, my little one, be reasonable; you will break my heart;" he spoke so tenderly that the girl was thrilled through with surprise; "Louise, if you guessed how I love, you would not be so cruel."

Louise looked at him for a moment, the imploring appeal in his eyes swayed her weak nature.

"I do not ask you to marry me now," he said; "I only ask you to listen to my love, and to give up Christophe."

He waited, but no answer came; he pressed her hand tightly in his. "I will not leave you," he said, "until you promise to give him up."

Louise looked round in terror; if she screamed ever so loud she would not be heard at the mill, for the noise of the cascade deadened all sound around the cottage. She had no strength to free herself from the tight grasp on her hand, and she knew she might stand there for hours for the chance of a passer-by, and Christophe had said he should not come that evening.

"Promise!" Jean Marie's eyes never left her face, and again they seemed to fascinate her by some irresistible power.

"Oh, how cruel you are; if you loved me you would not frighten me so."

She repented her words as she said them. Jean Marie pressed her hand to his lips, and covered it with kisses.

"It is you who make me cruel, my beloved," he said passionately. "Say you give him up and I release you; you are driving me mad, Louise—I cannot answer for myself." She looked up in sudden fear; his face was working strangely and his eyes glared wildly.

"Yes, yes, I give him up—let me go." The girl was half-crazed with terror, and the strange tumult of conflicting feeling which the man's wild, passionate love had stirred in her unawakened nature.

Jean Marie stood as if paralyzed with the sudden joy; he put his hand to his head, clasping his brow tightly with his fingers; then he loosened his grasp of her hand, but still held it tight enough to prevent her escape.

"God bless you, child—I have one more word to which you must listen, Louise. To-day I swore a solemn oath that you should never be the livin- wife of Christophe, and I have never failed keep an oath, see that you keep yours," he said in a stern voice; then more gently, "Now I will take what every lover has a right to take, and then I will walk with you to the mill." He stooped and kissed her, but Louise struggled and slipped from his grasp, then she fled away before he could stop her—not toward the mill, for Jean Marie stood in the path upward, but downward toward St. Herbot.

He looked after her for a moment, and then he went back among the trees.

Louise ran on till her breath and knees alike failed, and then she stood gasping, leaning against a tree.

"What have I done?" she sobbed; "oh what have I done?"

She had stopped mechanically where the path ended in an almost open space; in front of her was a ruined cottage—probably the former abode of some sabotier or charcoal-burner, for there were many in the district, spite of the wolves which in Winter came out of their forest dens, and prowled in the woods. The cottage was quite deserted and overgrown with brambles. Since their betrothal it had been quite a trysting-place for Christophe and Louise, and the sight of it made her self-reproach yet more bitter.

"Oh, how could I listen to him for one moment," she cried; "what will Christophe say to me?"

The upward path through the wood was narrow, and encroached on by a thick growth of trees, but here the trees had been cut down, or were more sparsely planted, and the path beside which the ruined cottage stood went right and left for only a little way, and then both ends of the path struck downward toward the avenue which leads to St. Herbot.

The noise of the cascade was faint at this distance, and as Louise stood shivering with fear and grief, she heard a sound which checked her sobs, and made her listen with hope, and with straining ears. The sound was the swing of the gate at the end of the avenue, and her hope was that the person who had passed through the gate might be coming through the wood, instead of merely skirting it by continuing along the avenue. Whoever it might be, she should ask for protection or companionship. She felt that she dared not meet Jean Marie alone again, or pass alone through the wood to the mill.

For some time she was in anxious doubt. Though the trees were sparsely planted, their boles were larger here, and she could not distinguish a figure beneath the trees in that fast waning light; but suddenly it came nearer. She gave a scream of joy as she recognized the tall, alert figure of Christophe. She sprang forward, but he had seen her and was beside her in a moment.

"Oh, Christophe," she cried, and her tears came freely now, as she threw both arms round his neck, and sobbed like a frightened child on his breast.

He put her gently away with one hand, and looked surprised in her tear-stained face.

"What is it, my poor little one; who has frightened you, my Louise?"

She drew herself away, and shook her head.

"Oh, Christophe, what shall I do? I have promised to give you up; if you are angry with me I shall die."

Christophe frowned; he looked very angry indeed.

"You have seen Jean Marie," he said; "Jeanne told me he had gone toward St. Herbot with his gun, and I felt anxious, I hardly know why, and I followed; but now I know I have cause," he said, gravely; "where is he?" and he looked round. "You have deceived me, Louise!"

"Oh, no, no!" she almost shrieked; it was terrible that Christophe should turn against her; "I was frightened, and I said what I did not mean."

"Louise," there was a sad calm in the young man's voice which quieted her at once, "have you promised to marry my brother?"

"No, no," as she looked up in Christophe's face all her love came back; how could she for any fear have promised to give him up? "he said he loved me, and he would marry me, and I said I was promised to you, and then"—here she sobbed so bitterly that he could hardly hear her words—"he frightened me, and swore he would never let me go unless I promised to give you up."

Christophe looked at her, unable to believe her words. "And just because you were afraid of a man's anger who would not dare hurt you, you promised—oh, Louise, I cannot believe your own words." He turned away in bitter sorrow, and Louise felt that he despised her.

A sudden power came to the girl; she laid her hand upon Christophe's arm.

"Listen!" She raised her voice, for it seemed to her that he was leaving her for ever. "I know all you think; you think because Jean Marie is rich that I would change you for him. I tell you, if he were ten times richer than he is I would not marry Jean Marie, for I could never love him—never, never. I love you—you only, dear, dear Christophe."

She raised her arms to fling round him—staggered and fell dead into his arms. Jean Marie had witnessed her interview with his brother, and at her last words had taken aim deliberately at her heart.

In untold anguish Christophe bent over the lifeless girl, while Jean Marie stood looking on, a dark-frowning, motionless figure, with both arms resting on his gun.

Christophe Mao went back to the fishing in the Morbihan when his brother's trial was over. Jean Marie was at first sentenced to death for the murder of Louise Rusquec; but it was urged that the fall at the wrestling had affected his brain, and that there were extenuating circumstances. He escaped capital punishment, and is still working out his sentence in one of the French penal settlements. Christophe has never returned to Huelgoat, and the old farm-house of Braspart is let to strangers.—*New Quarterly Review.*

Benjamin Franklin.—Jonathan Edwards may be characterized as a man of the next world. Benjamin Franklin was emphatically a man of this world. Not that Franklin lacked religion and homely practical piety, but he had none of Edwards' intense depth of religious experience. God was to him a beneficent being, aiding good men in their hard struggles with the facts of life, and not pitiless to those who stumbled in the path of duty, or even to those who widely diverged from it. The heaven of Edwards was as far above his spiritual vision as the hell of Edwards was below his soundings of the profundities of human wickedness; but there never was a person who so swiftly distinguished an honest man from a rogue, or who was more quick to see that the rogue was at war with the spiritual constitution of things. He seems to have learned his morality in a practical way. All his early slips from the straight line of duty were but experiments, from which he drew lessons in moral wisdom. If he happened occasionally to lapse into vice, he made the experience of vice a new fortress to defend his virtue; and he came out of the temptations of youth and middle age with a character generally recognized as one of singular solidity, serenity, and benignity. His intellect, in the beautiful harmony of his faculties, his conscience, in the instinctive sureness of its perception of the relations of duties, and his heart, in its subordination of malevolent to beneficent emotions—all showed how diligent he had been in the austere self-culture which eventually raised him to the first rank among the men of his time. Simplicity was the fine result of the complexities which entered into his mind and character. He was a man who never used words except to express positive thoughts or emotions, and was never tempted to misuse them for the purposes of declamation. He kept his style always on the level of his character. In announcing his scientific discoveries, as in his most private letters, he is ever simple. In breadth of mind he is probably the most eminent man that our country has produced; for while he was the greatest diplomatist, and one of the greatest statesmen and patriots of the United States, he was also a discoverer in science, a benignant philanthropist, and a master in that rare art of so associating words with things that they appeared identical. Edwards represents, humanly speaking, the somewhat doleful doctrine that the best thing a good man can do is to get out, as soon as he decently can, of this world into one which is immeasurably better, by devoting all his energies to the salvation of his own particular soul. Franklin, on the contrary, seems perfectly content with this world, as long as he thinks he can better it. Edwards would doubtless have considered Franklin a child of wrath, but Francis Bacon would have hailed him as one of that band of explorers who, by serving nature, will in the end master her mysteries and use their knowledge for the service of man. Indeed, the cheerful, hopeful spirit which runs through Franklin's writings, even when he was tried by obstacles which might have tasked the proverbial patience of Job, is not one of the least of his claims upon the consideration of those who rightfully glory in having such a genius for their countryman. The spirit which breathes through Franklin's life and works is that which has inspired every pioneer of our Western wastes, every poor farmer who has tried to make both ends meet by the exercise of rigid economy, every inventor who has attempted to serve men by making machines do half the drudgery of their work, every statesman who has striven to introduce large principles into our somewhat confused and contradictory legislation, every American diplomatist who has upheld the character of his country abroad by sagacity in managing men, as well as by integrity in the main purpose of his mission, and every honest man who has desired to diminish the evil there is in the world and to increase every possible good that is conformable to good sense. Franklin is doubtless our Mr. Worldly Wiseman, but his worldly wisdom ever points to the Christian's prayer that God's will shall be done on earth as it is done in Heaven.—*Harper's Magazine for February.*

Bric-a-Brac Hunters.—Running about over Europe at all times and seasons, in Madrid one day, in Stamboul another, with intervals of waiting here and there, affording exactly the kind of leisure to be thus employed, a man could certainly not do better than betake himself to bric-a-brac, which, like every other study, involves a great deal of learning, and enriches the mind with much quaint and unusual information of a very interesting kind. For your bric-a-brac hunter must know a good deal about history, and, in a way, about art. He must have a head for dates, and be acquainted with the progress of those delicate manufactures in which he is specially interested, and even something of the processes, too, by which their special beauty is attained. If this knowledge is perhaps circumscribed within the few centuries which have given its highest development to art, it is yet a great matter. A very unusual amount of acquirement is needed to be able to trace any line of thought through two or three centuries; and the very fact that it is needed implies opportunities of culture which many more imposing pursuits neither demand nor acquire. Indeed, for our own part, we are free to admit that the science which traces the earth through a great many upheavings, and professes to find intense dramatic interest in the grinding together of wild rocks, the developing and drying up of pathless oceans, the bellowings of extinct beasts, unenlightened by one ray of human interest, is infinitely less attractive to ourselves, though so much grander in public estimation, than the milder enthusiasm which follows the career of an art, and thus learns a great deal about the human creature, through whom and by whom it threaded its way into life, as well as about the designs and the colors, the material and the form, the when and the how, of its production. To know anything thoroughly, whatever it may be, gives a man a wonderful advantage over his fellows; and he who would know china must understand a great many things besides china on his way to that eminence, upon which he sits, instructing us by his gracious words and humbling us by his suave superiority. Imagine him strolling through the streets of a big town, which, after we have seen its sights, are probably nothing but weariness to our soul. Berlin, for instance, flattest and dreariest of cities. Soft! while we yawn under the Linden, he has dived into some dingy den in a back street, with all the eagerness of an explorer in his fine countenance and speaking eyes, from which, perhaps, he emerges sparkling and glowing with pleasure, while we are vaguely wondering whether it is possible to get to bed so early without compromising our reputation for ever. Bed! our hero has something in his hand which takes all thought of weariness from him. As he unfolds it, the very atmosphere around him palpitates with pleasure. He sees it already in imagination placed on a new bracket in the place of honor among all those dainty riches which fill his home, and hears the rustling of the wings of all the connoisseurs who, having news of it in their distant nests, come sweeping from far and near to see it, half weeping over the good fortune of the lucky fellow whose very occupation is thus throwing him in the way of continual treasures. "It is only a bit of crockery," you say in your ignorance; or if you are a Scotsman you may, perhaps, indulge in a sharper tone of contempt and call the wonder a "pig." But if you listen to him while he tells you the history of his "pig," your contempt will probably, if you are of an ingenious mind, give way to admiration, and you will find perhaps, though you pride yourself on knowing something, that the picturesque distinctness of a *spécialité* is ever so much more clear and exact than your blundering general information, and that your friend's scrap of crockery lights up an age to him with minute tapers of illumination fine and delicate and clear, which throw more real light upon history than the big blazes of war and dim lamps of councils. After which discovery, it is to be hoped that you will be modest, and look down upon the man of china and trinkets no more.

We confess that there are occasions in which the special devotion to bric-a-brac has a somewhat laughable effect. It is funny, for instance, to hear in a record of a visit to Dresden not a word about Raphael or even Correggio, but a very great deal about John Frederick Böttcher. Now, dear reader, perhaps you do not know, if you are not a china-maniac, who John Frederick Böttcher is? Neither did we—till Major Hall enlightened us. He was, so far as we can make quite sure, the inventor of that charming white porcelain which is one of the prettiest of all the ceramic productions of Dresden, and the director of the great manufactory at Meissen. We are very much obliged to him for the white china, which is very captivating in its way; but we feel that it is somewhat droll to hear so much about it in the very presence, as it were, of that Virgin of the San Sisto, who hushes all common talk upon one's lips, when one comes near her. The bric-a-brac man, however, chirrups on undismayed. He has no eyes for that glory of supreme art. The little magnitude which he loves has confused his sense of space and distance, and destroyed perspective, so that the small bulks bigger than the great in his eyes. The confusion seems almost moral as well as mental, and leaves us half indignant, half in laughter; but all the same, Meissen and Böttcher, whose life is one of the many stirring stories of inventors, and a great deal of obscure but important national history, is all revealed to the china-maniac, though he does not mind Raphael, by the white porcelain.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Literary Women in Germany.—That a woman should be her husband's helpmeet as well as his housekeeper; that the noblest union is not one of supreme authority and abject submission; that the wife should "sway level to her husband's heart;" that she is there not only to sew on his shirt-buttons and darn his socks, but also, if needs be, "to warn, to comfort, and command;" that her household motions may be light and free, a spirit, yet a woman too; and that she may, if she be so willed, come "at the last to set herself to man, like perfect music unto noble words," is a view of marriage too heretical for any orthodox German lady to entertain. The subjection of woman dates from the Creation, and no new-fangledness shall obliterate the precedent of Paradise. I remember at an æsthetic tea a quiet and outwardly insignificant little person being called upon by our host (her husband a German gentleman of ancient lineage) to produce some translations which she had made from one or other of the great poets. The verses were put into the hands of a certain Dr. R——, a man whose highest ambition it was, *mirabile dictu!* to edge himself "any way" into society. He was a person of assured standing and acknowledged merit, in his own particular circle; known as a blind Conservative, and as the recipient of several gold medals "für Kunst und Wissenschaft," bestowed upon him by various appreciative potentates and powers for his exertions on their behalf. He was, nevertheless, only there on sufferance; to be tolerated in consideration of prospective usefulness, and treated from that point of view, with a faint conciliatory show of shallow cordiality. He was as well-behaved as the rest of the company, if his manners were not quite so easy as theirs; yet one felt vaguely that he was in, but not of, the "world" he aspired to frequent. The verses were read, and soon afterwards the influential editor left the room. A little stir of relief buzzed through the party; but an old *Hausfreund* taking their host by the arm, led him apart. "You have committed a mistake, *leiber Freund,*" he said. "Your wife may have talents, but in your place, I would not allow her to have anything in common *mit derer Art Leute* (with that sort of people.) They are only to be tolerated on account of their potential political usefulness." Of course, persons with a pedigree are blandly permitted in Germany, as "royal and noble authors" elsewhere are, to dabble feebly in literature, and not to lose caste by the dabbling. It is a mania like another. But there is a general assumption in the world that is peopled by generals' wives and councilors' spouses, that literary fame in a woman is, as Lord Macaulay says, "A blemish, and a proof that the person who enjoys it is meanly born, and out of the pale of good society."

A woman of declared "literary" propensities must accept the fate thrust, *nolens volens,* upon her, and sit patiently in that outer court of the Gentiles to which she is indiscriminately relegated together with Arcadians, Bohemians, boon companions, and inferior persons generally. It is, of course, out of the question that she should be a good *Hausfrau,* or that what she has in the place of a mind can be given up to the minutiæ of the store-room and exigencies of the larder. The fiat has gone forth, and she must console herself with the thought that there is justice in heaven. In the present instance it will be observed that the lady was in no wise consulted as to her views or feelings on the matter, and it is to be hoped that the blank expressive silence which fell upon the company on this unexpected revelation may, without the suggested marital coercion, have saved her from further follies of the kind.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

French Cathedrals.—Gothic architecture had a magnificent opportunity of development in the construction of the great cathedrals, which, in France, were all built at the end of the twelfth and beginning of the thirteenth centuries. These were civil as well as ecclesiastical buildings; in fact, the distinction between the two provinces was a thing unknown at the time, and is wholly a modern idea, which we would probably never have had except for the differences in religious belief which arose among us at the Reformation. The State is merely the community acting in combination for those purposes in which combined action is more convenient than individual. With us these are now almost confined to justice, police, war, and possibly education. But when religious belief was uniform, as in the Middle Ages, State action included religion. The Bishops and Abbots were feudal barons, with civil jurisdiction; and, on the other hand, all State action had some religious character and sanction. The cathedrals were the great meeting-places of the city, used for secular purposes, such as the administration of justice, and even for histrionic performances, (which, again, were religious in character,) as well as for mass. They sprung up just after the towns, along with the right to have walls, had attained freedom and privileges, in fact, as monuments of these and as rivals to the great castles of the lay, and the monasteries of the religious Barons. The Bishops and secular clergy went heartily with the movement, thereby asserting for themselves the power and importance which had been largely absorbed by the monasteries. All the important towns seemed seized with a mania to rebuild their cathedrals with a magnificence unknown before. The new architecture, taking nothing for granted, governed only by logical necessities of construction, is an expression of the rationalism of which Abelard sowed the seed in modern thought, though devoted, like him, to the service of the Church. Their architects were laymen, for the most part, as in several instances we know from their names and the representations which occur of some in the lay dress. In fact, the regular clergy—those living under a rule, or monks, who had hitherto been the sole depositaries of art and culture—disliked the movement; naturally so, for it meant that their use, and consequently their importance, was gone; and they continued to practice still, after pointed architecture was invented, their own old round-arched style. This is the reason why the architecture of the French cathedrals is in almost every instance pointed, while in England it is generally round-arched. In France the cathedrals were rebuilt in the new style. In England, in accordance with our spirit of compromise, our cathedrals were generally monasteries or minsters as well.—*Good Words.*

Thomas Jefferson.—Jefferson, of all our early statesmen, was the most efficient master of the pen, and the most "advanced" political thinker. In one sense, as the author of the Declaration of Independence, he may be called the greatest, or, at least, the most generally known, of American authors. But in his private correspondence his literary talent is most displayed, for by his letters he built up a party which ruled the United States for nearly half a century, and which was, perhaps, only overturned because its opponents cited the best portions of Jefferson's writings against conclusions derived from the worst. In executive capacity he was relatively weak; but his mistakes in policy and his feebleness in administration, which would have ruined an ordinary statesman at the head of so turbulent a combination of irascible individuals as the Democratic Party of the United States, were all condoned by those minor leaders of faction who, yielding to the magic persuasiveness of his pen, assured their followers that the great man could do no wrong. Read in connection with the events of his time, Jefferson's writings must be considered of permanent value and interest. As a political leader he was literally a man of letters, and his letters are masterpieces, if viewed as illustrations of the arts by which political leadership may be attained. In his private correspondence he was a model of urbanity and geniality. The whole impression derived from his works is that he was a better man than his enemies would admit him to be, and not so great a man as his partisans declared him to be.—*Harper's Magazine for February.*

Intermarriages in Germany.—In the upper classes marriage is determined, if not chiefly, yet perhaps decisively, by means. It is part of that peculiar prosaic, practical (and yet how fatally unpractical) programme which seems the law of the modern German nature—that money, if in a family, shall not be allowed to go out of it. Hence, both in the case of gold and lands, marriages and intermarriages go on generation after generation, the relationships growing ever nearer and nearer, more and more confused, and the results, as may be readily imagined, ever more and more disastrous. In no other country does one meet with the same number of goitrous throats, scarred necks, spinal diseases, hip diseases, bad teeth, and generally defective bone-structure, as in Germany. No hesitation is felt in speaking openly on matters that one might, without hypocrisy, be justified in hiding under any available bushel. "Who is that frightfully disfigured person?" asked my neighbor, a brilliant young Lieutenant of hussars, at a family dinner. "*Ich leide sehr an Skrofeln,*" said the young lady in question on the other side of me, speaking in the same level, unemotional tone that she might have used in asking me to pass the salt. Alas! she had no need to tell the terrible tale; but in a week, neither more nor less, she was engaged to the critical Lieutenant (he was over head and ears in debt), who, though he had not been too delicate to sneer at her defects, was not slow to discover that the *beaux yeux de sa cassette* made up for a want of eyelashes, and that sixty thousand thalers covered a multitude of sins. In another family, where cousins had intermarried with cousins apparently since the flood, the sole heir to a vast property was a delicate, spineless boy, a child whose bones had a cruel tendency to work through the skin, and so to slough away to the agony of the little sufferer. It was not possible that he should live, and when, after twelve years of terrible existence, death came, and mercifully set him free at last, the childless father, looking round, picked out another cousin, took her to wife, and lived to have three more children, whereof two were grievously afflicted in mind and body, but the third, a hectic boy, survived to inherit the estate.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

The Smallest Capital in Europe.—It must certainly be allowed that the capital of Montenegro has no claim to rank among the great cities of the earth. Its general look, consisting mainly, as it does, of one wide street, rather reminded me of some of those small towns or large villages which lie on the old road from Oxford to London. Not expecting to find a new Babylon or Palmyra in one of the oases of the Black Mountain, I saw nothing that looked specially mean or squalid or tumble-down. I certainly know of municipal and parliamentary boroughs in more parts than one of the British Islands, which certainly would have to hold down their heads in a comparison with the Montenegrin capital. I was struck with the good sense of the Prince who, reigning over a simple people of his own blood, is satisfied with a palace which does not even pretend to the privacy of a squire's mansion, but simply stands as the great house of an open village. This is the new palace; the old palace, in which strangers are lodged, the work of the last Vladika, is a different building. The Vladika, at once Bishop and General, built a house which would serve better either for a monastery or for a barrack than for anything which, in the West, would be understood by a palace, or even a private house. But there is nothing to be said against the quarters in it. Cettnge supplies everything but the tub, and a wise traveler carries that with him. Not far from the old palace, on the slope of a high peaked hill, stands the monastery, with its small church, containing the body of the sainted Peter. The arrangements of the monastery are puzzling to one familiar only with the monasteries of the West; but two ranges of arches, one over the other, stand out conspicuously. It might be dangerous to guess at their date; to judge from a new church on the other side of the town, architectural style would seem to have hardly changed in these parts for seven or eight hundred years. Above the monastery stands the tower where Turks' heads are no longer to be seen. But the signs of the growing civilization of Montenegro are chiefly gathered in another part of the town, at the end of the one main street. There is the future hotel; there is the Post Office—Montenegro was a member of the Postal Union some months before France—and there is one institution to which the Prince sends his visitors with a special pride. This is the model girls' school, where those who are curious in "time-tables," and take a mysterious pleasure in drawing them up, may have the pleasure of studying them in the Slavonic tongue.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

"Artistic" Houses.—The curious chaos and confusion into which the age is plunged in respect to all the principles of the arts of ornamentation, and its incapacity either to originate anything, or even to see the necessity of working with its own materials for its own uses, instead of making clumsy adaptations of things out of date, which were made for habits entirely different, is nowhere better exemplified than in those last new modes of furnishing which hurry the ignorant from auction to auction in search of the novelties of the old-fashioned. The amount of absolute falsity involved, the newly-fabricated old china, with all its marks and evidences more convincing than reality, and the newly-made-up old furniture, sticky with glue and varnish, is almost less offensive than the fundamental fictitiousness of the attempt to make a room of Queen Victoria's time look like a room of Queen Anne's, if not—heaven save the mark—of Queen Elizabeth's. The ages in which art has reached highest have always been those in which she has worked with the materials nearest to her hand, and in order to supply the natural requirements of existing life, with nothing more than a just respect for the past, but no servility of deference to its example or over-regard for tradition. But the very idea of anything good or original to be produced among ourselves ceases to be entertained by the superior classes. Our rooms are becoming museums, and Wardour street is a sort of Mecca to which the devout continually turn their faces. The man who sets forth innocently to pay a round of visits to half a dozen recently-married friends may calculate on a sweeping *giro* across two or three centuries, through medieval Germany and flowery Renaissance France, with a flight into the East, all in the course of an afternoon. In one house old oak will frown on him from every side; in another delicate marquetry will thrust its curved legs in his way; in another he will have a Chippendale chair to sit down in, and a tiled fireplace to contemplate, and will not be able to move without brushing up against some collection of cracked teapots or array of old plates against the wall; while, last of all perhaps, he will reach a drawing-room decorated like an Eastern tent, with Arab rugs on the floor, and cool mattings and sea-green draperies to keep out the light of a November day—each one of them being a sign and token of the absolute uncertainty of the general mind as to what is good or best, and at the same time of its timorous reluctance to leave the safe guidance of one dogmatism or other, and trust its own sense of what itself requires. Among the motives for marriage nowadays, one of the strongest must be allowed to be (for those who can afford the luxury) the ambition of furnishing a house in some altogether æsthetical and exquisite way, with a perfection which no one has attained before. Novelty, indeed, is very rarely attained, or if attained, lasts but a very short time, so eager are the next batch of neophytes to emulate and excel their predecessors. But oddity and inappropriateness are easily attained; and as houses unfortunately cannot be ordered in character, the contrast of the four square London Victorian walls, looking down cynically and sturdily upon the outlandish garnishing to which they are subject, gives a point to the joke which nothing can surpass. And it is worth noticing that these elaborate and painful attempts to make the domestic circle "artistic," seem to be gradually pushing out altogether from the decoration of the English house the higher developments of art. Old plates which one time in a hundred may be worth preserving in a collection, and perhaps one time in a dozen (which is liberal) might be an ornament to the dinner-table, are now strung up upon the walls where pictures once hung; or what is still worse than plates, gaudy Japanese fans made for the cheap use of celestial peasants, but which English ladies and gentlemen arrange with simple pride upon their walls, and look upon with a delightful modest consciousness of superior taste. If, perhaps, those flimsy decorations take the place here and there of the staring portraits with which we were once familiar, there is a certain compensation in them; but surely a pretty water-color drawing or a good print is a higher and more refined kind of decoration than paper fans and dinner-plates? We have nothing to say against a dainty glimmer of pretty old china in a corner, or the use of a Japanese fan when it may happen to serve a purpose, and give a quaint little touch of color to a wall *en attendant* the moment when it may shield a lady's face from the fire, or even hide her yawn in a dull interview, or help a pleasant flirtation. Such legitimate and reasonable uses give a sanction to anything; but "the artistic feeling" which substitutes this kind of foolish ornament for pictures is surely anything but an improvement upon the old traditions of decoration. Photographs are the only pictures popular in such æsthetic households, and particularly those dubiously successful ones which are "taken direct" from famous pictures; and are, therefore, with curious matter-of-fact complacency, assumed to be more "true" than any other rendering—just as some unhappy critics will assert in face of reason that a horrible black libel on a lovely face "must be like, you know," as it is done by the sun himself.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Family Likeness and Vitality.—Franklin relates, in his autobiography, that old people in his village assured him that his own nature and constitution were so completely those of one of his uncles, whose death occurred four years before Franklin's birth, that if those two events had coincided, they might have passed for a case of transmigration of souls. An equally striking likeness existed between two brothers, Khasak and Ourbrusk, sons of a Persian prince who was killed in 1815, in the Russian service. They could hardly be distinguished from each other. Khasak, the elder by three years, usually resided in St. Petersburg, but often traveled. All Paris knew Ourbrusk, who was constantly to be seen at the libraries, and especially at every first performance at the lyrical theatres. To complete the resemblance they both died recently at the age of eighty-two. In spite of certain alterations, the typical features peculiar to the houses of Guise and Lorraine were transmitted to all their descendants through a long series of generations. The Bourbon countenance, the Condés' aquiline nose, the thick and protruding lower lip bequeathed to the house of Austria by a Polish princess, are well-known instances. We have only to look at a coin of our George the Third, to be reminded of our present royal family. During Addison's short ministry Mrs. Clarke, who solicited his favor, had been requested to bring with her the papers proving that she was Milton's daughter. But as soon as she entered his cabinet Addison said, "Madam, I require no further evidence. Your resemblance to your illustrious father is the best of all."

The Comte de Pont, who died in 1867 at nearly a hundred, told Dr. Froissac that during the Restoration he often met in the salons of M. Desmousseaux de Givre, prefect of Arras, a man at whose approach he shuddered as he would at the sight of an apparition, so wonderfully was he like Robespierre. M. De Pont confided his impressions to the prefect, who told him, smiling at his prejudice, that the person in question passed for Robespierre's natural son; that in fact it was a matter of notoriety. Next to family likeness vitality or the duration of life is the most important character transmitted by inheritance. The two daughters of Victor Amadeus the Second, the Duchess of Burgundy and her sister Marie Louise, married to Philip the Fifth, both remarkable for their beauty, died at twenty-six. In the Turgot family fifty years was the usual limit of life. The great minister, on the approach of that term, although in good health, remarked to his friends that it was time to put his affairs in order; and he died, in fact, at fifty-three. In the house of Romanoff, the duration of life is short, independent of the fact that several of its members met with violent deaths. The head of this illustrious race, Michael Federovitch, died at forty-nine; Peter the Great was scarcely fifty-three. The Empress Anne died at forty-seven; the tender hearted Elizabeth at fifty-one. Of Paul's four sons, Alexander died at forty-eight, Constantine at forty-two, Nicholas at fifty-nine, and the Grand Duke Michael at fifty-one. In the houses of Saxony and Prussia, on the contrary, examples of longevity are far from rare. Frederick the Great, in spite of his continual wars and his frequent excesses at table, was seventy-four; Frederick William the Third was seventy; the Emperor William, in his seventy-ninth year, is still hale and hearty. In all the countries of Europe, families of octogenarians, nonogenarians, and centenarians, may be cited. On the 1st of April, 1716, there died in Paris a saddler of Doulevant, in Champagne, more than a hundred years old. To inspire Louis the Fourteenth with the flattering hope of living as long, he was made, two years previously, to present that monarch with a bouquet on St Louis' Day. His father had lived one hundred and thirteen years, his grandfather one hundred and twelve. Jean Surrington, a farmer in the environs of Berghem, lived to be one hundred and sixty. The day before his death, in complete possession of his mental faculties, he divided his property among his children; the eldest was one hundred and three, and what is still more extraordinary, the youngest was only nine. Jean Golembiewski, (the oldest man in the French Army, if still alive,) who accompanied King Stanislas Leczinski into France, belonged to a family of centenarians. His father lived to be one hundred and twenty-one, his grandmother one hundred and thirty.—*All the Year Round.*

German Babies.—A German baby is a piteous object; it is pinioned and bound up, like a mummy, in yards of bandages, which are unfolded once (at the outside twice) a day; it is never "bathed," but I suppose is sometimes washed after some occult manner. Its head is never touched with soap and water until it is eight or ten months old, when the thick skull-cap of incrusted dirt that it has by that time obtained is removed by the application of various unguents. Many German ladies have assured me that the fine heads of hair one sees in Germany are entirely owing to this unsavory skull-cap. When, having some juvenile relatives staying with me, I insisted on their being "tubbed," all my female friends were shocked at my ignorance and wilfulness, and assured me that it was entirely owing to our barbaric bath system that the King of Hanover had lost his sight. "My friends, we are not all blind," I said; and then they were silenced, if not convinced. To this terrible system of bandaging and carrying the child in a peculiar fashion wrapped in a mantle, that is partly slung round the hips of the bearer, something after the fashion prevailing among Indian squaws, may be attributed in a great degree the number of curved spines, crooked shoulders, and abnormal developments we meet with in Germany. Yet, strange to say, "rickets," a disease only known with us among the poor, who cannot afford the time themselves, or pay others to nurse their children properly, goes by the name of the *Englische Krankheit.* The baby being born and swathed up, now gets a huge peasant girl *in loco parentis.* A mummy is not a thing to fondle, nor is a little stiff bundle of humanity (which you might stand up on end in the corner of the room without detriment to its sumptuary arrangements) an object on which to lavish caresses. Thus the young mother is scarcely a mother at all, the maternal functions being delegated to another. The baby does not lie on the floor or crawl to the hearth-rug, crowing and kicking and curling its pink toes, trampling with its chubby legs, and fighting with its mottled arms, "as one that beateth the air." It does not swarm up and about its mother's neck and bosom, finding its little life and all its tiny pleasures in her arms; it does not fall at length into a slumber of rosy repletion, and with its mouth open, snoozily satisfied, rejoice its mother's eyes for the beautiful little animal that it is. No, it is out walking, tied to a feather bed, and accompanied by a tall soldier, the father of its poor little foster brother or sister, which is to grow up as it can. It comes in presently and is taken to its mamma to kiss; but its real mother, the mother that fosters and feeds it, soon carries it away again, and resumes all the privileges of true maternity for the rest of the day. The lady might as well be its aunt. "Only that, and nothing more."—*Fraser's Magazine.*

Traditions Relating to Birds and Animals.—Certain traditions relating to birds and beasts are only explicable on the supposition that they were once objects of divination or worship. The old Germans, we know from Tacitus, used white horses, as the Romans used chickens, for purposes of augury, and divined future events from different intonations of neighings. Hence it probably is that the discovery of a horse-shoe is so universally thought lucky, some of the feelings that once attached to the animal itself still surviving round the iron of its hoof. For horses, like dogs or birds, were invariably accredited with a greater insight into futurity than man himself; and the many superstitions connected with the flight or voice of birds resolve themselves into the fancy, not inconceivable among men surrounded on all sides by unintelligible tongues, that birds were the bearers of messages and warnings to men, which skill and observation might hope to interpret. Why is the robin's life and nest sacred, and why does an injury to either bring about bloody milk, lightning, or rain? The Christian legend says that it extracted a thorn from the crown of Christ, or that it daily bears to hell a drop of water to put out the flames, and accounts in either way for the red dye on its breast. But this is evidently a mediæval gloss to some heathen belief, like the reason for the unluckiness of the magpie, that it would not enter the ark, but sat jabbering outside over the drowned world; or like the idea of the aspen still trembling at the part it played in the crucifixion. It has been suggested that the robin, on account of its color, was once sacred to Thor, the god of lightning; yet, is it not possible that its red breast singled it out for worship from among birds, just as its red berries the rowan from among trees long before its worshipers had arrived at any ideas of abstract divinities? All over the world there is a regard for things red. In the Highlands women tie some red thread round the cows' tails before turning them out to grass in Spring, and tie red silk round their own fingers to keep off the witches; and, just as in Esthonia mothers put some red thread in their babies' cradles, so in China they tie some round their children's wrists, and teach them to regard red as the best known safeguard against evil spirits. Indeed, one of the chief lessons of comparative folk-lore is a caution against the theory which deduces popular traditions from Aryan or other mythology. We have already alluded to the fact that in parts of China the same feelings prevail about the swallow as in England or Germany. But there are yet other analogies between the East and the West. A crowing hen is an object of universal dislike in England and Brittany, and few families in China will keep a crowing hen. The owl's voice is ominous of death or other calamity in England and Germany, as it was in Greece, (except at Athens;) but in the Celestial Empire also it presages death, and is regarded as the bird which calls for the soul. And the crow, also, is in China a bird of ill omen. Is it not, therefore, likely that all popular fancies about birds and animals have begun in the same way, among the same or different races of the globe, and were subsequently adopted, but never originated by mythology? May it not be that certain birds or animals became prominent in mythology because they had already been prominent in tradition, rather than that they became prominent in tradition because they previously had been prominent in mythology? For instance, instead of tracing a dog's howling as a death omen to an Aryan belief that the dog guided the soul from its earthly tenement to its abode in heaven, may we not suppose that the myth arose from an already existing omen, and that the latter arose, as omens still do, from a coincidence which suggested a connection subsequently sustained by superficial observation? The St. Swithin fallacy, which arose within historical memory and still holds its ground in an age of scientific observation, well illustrates how one striking coincidence may grow into a belief, which no amount of later evidence can weaken or destroy. Just so, if it happened that a dog howled shortly before some calamity occurred to our Aryan forefathers, thousands and thousands of years ago, long before they had attained to any thoughts of soul or heaven, we can well imagine that the dog, which already betokened death, should, when they came to frame the myth, be conceived as the guide which was waiting for the soul to take it to heaven, and that the belief thus perpetuated by the myth might survive to the latest ages. It, at all events, militates against the exclusively Aryan nature of the belief, and exemplifies the extraordinary coincidence of ideas among different people, that the Esquimaux lay a dog's head by the grave of a child, for "the soul of a dog can find its way everywhere, and will show the ignorant babe the way to the land of souls!"—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Alexander Hamilton.—Alexander Hamilton was, next to Franklin, the most consummate statesman among the band of eminent men who had been active in the Revolution, and who afterward labored to convert a loose confederation of States into a national government. His mind was as plastic as it was vigorous and profound. It was the appropriate intellectual expression of a poised nature whose power was rarely obtrusive, because it was half concealed by the harmonious adjustment of its various faculties. It was a mind deep enough to grasp principles, and broad enough to regard relations, and fertile enough to devise measures. Indeed, the most practical of our early statesmen was also the most inventive. He was as ready with new expedients to meet unexpected emergencies as he was wise in subordinating all expedients to clearly defined principles. In intellect he was probably the most creative of our early statesmen, as in sentiment Jefferson was the most widely influential. And Hamilton was so bent on practical ends that he was indifferent to the reputation which might have resulted from a parade of originality in the means he devised for their accomplishment. There never was a statesman less egotistic, less desirous of labeling a policy as "my" policy; and one of the sources of his influence was the subtle way in which he insinuated into other minds ideas which they appeared to originate. His moderation, his self-command, the exquisite courtesy of his manners, the persuasiveness of his ordinary speech, the fascination of his extraordinary speeches, and the mingled dignity and ease with which he met men of all degrees of intellect and character, resulted in making his political partisans look up to him as almost an object of political adoration. It is difficult to say what this accomplished man might have done as a leader of the Federal opposition to the Democratic Administrations of Jefferson and Madison, had he not, in the maturity of his years and in the full vigor of his faculties, been murdered by Aaron Burr. Nothing can better illustrate the folly of the practice of duelling than the fact that, by a weak compliance with its maxims, the most eminent of American statesmen died at the hands of the most infamous of American demagogues.—*Harper's Magazine for February.*

Herzegovina and Montenegro.—The people of Herzegovina and the people of Montenegro are absolutely the same people. There is no difference between them, except that the accidents of their history have given freedom to one branch of the nation and denied it to another. Between the free and the enslaved parts of the nation there still are the very closest ties. Montenegrins and Herzegovinese have fought side by side in every struggle. At this moment, as Montenegro is the natural shelter of the homeless refugee, so the people of the enslaved districts still look to the Montenegrins as their natural brethren and to the Prince of Montenegro as their natural chief. Montenegro is, both in its past history and in its present bearing, a truer representative of the old days of Slavonic independence than the larger principality of Servia. Again, when a Montenegrin looks down from his hills upon the Bocche beneath them, it must be very like a feeling of imprisonment when he thinks that not an inch of his own land reaches down to the edge of those waters. He must feel cut off from his natural communication with the rest of the world; he must feel debarred from a means of improvement and enrichment which nature seems to have placed actually in his grasp. There was a short time when Montenegro had a sea-board. Toward the end of the great war, when we did not disdain either Russians or Montenegrins as allies against the common enemy, Cattaro was actually for a little while a Montenegrin possession, and the Vladika ruled on the coast as well as on the mountains. Cattaro is the least Italian, the most Slavonic, of the cities of the Dalmatian coast. It is the natural haven of the little principality above it. There is said to be at this moment a movement for the annexation of Bosnia to Austria. Bosnia, with its large Mohammedan minority, would probably fare better as a member of the great cosmopolitan monarchy than if it were joined to either of the Orthodox principalities. In such a case, while Herzegovina would welcome annexation to Montenegro as the crown of its hopes, Austria might surely give up Cattaro to be the Trieste or Fiume of the enlarged State. On the other hand, a serious question presents itself whether an enlarged Montenegro would remain Montenegro, whether the problem of civilizing a small independent tribe without destroying its distinctive character could be so successfully carried on with a territory so greatly enlarged, above all, if it possessed a maritime city, however small. A Prince who possessed Cattaro would hardly go on reigning at Cettigne; a Prince who possessed all Herzegovina might rule as well and justly as a Prince of Montenegro only; but he could hardly continue to be the same personal shepherd of his people which he can be in his present narrower range. Here is a hard question, one where there certainly are weighty arguments on both sides. I do not take upon myself to decide between them.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

CONTENT.

My heart and I but lately were at strife,
She fell a-longing for a certain thing,
The which I could not give her, and my life
Grew sick and weary with her clamoring.
God knows I would have given my youth's wide scope,
To buy my heart but one brief, blessed day
Of the blind bliss she coveted; but hope,
When I appealed to it, turned dumb away.
Until hope failed, I did not chide my heart,
But was full tender to her misery.
I knew how hard and bitter was her part;
But when I saw that good was not for me,
I felt that time and tears were vainly spent;
"Heart," said I, "hope is silent; be content."

Poor heart! She listened earnest, humble-wise,
While my good angel gave her counsel strong;
Then from the dust and ashes did arise,
And through her trembling lips brake forth a song;
A soothing song that grew into a strain
Of praise for bliss denied as well as given.
She sang it then to charm a lingering pain,
She sings it now for gladness, morn and even.
She sings it, seeing on life's garden wall
Love's deep red roses in the sunshine stir,
And singing, passes, envying not at all,
Content to feel that love is not for her.
The roses are another's, bloom and scent,
My heart and I have heartsease—and content.

—*All The Year Round.*

Artificial Pearls.—It was about the seventeenth century that it was tried with more or less success to imitate real pearls, and the most successful means to which recourse was had was with the aid of the "Oriental essence," or a pearly-white solution from the scales of the bleak, called guanine. In giving to this product the name "Oriental essence," it was with the intention of keeping the substance secret. In Anjou, although this industry (that is to say, the bleak fishery to obtain the "Oriental essence") is little known, it is no less certain that the fishermen of Ecouflans and Ponts-de-Cé largely aid the manufacture of imitation pearls, and that they still use this name, or that of bleak white. The scale of the bleak is lubricated by a mucus which was for a long time considered albuminous, but it is not so. This essence is very abundant, and is difficult to mix with water. It coagulates by heat to a thick white deposit, and becomes black in time if a proper remedy be not applied to prevent this deterioration, especially during the time of intense heat, during which period fishing is at its height in the Loire and the Mayenne. If the scales of the bleak are examined under the microscope, the smallest are found to be nearly round; and if the surface of one of the larger ones is lightly pressed, this "Oriental essence," under the form of a small pearly drop, issues from one of the canals and sticks to the fingers. In this mucilage an infinite number of small, rudimental, pearly scales can be seen. The largest scales are square, nearly rectangular, four times as long as they are wide; each scale has three colorless cylindrical veins. It is to M. Jaquin that this invention is due, all the more fortunate as it remedied the difficulties and bad effects of the pearls made of quicksilver placed in a glass bulb. In Anjou, in order to obtain this "Oriental essence," they only fish for the bleak; however, the scales of the dace furnish it also. The bleak (*Leuciscus alburnus*) is the only river fish which is not used for food; it is a white fish, well known in the running streams and on the flat, sandy coasts of France, where the water is not deep; it is also found in the Seine, Marne, Moselle, Escaut, &c., never descending into the Black Sea, being principally found at the mouth of rivers. In Anjou they spawn on the sand in the months of May and June. For its propagation in certain parts of France, artificial spawning places are made by the aid of heaps of sand where they multiply. In Anjou, recourse is not had to any artificial means; they breed under the shelter of the flat, sandy coast, thus avoiding becoming the prey of other fishes.

The fishermen use a mesh net, and catch the bleak by thousands as they travel in shoals in the current, taking care not to let them get entangled in the meshes, or wound themselves, or lose a part of their large scales; but, above all, not to stain themselves with blood. The following is the process of extracting the "Oriental essence:" Men and children, provided with blunt knives, take the fish one after the other and scrape them over a shallow tub, containing a little fresh water. Care is taken not to scale the black or the dorsal part, as these scales are yellow, while the white scales are very valuable. The whole is received on a horsehair sieve. The first water, mixed with a little blood, is thrown away. The scales are then washed and pressed; the essence settles at the bottom of the tub, and it is then that we have a very brilliant, blue-white, oily mass. Warm water must not be used for the washing, as it would promote fermentation. It takes 40,000 bleaks to furnish two pounds of essence. The fishermen put this guanine in tin boxes, which they fill up with ammonia; the box is then closed and sent to Paris. Others prefer to put it in large-mouthed bottles. If a drop of the essence is taken up by a straw and let fall upon water, the guanine floats, giving forth the most brilliant colors. The intestines of the bleak are thrown away. They are, however, covered with this mucus. There is here great negligence, and, in spite of all the advice given on the subject, the fishermen lose a large part of the produce. This guanine is insoluble in water, in ammonia, and in acetic acid, but combines with sulphuric and other acids. We know that the pancreas also furnishes this substance. There is no doubt that they are wrong to neglect that which covers the intestines. Although the yield would be small for each fish, it is none the less true that large quantities could be so obtained.—*M. Menieres, (Angers,) Journal of Applied Sciences.*

Buddhism.—According to the best Oriental scholars, Siddhartha, the son of Suddhodana, King of a large territory on the confines of Oude and Nepaul, was born about the beginning of the sixth century B. C. Up to the age of thirty he lived pretty much as described above; then, escaping from his father's kingdom, he became a religious mendicant, and diligently studied the lore of the Brahmans. Finding this unsatisfactory, he took refuge in rigid asceticism, and for many years occupied himself in endeavoring to discover the causes of things. Having at last, as he thought, succeeded, he devoted the rest of his life to preaching the new gospel, whereby the world was to be led to a knowledge of the truth. His converts were many and influential, several royal families becoming earnest and devoted propagandists. He is supposed to have died at Kusmagara, in Oude, at the age of eighty, in the year 543 B. C. Buddhism, which has now existed for 2,460 years, must be regarded as the prevailing religion of the world. Though almost extinct in Hindustan, the land of its birth, it holds undivided sway in Ceylon, and over the whole Eastern Peninsula. It divides the adherence of the Chinese with the systems of Confucius and Lao-tse, claiming perhaps two-thirds of the population. It also prevails to a large extent in Japan and in Central Asia, reaching to the extreme north of Siberia, and even into Swedish Lapland. According to Hassel, the numerical value of the various important religions of the world may be estimated thus: Christians of all denominations, 120,000,000; Jews, nearly 4,000,000; Mohammedans, 252,000,000; followers of the Brahmin religion, 111,000,000; Buddhists, 315,000,000.—*Belgravia.*

A REVEREND FORGER.

THE CASE OF WILLIAM BAILEY.

HISTORY OF A LONDON CLERGYMAN WHO WAS TRANSPORTED FOR FORGERY—THE WITNESSES WHOM HE INDUCED TO COMMIT PERJURY.

In the year 1841 there died in London a man of the name of Robert Smith, a person of the most penurious habits, and so dirty and mean in appearance as to cause him frequently to be taken for a beggar. He was, however, a person of considerable means, though at his death his fortune was greatly exaggerated, as were also several circumstances connected with himself; such as, for instance, that he could scarcely write his name, and had left no relations—stories which were widely-circulated in the daily press, and no doubt suggested the attempt to perpetrate the extraordinary fraud here related.

Shortly after Smith's death, his Administrator received notice of a claim against the estate preferred by Rev. William Bailey, a fashionable preacher of some celebrity, and minister of St. Peter's Chapel, Queen's square, Westminster. The claim was made on behalf of Bailey's sister for moneys alleged by him to have been paid to Smith for investment, amounting in the whole to £2,875. As no trace of any transaction with Dr. Bailey could be found in the deceased's books, the Administrator determined to contest the claim. An action was accordingly commenced in the Common Pleas, came on for trial in July, 1842, was most vigorously fought, and as vigorously defended.

The plaintiff's story was to the effect that his sister, Miss Bailey, in November, 1838, sent over from Ireland a sum of money for investment in English securities; that Smith, with whom he alleged himself to be on intimate terms, advised him not to invest it in the funds, but in the purchase of a rent charge, and stated that until investment he would himself act as Miss Bailey's banker; that plaintiff accordingly gave Smith £550 and other sums, which his sister transmitted for investment from time to time, and for which Smith gave his I. O. U.; that afterward, on Aug. 12, 1841, on a settlement of accounts between plaintiff and Smith, the former pressed for some security, and that on that day, in the vestry-room of the chapel in Queen's square, shortly before evening service, Smith gave Bailey an I. O. U. for the whole amount due—£2,875. Plaintiff, it was stated, objected to the nature of the security and to the fact that it said nothing about interest; whereupon Smith replied, "Never mind; do you and Mr. Nixon [a clergyman officiating for Dr. Bailey, and in the vestry at the time, but since deceased] put your names to it as witnesses, and it will be all right." Plaintiff and Mr. Nixon did accordingly sign their names as witnesses, and Mr. Smith then went out of the vestry into the chapel, where he remained all the service.

Subsequently the reverend Doctor, not being satisfied with an I. O. U., pressed Smith for a mortgage, which the latter positively refused to give, but asked the plaintiff to draw up a promissory note, which he said he would sign, and also a letter to Miss Bailey, promising, if she required it, to give a bond and warrant of attorney as a further security. This note and letter were accordingly drawn up, and were signed by the deceased.

In support of his case the plaintiff called a Mrs. Ellen Grey, who deposed that she happened to be in the vestry-room on the evening of Aug. 12, and saw Smith hand a paper to Dr. Bailey, who said, "I do not like this." The paper was read over in the presence of the witness while she was reading her prayer-book, but she was not so absorbed in her devotions as not to hear the words, "£2,000 and odd," which excited her surprise, as she thought it strange that such an emaciated dirty man as Smith could have anything to do with so much money. She was afterward shown into the same pew with him, and on her way home asked what the money meant. Smith said it was Miss Bailey's money, and "it was well he had it as she would have fooled it away." This witness was corroborated by a female servant of plaintiff, who said that on Jan. 1, 1841, while she was mending the carpet in the back drawing-room of Dr. Bailey's house, when Smith and Bailey were in the front room, she heard Smith say, "£300 more and it will make a round sum of £3,000;" and on cross-examination she went further and said she saw through the folding-doors bank notes pass from Dr. Bailey to Smith. The plaintiff himself then took the stand, swore positively to all the statements made in his counsel's opening speech, and coolly produced an account book, in which all the loans were entered up, with the dates of the respective advances. No explanation was, however, offered of the manner in which Miss Bailey became possessed of so much money, nor was she called as a witness. The plaintiff himself said that he handed the money to Smith in Irish bank notes, but it was conclusively shown that these were at that time subject to a discount of two per cent., which rendered it highly improbable that Smith, who was a miserly old fellow, would have accepted the money in that shape at par. Eventually the case broke down, the jury found for the defendant, the notes and other documents were impounded, and the plaintiff soon after arrested and brought to trial for forgery, toward the close of 1842.

After the documents and the testimony of Bailey at the former trial had been put in evidence, a Mr. Bailby was called for the prosecution. He had been acquainted with the deceased for about thirty years. Shortly after his death, Dr. Bailey called on the witness and asked him if he knew "the old miser." Witness replied that he did, very well. The prisoner then said he understood he was worth £400,000, and could not write his name. Witness said that was incorrect, as he himself had plenty of his handwriting. Upon request, he showed the prisoner a receipt written and signed by Smith; the reverend gentleman seemed much interested in it, said it was a great curiosity, and borrowed it for a few days to show to a friend. Witness said that the signature to the promissory note, though somewhat similar, was not in the deceased's handwriting, while the signature to the I. O. U. did not in the least resemble it. Two other witnesses, who were well acquainted with the miser, confirmed the latter part of this statement. Two witnesses were also called who swore that at the time of the alleged transaction in the vestry-room, the prisoner was in their company at Stanhope Terrace.

The next witness told an extraordinary story. His name he said was Kearney and he was a fruit peddler. About the 1st of October—after the trial of Bailey vs. Smith, but before the prisoner's arrest—Bailey, a perfect stranger to him, came up and asked how witness was getting on. He replied that he "got on the best he could, but bad was the best." Prisoner then said he had lately been engaged in a law suit, which he had lost because the opposite party had three witnesses and he had only two, and asked him if he could be a witness for him. Kearney said he would, and Bailey gave him a shilling, telling him to call at his house next day at 1 o'clock. He did so, and was told that Mr. Smith's counsel would baffle him very much, and that he must be prepared for them. Witness said that he did not know what he was to say, whereupon Bailey replied that he had written it down for him, and handed him a paper, (which witness produced.) The two then went together to Dr. Bailey's solicitor, where witness was questioned and his answers taken down in writing, but he could not recollect exactly what he said. Some time after the prisoner called at his house and took him as far as Hyde Park corner, particularly instructing him in what he was to say. A few days after he again called and desired witness to attend the following day at the Exchequer Coffee-house. Kearney went there and a paper was read over to him, after which he was directed to go before a Magistrate and swear to it. A boy was sent with him for that purpose, but he now realized the magnitude of the crime he was about to commit—"his flesh," he said, "crept on his bones"—so instead of going to swear to the paper he walked off home. An attempt was made by the prisoner's counsel to damage the witness' character, but without success. Considering the relations they had borne to each other, such a course was not likely to help his case, and suggested to the prosecution the happy comparison of the prisoner's position to that of "Satan reproving sin."

The original draft of the paper given to Kearney had been found in the drawer of Dr. Bailey's writing-desk, and after proper identification it was put in evidence. It read as follows: "I saw the late Robert Smith at Dr. Bailey's chapel on the evening of Thursday, Aug. 12, 1841. Mr. Smith lived at No. 12 Great St. Andrew street, Seven Dials. The chapel service began at seven, and ended about a quarter past eight. Mr. Smith was first going into the chapel before me, and he walked into the vestry. Mr. Smith came out of the vestry just before the service commenced, and after him came one or two ladies, and then, in two or three minutes, came the two parsons. Dr. Bailey read prayers and the other strange parson preached. Mr. Smith and one or two of the ladies went into the body of the church during the service, but I could see them from the free seats, where I sat. I saw Mr. Smith on the stairs as the congregation was passing out. I saw him a few days after in the park, and had a chat with him."

Henry Fleming, a cabinet-maker, deposed that, to his sorrow, he knew the prisoner, and that on a Sunday in September, 1841, the prisoner called upon him and said his sister had been robbed of £3,000, and it would be an act of justice for any one to swear to the fact. He then asked witness to swear that he knew Mr. Smith, where he lived, and that he had seen him at his (prisoner's) house. He offered witness £20 if he would give evidence for him, saying he only wanted one or two other witnesses, and he would come off victorious. Witness was also instructed to say that he had seen Mr. Smith at the chapel in Queen square on Aug. 12, and had afterward seen him leave it in company with a Mrs. Grey. A paper of instructions had been given him, which he afterward destroyed, at the request of Mrs. Bailey. He should know its contents if it was read to him. A draft of this paper, in the prisoner's handwriting, was also found in his drawer, was identified, and put in evidence. It stated, with great minuteness, what Fleming was to say. Witness further deposed that the prisoner afterward called on him at his house, and asked him if he could call to mind any particular occurrence, which would enable him to recollect the 12th of August. (Bailey's experience at the first trial had made him acquainted with the fiery ordeal which awaits any witness who undertakes to swear to a date.) Fleming thereupon produced a card from the ophthalmic hospital, dated Aug. 12, which prisoner stated was just the thing. Witness afterward attended at Westminster Hall, and swore an affidavit to the above effect. He had received in all twenty-five shillings from the prisoner.

The policeman who had arrested Bailey produced a paper in his handwriting, which he had found in a drawer of a writing-table in his study. It contained several initial letters, opposite which were certain sums varying from £10 to £40. The name of Fleming, written in full, had opposite it £30, and "Krny," £10. Evidence was then given showing that the prisoner had paid money to some of the witnesses, and the books of the deceased were produced to show that there was no entry in his accounts, which were very carefully kept, of any transaction with the prisoner. The case for the prosecution then closed.

The defense was weak. Several witnesses testified that they believed the signature of Mr. Nixon to the I. O. U. to be genuine, while Ellen Grey repeated her former story. On cross-examination she admitted that she was separated from her husband for her own misconduct; that since the last trial she had passed by another name, and that she had received considerable money from Dr. Bailey. Sarah Barbery, a dress-maker, said that on the morning of Aug. 12 she saw deceased in his own house, and he asked whether she would go with him to Dr. Bailey's that night; witness consented. Smith said he was going on business respecting some money belonging to Miss Bailey. Witness had on other occasions heard the deceased say he held a large sum of money belonging to Miss Bailey, and when she had been at his house, she had seen a book lying on the table, which deceased said contained the accounts between them. On cross-examination, however, Sarah was forced to acknowledge herself to be a loose liver, and although she stoutly denied the receipt of any money from Bailey, her manner was so confused that it cast great discredit on her whole evidence. Neither Miss Bailey nor the female servant, who had given such important evidence on the former trial, was called by the prisoner. The excuse was offered that he was too poor to secure their attendance, but it was shown that the latter witness was in London and could have been easily subpœnaed.

With some testimony as to character, the prisoner threw himself on the mercy of the jury, but after a few minutes' deliberation they found him guilty, and in the month of April following Dr. Bailey was on his way to Van Diemen's Land on board the ship Gilmore. The chapel, of which he had been minister, enjoying up to the time of the first trial a considerable amount of popularity as a fashionable preacher, was turned into a mission-room.

BENEVOLENT BEQUESTS.

RULING UNDER THE LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Judge Sharswood, of Pennsylvania, recently delivered an opinion on an appeal from a decree of the Orphans' Court of Montgomery County, that State, interpreting the law prohibiting bequests to public institutions within thirty days of the death of the testator. In the case before the Orphans' Court, the Philadelphia *Ledger* explains, it was shown that the testator, being on his death-bed, expressed a desire to leave his estate for charitable purposes. He was informed that if he should die within thirty days such a disposition of his property would be ineffectual, but that he might make an absolute bequest to an individual upon the confidence and belief that when the devisee should be informed of the wishes of the testator he would, of his own accord, carry them out. A will was made and duly acknowledged according to this suggestion, and Reuben Yeakel, Bishop of the church to which decedent belonged, was chosen as the devisee, on the suggestion of a bystander. It was clear that no undue influence was used to procure the will, and the real questions at issue were whether the bequest to Reuben Yeakel was in the nature of a trust and, incidentally, whether Reuben Yeakel, having been suggested as the devisee by Edward Schultz and having accepted the bequest, thereby recognized Schultz as his attorney. The court decided that Reuben Yeakel was the absolute owner under the will, with no legal obligations to carry out the wishes of the testator, and that he was, therefore, not a Trustee. Furthermore, the Court held that Schultz gave no promise or assurance that Reuben Yeakel would accept the trust, but merely expressed an opinion accepted by the testator. The act of April, 26 1855, provides that no property shall be bequeathed, devised, or conveyed to anybody politic, or to any person in trust for religious or charitable uses, except by will or deed made at least one calendar month before the death of the testator or alienor. But as Reuben Yeakel, although he has expressed the intention of using the property for religious and charitable purposes, is not a Trustee, and as any fraud upon the law that may have been committed was committed without complicity on his part, the court sustains the bequest.

A BRACE OF DOG STORIES.

A FAITHFUL BRUTE IN BUFFALO—AN INTELLIGENT ANIMAL IN TROY.

The Buffalo *Advertiser* says: "On Thursday a Mr. Stambach, residing on the Hamburg Turnpike, called at No. 7 Police Station and reported to Capt. Flanigan that a large Newfoundland dog, attached to a hand wagon, had been standing on the turnpike, about a mile from the city, since Tuesday morning and refused to move, though some one had released him from the wagon, which was partially filled with willow branches, evidently cut by the dog's master, from a grove in the vicinity. This morning it was ascertained that the animal's owner was Andrew Seirick, a basketmaker; also, that on Wednesday night he had been arrested by an officer of the Second Precint, and yesterday morning committed to the Work-house for thirty days in default of a fine. It is believed that being cold, Andrew left the dog and wagon at the place where they were found to 'get a drink,' and that he took a number of 'drinks,' till he became intoxicated and forgot all about his property. The circumstances are remarkable, and afford a good illustration of the faithfulness of a brute who had stayed for three days without food, waiting for his master, as opposed to the master's dissipation and neglect."

The Troy *Whig* gives the following in its issue of Saturday: "Yesterday a little girl was sent to a store with a two-dollar bill to make some purchases. The child on her way to the store lost her money, and returning home told her father of her ill-fortune. He at once went out in search of the missing cash. While prosecuting his search he was accosted by a lad named Ryan, living near by, who on learning what was lost requested the gentleman to show a bill to the dog that was with the boy, and apparently interested in what was going on, and assured the gentleman that the dog would find the lost note. The gentleman with some incredulity presented a note for the inspection of the dog which the latter seemed to examine intelligently, and then the boy sent the canine on a search. Shortly the sagacious brute returned, but with no bill, and the gentleman's look of incredulity became quite positive; but the boy asserted that the bill was not on the street. Had it been there, the boy maintained, the dog would have found it, and to vindicate the high reputation of his pet, asked the gentleman to place a bill on the street at considerable distance and unobserved by the dog, which was done. More money was exhibited and the dog sent out at random. In a few minutes the sagacious animal returned with the note. In the meantime Mr. R. Tunnard had found the lost note. The remarkable sagacity of the dog being told, Mr. Tunnard heard of the story and promptly restored the money to its owner. A comparison of events left no doubt that he picked up the bill before the dog was sent in search of it. The animal is a very intelligent water spaniel that has been trained to search for hidden articles, which he does with more than human thoroughness. On another occasion a lady lost a gold ring, which the spaniel soon found and restored to the owner after being shown another ring by the lady."

IF I HAD A MILLION.

WHAT WOULD I DO WITH IT?

A FEW WISHES THAT WERE GRANTED, AND WHAT WERE THE UNFORTUNATE RESULTS—THE WISH MAY BE REALIZED IF IT DOES NOT INCLUDE TOO MUCH.

Old Sam Johnson was undoubtedly a very keen reasoner, but he was rather deficient in sympathy with what are termed conventionally the follies and frailties of human life. He saw that they were illogical, and in his *Vanity of Human Wishes* he painted the foolishness of the world with much force and considerable Attic salt. But there is so much happiness in certain kinds of folly that it is, perhaps, the height of wisdom to indulge in them. What can be more ridiculous from a logical point of view than for a reasoning, intelligent man to place his happiness upon the fickleness of women, or the petulancy of children? And yet the heart is wiser than the intellect, and the true road to happiness is through that illogical path. And so, though human wishes are vanity, human nature is much indebted to them for real enjoyment, vain though they be. To wish for the unattainable has its smack of lunacy, but also its tincture of purest wisdom. For it is an echo of that inspired thought in every breast which teaches us to aspire—which cries Excelsior. The moralist and the humorist who make such capital out of our little weaknesses may be, in the sight of wisdom higher than our own, far astray. Old Rabelais tells a story of two beggars, shivering outside the great porch of Notre Dame. "Ha," says one to the other, "I wish I might have as much gold as the old cathedral would hold." "Pooh," cried the other, "that's not much of a wish. I wish that I might have as much gold as could be held by as many bags as could be sewn by as many needles as would fill Notre Dame." There was a rustling of broad wings, and the Angel Gabriel stood before them. "Fools," he said, sadly, "to wish so immoderately. Had you wished for a piece of silver and a hot supper it had been granted you. Now, I smite you with boils." I think Rabelais was wrong. If the thought of so much wealth made their poor hearts glow for the nonce, and gave them the consciousness of imperial wealth for half a second, there was some sunshine to their dim lives.

It might be said that "a fellow feeling makes one wondrous kind," and that the men who touch literature and poesy by the hem of their garments have dreamy desires for great wealth, much like the beggar men. No doubt they have, but are not all men so? I was one night at a house where young people met to have carpet dances, and where their seniors played cheerful games of cards. There was an ominous lull in the dancing, from the absence of the one young lady who could be trusted to play dance music on the piano. (It may be noted that every human being in that room had learned music as the phrase is, but not one could play.) So, the dancing being postponed, the would-be dancers made irruption upon the players and demanded advice and suggestions. This was grievous to me, because a round game was in progress at which I am expert, and I stood in high hopes of carrying off a pool that could not amount to less than two dollars and some thirty-five cents. But through the tyranny of the young the game was broken up, and the whole party joined in what are called domestic diversions. We played crambo, and forfeits, and "alphabetical attachments," better known as I love my love with an a, and at last some one suggested a wishing game. The greatest latitude was allowed to the length of each wish, and, indeed, individuals were entreated to be as frank as possible, and tell their desires without fear. I learned from this little game what I had before suspected, that all mankind are as preposterous in wishing as the mad poets, and their humble relatives, the poetically inclined laborers on the outskirts of literature. The ladies, though their wishes differed in some details, seemed pretty unanimous about desiring rich husbands. The gentlemen, more poetic, wished for many things, but some of them actually omitted all mention of wives in the enumeration of what they desired, and some of them frankly and without any paraphrases said, in downright terms, "I wish for a million."

How smoothly the fabric rises when once the basis is established! With such a foundation as "If I had a million," what Adelheims of grandeur are built, what romantic palaces spring up like that of Aladdin; what parks spread themselves over the earth; what superb terraces lighted with springing flames of naphtha rising from bronze statues confront the silent night and oppose themselves to the stars! As I buttoned up my overcoat and walked away from the house, still ringing with cheery laughter at the delicious nonsense that had been evoked, I found myself muttering as I walked down Fifth avenue, "If I had a million, indeed? Ah ha, now if I *had* a million, I would show the world something worth seeing. There's Stewart. Look at his ugly white marble pile. With my million I would do better than that. There's Astor; look at the library. Now, with my million I would do something that should make that take a back place. And then think of Aspinwall's picture gallery, and John Taylor Johnston's collection. If you had a million, old fellow, wouldn't you eclipse those fogies? Not a million of dollars, but a million of English pounds sterling, or, better still, a million of bright, shining splendid gold eagles." By this time the thought that the sum was increasing pretty rapidly stole into my perceptive faculties, and I burst out into a loud laugh, which undoubtedly gave the policeman on the beat a bad opinion of me. But still, laugh as I might, the thought of unlimited wealth, with all its suggestions of possible luxury and refinement clung about me, and I could not rid my mind of the thick-coming fancies. When I arrived in my bachelor's den, and doffed my evening splendor of raiment and donned the comfort of an old army blouse, assumed my easy chair, wheeled it before the fire, spread out my legs, and lighted my cigarette the million of eagles still clung glutinously to the cells of my brain and imagination wrote million, million in every wreathing curl of smoke. My rapid fancy began seduiously to trace what should be my line of conduct if I had the imagined eagles, and I had already built a superb palace on the Hudson, purchased Tom Bowling and Nettie Norton, and was breeding winners of the Withers and the Belmont, when unluckily I fell asleep before either of these great races had been won by any of my colts.

In the twinkling of an eye I found myself passing through an old gateway such as those that break the monotomy of the walls in the ruined fortifications of Spanish American cities. The sentries saluted, but evidently not to me, for their eyes did not perceive me. As I passed through I saw upon the other side a wide champaign country, lit up with innumerable lights that showed with variable distinctness, myriads of tents laid out in long, long rows. There was a bustle and confusion through the temporary streets of this city of tents, but I saw nothing distinctly. As I neared the main street I became aware that some one was at my side. I turned and saw close to me something very shadowy, but with a clear, translucent face of wonderful brightness and beauty. I was a little frightened, but with a smile of ineffable kindness the apparition spoke, "I am," said he, "he whom you have so often have invoked, in common with all mankind. I am the Wish-angel, and I come to grant all that man can wish." "Will you," cried I eagerly, "grant me my wish?" "Surely," he answered, "I will, but, as a special favor to you, I will not let you ask for anything until you have accompanied me as I answer the appeals of others. You by my side shall see the wish made and answered, and shall, if you can, learn from what you see the wisdom to frame your own wish. For know that surely it shall be granted." So saying, he moved toward the first tent, and I followed very much surprised and something troubled. There was that in the absence of well-defined form which awoke apprehension in my heart, but the face was so beautiful and the head so splendid, being, as it were, carved out of lambent light against the background of the night, that my disquietudes were stilled as I gazed upon it, and my calmness returned.

When we stood before the first tent and looked in a young girl sat sewing at a plain table lighted by a cheap kerosene lamp. The interior of the tent was ill defined, more like the fleecy mass of a gray cloud than anything else I could think of. As if moved by a sudden impulse the young girl threw her work down upon the ground and began to pace about the room with agitated steps. At length her emotion found vent in words, and raising eyes streaming with tears upward to the unseen Father she exclaimed: "Oh, that I might leave this wretched, wretched life; that I might find a good husband who would support me in ease and give me rich dresses, and that I might never have to pinch and pare and save and count my dimes again." The Wish-angel smiled upon her and turning to me said: "She has wished two things, a husband that shall be good to her, and a husband that shall relieve her from money burdens and troubles. Whichever she desires most she will have." Slowly, as I looked, the girl and the table and the lamp disappeared, and upon the cloudish interior figures began to form. There was the young girl, and beside her a suitor, who disappeared and another came. Then, as in a dissolving view, another interior appeared—the parlor of a splendid home, and the girl was there as the mistress. She sat waiting nervously for the entrance of a rough, coarse husband, wealthy and purse-proud, who treated her as a bought slave, and flung presents to her as alms are flung to a beggar. The Wish-angel smiled sadly. "She has her wish; you see what she has chosen." Then we went to the next tent, where were a number of big boys shouting, talking, laughing. All went out save one, who took up his book with evident dislike, and after some very feeble attempts to study, threw it to the ceiling. "Bother the old book. What use is it to study? Father says money is not made by studying, but by smartness. I'm going to make money, I am. I wish I had a situation in some broker's office. There are younger fellows than me made their pile before now." The angel looked at me, and the cloudy background again became a panorama. There was the smart broker's boy rushing about Wall street, picking up facts here and there, learning the short road to riches; there was the prosperous broker successful in everything, keeping himself going with stimulants. There was the ruined curbstone speculator, habitually craving for drams; there was the vagrant beggar, dodging round offices and begging fifty cents on the plea of old acquaintance. The angel sighed. "He too had his wish," he said, sadly.

We passed to another tent. Here was a young man poring over his books, and studying them with all his soul. Suddenly he jumped up and shouted, "I'd give anything to be a famous lawyer, and pass from practice to the Senate, and make a great name." The interior vanished as before, and the cloudy background became replete with life and motion, and the career of the young lawyer was unrolled before me like a panorama. I saw him an eager pleader in the courts, a constant student in the library, but somewhow he seemed to reject all opportunities of political preferment. When the politicians made him offers there must have been conditions that went against the grain, for he shook his head and turned away. With a reputation ever rising for legal knowledge and ability, with a fame of sterling integrity and untainted honor he progressed onward in life, but the Senate and its honors never came to him, though still he desired them keenly. The angel's face was radiant. "He has the better part of his wish, for it was the part he desired most."

Then we came to another tent where sat a young man buried in melancholy thought. The youth had gone out of a face blighted with sorrow and seamed with many cares. His brows were knit, his hands clasped loosely upon his knees, and his mouth alone, by its convulsive twitchings, testified that he was awake and not senseless in heavy sleep. The influence of the Wish-angel was on him, and he rose slowly to his feet. "I would like to triumph in the hearts of my countrymen above all things save one—my country's unity and prosperity. That is, that shall ever be my great, my first wish." A look of ineffable sweetness stole over the radiant face of the gentle angel. "Dear child of clay," he said in accents most soft and musical, "thy wish shall be indeed granted." And I saw the interior fade away, and the youth was in a low room, dark and forbidding, and surrounded by men to whom he spoke with resolute gestures and soul-kindling looks. Next he was fleeing for life through wild mountains, and along the sands of lonely coasts. And then an exile writing for his bread, and still working resolutely for his country. And the figures upon the background showed that he was being denied, and reviled, spit upon, hated, mistrusted by his own countrymen, for whom his heart was being daily crucified, and who yet ascribed to him the vilest motives. But the end that he had wished for came, and—hardest sting of all—he was denied entrance to his own land, whose salvation had been the work of his whole life. United and prosperous, it denied and denounced him, and he remained an exile and a stranger from his own country. Then he died, and then they remembered all and took his memory to their hearts, and built cenotaphs over his bones. The Wish-angel turned to me. "There are but few who wish so great a thing as did this man, but he had his wish. Nevertheless, he had to renounce all other wishes, and his life was a long misery, supported only by the ardent love that inspired the wish."

Then we came to another tent and looked in and saw a jolly parlor where a family were sitting around a cheerful hearth. "Santa Claus will soon be here," said the father, "and to tell you the truth, I believe he is hiding in the chimney now. So you had better shout up the chimney what you want." "Oh, no, father," said the wife, "don't get the children to lean over the grate, as they will surely tumble into the fire. I'm sure Santa Claus will hear the poor things if they speak out from their seats." "Well," replied the father, apologetically, "wifey, I believe you may be right, only they must speak out quite loudly." So the children commenced shouting out their desires. Some wanted one thing and some another, but one boy wanted a five-dollar bill. "What for, Joseph? What do you want to buy with it? Why, don't you ask for that instead of the money?" "Why, mother, dear, I don't want anything, I only want the money—to have—to keep, you know." The Wish-angel said with a sigh, "That poor child has already formed his wish, and to it he will sacrifice all other wishes. You will see." Then then interior vanished, and on the cloudy background rose the forms of mimic life. I saw the boy at school with his little hoard, lending out at interest, selling the toys he received as presents, and keeping a stock of silver pencil-cases to be traded away. I saw him as a man in a little office where ostensibly he performed the duties of a real estate agent, but where he discounted notes. I saw him in his cheerless little room, of evenings, sitting studying the laws that regulate the rise and fall of securities and of the great staples of the world. I saw him rising higher and higher in the world's esteem, becoming richer and richer, but with all his soul faculties dwindling and dwindling, until all the promise and potentiality of life immortal had faded out of his poor frame, and nothing was left save an intellectual calculating machine. "He too," said the Wish-angel, "wished to me, and I was compelled to grant his request. He would have been infinitely wiser if he had asked to be transported to the Arctic glaciers, and frozen, for his body alone would have suffered, but his cruel wish has frozen his very soul."

And again we visited other tents and saw all varieties of human life, and still the lesson was the same inexorable law—that we can have what we wish if we will be satisfied with it alone, and do not desire other things. The woman that desired one man of all men for her husband, had him and wept the weary days away at his scornful unkindness; the man that desired a rich wife sat in the parlor like a tame cat, and was despised by the very servants. The man that wanted to be a preacher, beloved and famous, was the very heart's jewel of a little community, but lived and died unknown. The poet that wanted fame and wealth became a prosperous journalist, the dupe of politicians and the mock of men of genius. The journalist who pined for fame, died of starvation in the street, but achieved immortality. The wish was in every case granted where it was sincerely desired. And the Wish-angel preached me this little sermon—that those who scatter their one wish into a thousand whims get some of them gratified, and some of them denied; but that he who has only one wish is ever lord of his desire. And after reminding me of all that I had seen, he said, with a radiant smile, "What do you wish *now?*" I realized for the first time in my life that my wishes were exceedingly multitudinous, but that the million I had wished for was about the last thing I really desired, and the thought nearest to my heart promised no pleasure, but bitter pain and anguish. "I am," I said, hesitatingly, "about to ask for what I know will be to me the poisoned shirt of Nessus; but I am a Slave." But before I could finish my sentence my favorite black cat awoke me by jumping on my knees. GAR.

A VISIT TO SANTA BARBARA.

THE ATTRACTIONS OF THE TOWN.

ITS LOCATION AND FIRST APPEARANCE—ITS HILLS AND BEACH — COST OF LIVING THERE.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Thursday, Jan. 20, 1876.

"So this is Santa Barbara!" says B., standing near the bow and straining her eyes to catch a glimpse of her haven for the Winter. "Are there no trees here?"

"Trees? Of course there are trees," replies Dodo indignantly. "There's one, and there's one, and over there's another. How can you ask if there are no trees?"

"That isn't what I call trees," says B. disdainfully; "I mean, are there no forests—pines and oaks, and all that sort of thing? Who cares for a scrubby live-oak every quarter of a mile?" and she sniffs with scorn.

Dodo is a raving Californian, and disgusted with B. and her Eastern prejudices. "Wait till you get ashore, and you'll see trees enough. Meantime, you'd better look at the beach and see if you can't find something there to admire."

For one night and nearly two days we have been on board the Senator, tossing and tumbling a little as we came out of the Golden Gate, but since then sailing over a wonderfully blue and quiet "Summer sea," watching the porpoises roll and the whales spout, and serenaded by the sea-lions on the rocks off San Luis Obispo. Now we are nearly at our journey's end, and the steamer is creeping up to that long wharf which is built out into deep water. Already we stand, bags and umbrellas in hand, ready enough to storm the town, and search for friend and foe among the crowd on the end of the pier. Before us lies the crescent of white sand that outlines the bay; behind us, and extending nearly across its mouth, lie the islands—Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, and Anacapa being the nearest, and so near that the chalky cliffs of Santa Cruz stand out distinct and rosy in the light of the setting sun. On the west lie the Mesa and the hills behind it, green and rolling, and in part covered with vineyards; while out on the point of the Mesa stands the light-house, already twinkling at us through the shadows which have fallen over it from its background of hills. On the east stand the San Ynez Mountains, a spur of the Coast Range, tall and bare, and so sharply outlined as to look like their own silhouettes cut out and pasted against the evening sky. They are ten miles from the coast, but in this wonderfully clear air, every crag and cavern is visible; and we who are fresh from the East, and do not know how to make allowances for the deceptive California atmosphere, are already making plans as to how we will step up to the top of the tallest peak to-morrow, and be back in time for 5 o'clock dinner.

In the valley, between the Mesa and the foothills, lies the town, looking out southward from its warm corner to where the islands stand sentry, and prevent even the southern breezes from "visiting her face too roughly." The town lies a quarter of a mile back from the beach, along which distance are only a few scattering adobes, the bath-houses, and the freight offices, and then we are in the midst of a thriving little city, gay with youth and health, and that inexhaustible fund of spirit which seems characteristic of California, wherever you visit her.

The sun goes down as we are driving up State street, and immediately we feel the need of our extra wraps, for the thermometer goes down ten degrees in fifteen minutes, and we hear from our driver that at sundown most of the invalids betake themselves indoors to avoid the sudden change of temperature. It is getting dusky, but not so dark but that we can see the handsome brick stores, the large down-town hotels, and the "college" or high-school which would do credit to a New-England town of three times the size of this. Then we catch sight of the "Arlington," or "New Hotel," as the barbarians still call it, and then far up on the high ground, north of the city, the old Mission Church of the Franciscan padres.

A bright wood fire flashing and sparkling on the hearth and a hot dinner soon make us feel at home, and we are not sure but that we have lived in Santa Barbara all our lives. We eat our green peas and new potatoes with relish, and take very kindly to our dessert of Santa Barbara strawberries and Los Angeles oranges, while our pretty hostess, with her hair dressed with tea-roses and heliotropes from the garden, tells us how sorry she is we came too late for the last crop of figs. We go to bed and sleep comfortably under the one blanket, which is all-sufficient for the season, and think with spiteful triumph of those unfortunate Orientals who are freezing and thawing and slipping and sliding and breaking their bones in New-York and Boston.

In the morning, and for many other mornings after, we go out and sit in the hammock, which is slung on the southern piazza, and bask in the *gloria mundi*, for which here there is no *transit*. "Darkly, deeply, beautifully blue" lies the Pacific before us, and "darkly, deeply, beautifully blue" arches the sky over our heads; while white—snowy white—curve the fifteen miles of beach, stretching from the Mesa to the Rincon. The first rains have been and gone, and the hills are green with malva and bur-clover—gay with yellow poppies, and purple squills—fragrant with ferns and wild cyclamen. In the gardens, the white and red and amber roses are blooming by thousands; the calla lilies stand in fair and scentless beauty, while from piazza and trellis drop long, heavy sprays of honeysuckle and passion-vine, and starry Australian morning-glory, large as a teacup and blue as this cobalt sea.

The town is only five years old—that is, the Americans have only taken up their abode here within the last five years—and wonderful has been its growth during that time. What was then a small Spanish village of a few hundred inhabitants, is now a thriving city of 6,000, and the one street of five years ago, is now crossed and recrossed with side streets, and built up with iron-fronted stores, and handsome hotels. Most of the American houses are small and built of wood, for in this heavenly climate one almost lives out of doors, and has need of but very little in the way of shelter. A house costing from one to two thousand dollars, will amply provide for the most high-toned family of moderate size; but when we come to supply the same family with water—"ay, there's the rub." There is plenty of water here, but so far below the surface that the well must either be artesian, or provided with a windmill and tank-house to bring the water within reach. A well and windmill cost about a thousand dollars, but one will often supply three or four families; while the pretty little tank-house furnishes a trunk-room and a sleeping-room for the China boy. The native Californians, or "Greasers," as they are sometimes called, still cling to their houses of adobe, or sun-dried brick, with roofs tiled after the fashion of corrugated iron. The adobes are pretty and picturesque, but dark and damp as a cellar, and falling fast, very fast, into decay. Before their doors are generally two or three mustangs standing, saddled and waiting for their riders, who are smoking and gossiping inside. The "Californians" are descendants of the Spaniards by whom the Pacific coast was first settled, most of them with a strong mixture of Indian blood in their veins, and many of them dark as the blackest negro.

This is a land of horseback riding, where almost every one, from the four-year-old child upward, owns his horse and rides it like a centaur. American horses are expensive here, but what could be better for riding than the frisky little mustangs, who caper over all this part of the world? Here a good riding horse can often be had for thirty or forty dollars, while an unbroken colt can sometimes be bought for ten cents. Your "bit's" worth of horseflesh may turn out a "bucker," in which case he is useless; or, after spending $10 to have him broken by a *vaquero*, you may find him an excellent saddle-horse, who will ten times repay all your trouble. In this, as in most matters, life is a lottery.

Are there no invalids here? Yes, of course there are, dozens of them; but such a lively set of invalids as to remind one of Asa Trenchard's young buffaloes. The sort of invalids who spend their days in driving about in pony phætons and riding races on the beach; who make State street gay with their pretty dresses, and the picnics and lunch parties lively with their talk and laughter. The sort of invalids who at home would be coughing and wheezing beside the fire, here frolic in the sunshine all day long like so many butterflies; only taking care to be indoors before sunset, and to keep some warm wrap at hand in case they are detained. There is no need for them to grudge the evening hours indoors, for although to-day has been perfect they know to-morrow will be as glorious; though each day seems to have been stolen from heaven, they know each succeeding one will be as divine. The good invalids think they have been translated, while the naughty ones fancy they have in some manner cheated Mephisto and sneaked into Paradise by some back way.

Now and then, it is true, we hear of a death; but it is almost always among those poor creatures who have come here with life at its last flicker, and the hand of death just stretched to snuff it out. Even with these cases life is prolonged, and death in this pure air, comparatively easy; and when the end comes we lay them away in the pretty grave-yard on the road to Montecito, drop a few tears, cover the mound with flowers, and go back to our business of making life happy for those who are left.

Everybody is good-natured and hospitable, and many are the little lunch-parties, picnics, musicales, riding parties, &c., with which we while away our time. Then, for those of us who are so inclined, there are sea-mosses to be gathered, and flowers to be pressed; fossils to be found on the hills, and golden-fern in the cañons. Then there are two reading-rooms, and a theatre; and, perhaps best of all, that fifteen miles of beach, and the mustangs to lope over it. Trees there are in plenty, we find, though not oaks and pines; but the eucalyptus, or Australian blue-gum, growing almost as fast as Jack's bean-stalk; the straggling sycamores, and the feathery pepper-trees, graceful and supple as a willow, and infinitely more beautiful, with their glossy green leaves and brilliant red berries.

Then there is the Mission to be explored, with its hundred-year old frescoes, and its quaint, barbarous pictures, said to be nearly as ancient. Inside is the tomb of the first Bishop of California, and over the memorial tablet hang his jack-boots and the green satin and gold-laced shovel-hat which he is said to have sported while converting the Indians. The Mission walls are adobe, but plastered and white-washed, and over the door which leads into the grave-yard are three human skulls and a pair of cross-bones, deeply imbedded in the plaster. We turn our backs on all this and look out toward the ocean, where the white crests are rolling, and the gulls flapping and screaming along the beach. Down at our feet lies the town, warm and bright and jolly, and at our left hand rise the nearer peaks of the San Guez Mountains, and far, far away down the coast is the Pincon Mountain, at almost all times and seasons tinged with a tender violet, but now and then sending smoke and rumbling sounds out of its cracks and fissures, telling of what had been and what may be again.

Then there are the sulphur springs only five miles from town, and up one of the most beautiful cañons in this part of the world. We ride by the Matnas woods, with its huge old live oaks, and the moss dropping and swaying from their branches; the numberless beautiful wild flowers, and the pretty little brook singing and bounding beside us. We stop on the way to see *the* "big grape vine," for although the vine has gone to the Centennial, there is one left behind which is nearly as large. And when we have looked and wondered at its monstrous proportions, we go out and again look and wonder at the clump of huge cactus, or prickly pears, outside the inclosure, ten feet high, and with leaves twice and three times as large as a palm-leaf fan.

We ride on up the cañon, stopping every now and then to "cinch up," or tighten, our saddle-girths, as is the fashion with mustangs, and by noon—for we have taken it very leisurely—we are at the "Springs House." Where does the water come from? Who can tell? It bubbles out of the solid rock where no crack is visible; and side by side, within two feet of each other, and from the self-same rock, flows the hot and cold water—one almost cold as ice, the other scalding hot. This is the place for neuralgic and rheumatic patients, and here they often spend weeks, riding and walking and bathing, and every day leaving a few more of their aches and pains behind them.

Up behind the house towers the mountain, and before it lies the sea, with its long lines of brown kelp; and Anacapa just opposite, rising up to one misty peak in the centre, and circled with its ever-shifting mirage. Now and then an eagle or a vulture sails over us—the one dark spot on an ever-sunny landscape; and nearer at hand the beautiful California magpies chatter in the trees, and the butterflies move lazily over the purple sage-flowers.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MISSIONARY.

HIS HOME AND HIS MODE OF LIFE AMONG THE INDIANS IN DAKOTA.

The Auburn *Advertiser* prints a private letter from Rev. Hackaliah Burt, of that city, who is now stationed by the Protestant Episcopal Church at White River, Dakota Territory. It is dated Jan. 5, 1876, and reads thus:

"I said I would write again soon, therefore I will keep my word, and try and give you an account of how I am situated this Winter, for my life is a peculiar one. I am taking a retreat, as it were, for a few months. I do not see any white people sometimes for weeks at a time. Occasionally one or more pass by on a hunting expedition or the like. My sole companions are the Indians. I have my log house, which is not very large, (twenty by fifteen feet,) very pleasantly arranged and ornamented with pictures, which together with my books make the room very pleasant. The floor is not very good. You can hardly imagine how my quarters look unless you think of a barn or shed very low, about seven feet on the inside, with rough boards for a floor, and very poor ones at that, with white cloths tacked up against the walls filled with pictures of all kinds, mostly colored, representing horses, cows, a man hauling logs, making hay, a barn-yard scene, and two pictures of Joseph Brans, the chief of the Six Nations, taken from those two books, his life, which no doubt you remember. There are also some colored pictures representing David killing the lion, Noah coming out of the ark, the shepherds at Bethlehem; and also a picture representing the Good Shepherd, numerous scriptural texts in the Dakota dialect. I have also a picture of St. Peter's Church of Auburn, as it was before the last repairing. These, with my A B C chart from which I teach, quite fill up the walls. On my table, which is home-made, is my lamp, the old student's lamp which I had at Middletown, picture books, a slate and a lot of stereoscopic views, with a glass, and my long Indian pipe with a box containing tobacco. I have a writing desk besides, which I keep locked, except, of course, when I am using it. My book-shelves are made out of the boxes in which I brought my books. I have three chairs, and when these are filled the people sit on boards extending from one box to another. These are my benches for the children at school and on Sundays. When these benches are filled the remainder sit on the floor, which seems very natural to them. They often prefer that to a chair. On Sundays I change my abode into a church by putting a blue spread on the table, which then serves as an altar or kneeling-desk, and place a small bit of carpet before, which sister Anna gave me to put before my bed. There is but one window, and this is a small one, a single sash containing six panes, 8x10. The roof is of hay and dirt, like the roofs of all log houses. The house is chinked (as they term it) with a yellow mud, so that at a distance it has the appearance of a painted house. It stands all alone in a large open space or bottom land as we call it. But in front at a distance of about twenty rods in the large field where the Indian plants beyond this, in the timber, are the Indian tupees, among which is Little Pheasants', where I board.

I must give you some idea of how I live, that is, eat. My bill of fare, as a rule, consists of coffee, no milk, bread, and boiled meat. These they receive from the agent. When these rations run low, which always occurs every two weeks, just before the time for issuing, we live on boiled corn. If the coffee is used up and plenty of sugar is had, we have wild cherry bark or rosebuds steeped for a drink. I like both of them very much. We have plenty of venison. I always keep some crackers, canned fruit or dried, and a few such things on hand as a resort in case the Indian fare runs very low. In fact I steep some dried fruit, such as cherries, currants, or apricots every day, from which I eat.

When I go to my meals I always find a blanket or pillow placed for me in the honorable position opposite the door of the tupee. On my right is Little Pheasant and wife, and on my left his little boy, who is lame, and his daughter, a young and quite pretty Indian maiden. I have a six-quart tin pan from which I eat my meat and bread, and two pint pans for the coffee or tea. These, with my butcher-knife and fork, constitute my dishes. I always enjoy my meals very much. They always wait for me and we all eat together, after which I smoke with Little Pheasant and talk, he telling of the old days when there were no white men, and I in turn telling the customs of our white people. He is a very pleasant and agreeable host.

This is my mode of living; although in many respects rather agreeable, it will probably continue only until Spring, at which time the agency will be moved at or very near this place. It was necessary to live in this way this Winter, if any work was to be done among these Indians, which was very desirable. I, too, was anxious to live for a time, at least, just like the Indians, for the sake of learning their language and their ways. Although I miss the society of white people, yet I am not sorry that I began this Winter's retreat. The Indian question is a great one, at least to the Indians and those whites living near them, and I am desirous of being well informed as to the real condition of affairs."

THE MICHIGAN GIANT.

A correspondent of the Hartford *Times* refers to the story of the gigantic native of Michigan, who was taken to England to be exhibited, and after a short life of dissipation died and was buried in a paupers' grave, and adds: "Such is the fact; but the writer forgot to add, if he knew, that the body was afterward disinterred by order of T. D. Rice, better known among the theatre-goers of a quarter of a century ago as Daddy, or Jim Crow Rice, while on a professional visit to England, and given a Christian burial at his expense; and that in 1860 a monument was erected to his memory by the late John C. Heenan, while in England."

STORIES OF THE WAR.

ALL ABOUT THE GUERRILLAS.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE DREADED MOSBY—GEN. EMORY'S NARROW ESCAPE—A FEW PERSONAL EXPERIENCES IN A DANGEROUS WARFARE.

In his "Report of the Operations of Army of the Shenandoah," Gen. Sheridan says:

During this campaign I was at times annoyed by guerrilla bands, the most formidable of which was under a partisan chief named Mosby, who made his head-quarters east of the Blue Ridge in the section of country about Upperville. I had constantly refused to operate against these bands, believing them to be substantially a benefit to me, as they prevented straggling, and kept my trains well closed up, and discharged such other duties as would have required a provost guard of at least two regiments of cavalry.—*See Supplemental Report of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, Vol. 2, pp. 46, 47, Report above named.*

There was practical sense in this reasoning, but thousands of Union soldiers who campaigned under Sheridan in the Shenandoah must have learned with astonishment from this report that the operations of the dreaded Mosby were "substantially a benefit" to our arms. For he was dreaded. His audacity went to the extent of recklessness, and he and his followers seemed to consider no risk too great by which they could annoy our Army, cut off trains and detachments, and capture war material. If there had been among them some fellow handy with the pen he might produce a volume that would vie with romance, while confined to the details of the adventures of the guerrillas. I had a long conversation with two of these men who were paroled after Lee's surrender, and they assured me that they had often donned blue overcoats and ridden along with our column in the night-time, picking up information and watching for a chance to take off a prisoner. Very often, they said, one of their men was driving in disguise in our supply trains. One of them said that he rode a mare which he valued beyond price, and one night he had her stabled in a barn near Leesburg, while he slept in the house—a friend's house. In the middle of the night he was awakened by the rattling of pebbles on his window. He sprang from his bed, and was half dressed when he heard the heavy tramp of feet on the stairs. Surmising at once that the Union cavalry were on his track, he raised the window, let himself out, and dropped a story and a half without injury, sped to the barn, led out his mare by the forelock, without saddle or bridle, mounted her, and rode off with a shower of bullets following him.

Upon one occasion, an afternoon in the last days of August, when our Army had halted and got into position for the night near Charlestown, and while under the strictest orders to be ready to form line and fight a battle at a moment's notice, one of our soldiers was wounded by a guerrilla, who deliberately rode up within a rod of of a line of stacked arms, fired his carbine at a knot of men lounging about, and galloped off before a musket could be brought to bear upon him. Nobody had thought of taking him for any other than a stray cavalryman from one of Custer's regiments, or an orderly from head-quarters, until astonished by his shot and escape. It was about this time that Gen. Emory had a very narrow escape from capture by these marauders. His head-quarter tents were being put up for the night, when a dozen horsemen rode rapidly through the inclosure, discharging their carbines right and left, and disappeared before the astonished officer in command of the head-quarters infantry could get his company under arms. The guerrillas took no prisoners and their shots hurt no one. I presume the whole thing was a piece of devil-may-care recklessness without any object except to "show off." But had they known that they were passing within a few yards of where the Major General who commanded one-third of this army was lying, no doubt they would have made a desperate effort to take him. The General was much disturbed by the incident, and rated the Captain soundly for his unreadiness.

"Why, hang it, Sir," he said, "is this the way you guard my head-quarters? Here are a dozen of Mosby's fellows riding right over me; yes, Sir, and for all that you could do they might easily have *stolen my boots*."

It was reported about the same time one of the guerrillas was taken by our cavalry and brought to Gen. Crook, commanding the Eighth Corps, and that the General savagely scolded his captors for taking him alive. It was quite well for this General's peace of mind that he could not know that in the following February he was to be captured at Martinsburg by a bold dash of these audacious partisans, and hurried away to Richmond.

A leaf from my own experience with these troublesome customers may be suggestive. Between the battles of Winchester and Cedar Creek my regiment was dispatched from Harrisonburg to Martinsburg to guard an empty train, nearly or quite half a mile long, with 100 rebel prisoners. Our Major was personally instructed by Gen. Sheridan—"There are plenty of guerrillas in the way, but you must clean them all out before you. Don't leave any behind." Our arrangements were very carefully made to prevent surprise. A heavy guard marched with the prisoners. Almost every wagon had soldiers in it, with muskets loaded and capped, and mounted officers were continually riding from the head to the rear of the train, ordering every man to keep on the *qui vive*. At night the train was parked in a solid square, with a close chain of pickets surrounding it. A refractory teamster tied up to a wagon-wheel ventured the hope that the guerrillas might come, so that he might be released; but they did not. The first night passed quietly, and we proceeded on our way in the morning. A little distance beyond Newmarket we saw a sight that gave abundant evidence of the neighborhood of the guerrillas. By the roadside, near a little clump of trees, lay the corpse of a cavalryman, dressed in a new and shiny uniform, with a bullet-hole straight through his forehead. The letters P. V. on his cap showed that he belonged to one of the Pennsylvania regiments. A letter in his pocket told his name and the address of his friends, and one of us took charge of it and undertook to notify them of his death. There was no Pennsylvania cavalry in our detachment, and it seemed certain that he was some straggler from a detachment that had lately passed over the road. There is always a mystery, often a horror, in the presence of death; there were both about this dead young soldier as he lay there still and cold in the bright sunshine, his face as composed as though he had but just fallen into a placid sleep. I dismounted and looked at him for a moment—fancying him riding along, perhaps in sight of his comrades, singing some soldier song or thinking of friends at home, when the fatal bullet crashed through his skull. The body was placed in one of the wagons and buried that night on the summit of Fisher's Hill.

We redoubled our precautions after this. The train was kept well closed up, flankers were out along it, and every officer and every man was vigilant. The result was that we reached Martinsburg at last in safety, losing not a wagon, an animal, or a man. But an incident that occurred near Edenburg satisfied me that with a slack guard the issue might have been very different. Just before entering this hamlet I noticed a deep gully or ravine to the left of the road. A high bank concealed a portion of it from sight; the flankers on that side skirted the bank, and did not examine the ravine. Two musicians, contrary to orders, had wandered ahead of the train, between it and the advance guard; and turning aside into this ravine, they were instantly pounced upon by a party of guerrillas, who were here lying in wait. The two prisoners were threatened with instant death should they make the least noise, and then were sharply questioned about the train and its escort. Being very badly frightened, the poor fellows told their captors all they knew, which certainly was not at all to the benefit of the latter. I do not doubt that they had dogged us down thus far from the vicinity of Harrisonburg, nor that there were other parties nearby whose help could have been procured had they thought it advisable to make an attack. But what they had probably seen themselves, and what they learned from the musicians, decided them not to rush upon the warm reception that was waiting for them. They released the musicians—probably because they had no arms—and disappeared.

One curious fact was the avidity with which the guerrillas sought for "greenbacks." I heard of at least one train being thrown from the track by some of them, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for the plunder of a Paymaster's chest which it contained. But the greenback currency was always good in the Shenandoah Valley, no matter which side was uppermost. On the morning after the battle of Cedar Creek I succeeded in getting a tolerable breakfast at a public house in Strasburg. I asked what was to pay, and was answered, "One dollar in greenbacks, or two in Confederate money."

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 6, 1876.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

FIVE COPIES	(per annum)	$7 50
TEN COPIES	(per annum)	12 50
TWENTY COPIES	(per annum)	22 00
THIRTY COPIES	(per annum)	30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year	$5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free)	25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 A. M. *to* 9 P. M. *Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 A. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

It is stated that a "growing coolness" between Mr. FERNANDO WOOD and Mr. MORRISON is likely to delay the dispatch of business before the Ways and Means Committee, on which the latter holds the first and the former the second place. It is bad enough that the affairs of a great party should be in any way controlled by a person of the character and antecedents of FERNANDO WOOD, but it is rather worse that his personal disappointments should interfere with the progress of public business. Revenue Reform and the resumption of specie payments are supposed to be two of the most important questions at present before the country. But the prospect of any definite action being taken by the House of Representatives in regard to either of them, seems at present to depend on the caprice of a disappointed politician whose name used to be considered in this City as a synonym for corruption.

The subcommittee of the Pacific Railroad Committee of the House, to which was referred Col. SCOTT's Texas and Pacific Railroad Subsidy bill, have reported the bill favorably, and the full committee will meet to-morrow to consider this report. It is stated that there is scarcely any doubt about the bill being reported to the House with a recommendation that it be passed. Meanwhile the Senate Pacific Railroad Committee has a similar bill under consideration, and will hear the closing arguments on it to-morrow. Thus Col. SCOTT is pushing his scheme simultaneously in both House and Senate, and, so far as the House is concerned, with some appearance of success. It should be borne in mind that this railroad job calls for a subsidy from the Government, in the shape of interest on bonds, of $5,759,000 annually, in gold, representing a total for the fifty years the bonds run of $287,975,000. It should also be remembered that the purpose for which this immense sum is to be added to the national burdens is to enable a certain set of men to build more than 3,000 miles of railroad, entirely at Government expense, across one of the most utterly barren and valueless belts of territory in the United States. Further, the actual cost of building such a railroad would not exceed, on the most liberal estimate, $1,500 a mile. Col. SCOTT asks Congress to give him $35,000 per mile for one half of it, and $40,000 per mile for the other.

Why the House Pacific Railroad Committee should determine to report such a scheme favorably is something which is inexplicable except on the theory that the committee was expressly made up for that purpose. This was charged at the time the committee list was made public, and as warmly denied by the Democratic press, which asserted with great vehemence that the charge was a libel on Speaker KERR. There was no want of denunciation of subsidies in general, and Col. SCOTT's scheme in particular, so long as this seemed safe; but now we have this "unjustly abused" committee, or at least a subcommittee of them, which must have been appointed with full knowledge of the views of the individual members, doing precisely what it was said they would do. That the bill will be favorably reported to the House there seems little or no doubt; but it would not be easy to find a better campaign document than the record of the vote by which a Democratic House should pass so flagrant a job.

It may be inferred from a cable telegram published to-day that the practicability, as an engineering project, of the tunnel between France and England has been demonstrated, and that the political difficulties in the way have been satisfactorily adjusted. The object of the experiments conducted under the direction of the International Committee was chiefly to ascertain whether the stratum of gray chalk which crops out under the white chalk on both sides of the channel was continuous across the entire width of the Straits of Dover. It is through this layer that the tunnel would have to be bored, since, unlike the white chalk, it is impervious to water. Many as are the arguments in favor of this great undertaking, it may be doubted whether a sufficient number of capitalists can be made to see that it will pay. In the carrying of freight the tunnel railroad would compete at great disadvantage with the sea route, and there is always the danger of a state of war between England and France requiring the tunnel to be flooded with water, so as to prevent the possible capture of so vital an approach from either side.

Still another terrible accident comes to warn us of the fatal consequences which attend the faulty construction of so many of our theatres and public halls. A building packed from floor to ceiling, a cry of fire raised by some silly or mischievous person, a panic, and a wild rush for the narrow door-ways; the crushing and maiming of the weak and helpless by the maddened crowd; and then, after an interval, the sad work of removing the wounded and the dead. This was what occurred at the Opera-house in Cincinnati yesterday; it is exactly what has occurred before at other places, and it is what will occur again, so long as theatres, halls, and churches continue to be constructed with means of egress totally inadequate to their requirements. The dispatches speak of the "narrow vestibule" leading to the street, in which the women and children were crushed and trampled by frantic men, beside themselves with a senseless terror. Ten persons are reported killed, and between fifteen and twenty wounded. It will be fortunate if this should prove to be the full extent of the catastrophe. But it has generally proved in these unhappy occurrences that the number of the injured is found to be greater than that stated in the first hasty estimates.

THE DEMANDS OF THE SOUTH.

The restoration of the old ascendency of the Southern Democracy in the councils of the nation can hardly be called one of the possible perils of the future. But the political influence of that element is extending rapidly enough to make its intentions and its policy of some little interest to the rest of the Union. Of Southern Democrats it can be said with more truth than of those from any other section of the country, that they possess in common some very clearly defined purposes, and that they are very unlikely to permit their allegiance to their party as a whole to interfere with their efforts to obtain what they call "justice for the South." That fact makes it more important for the rest of the country to know precisely what their intentions are. Some interesting light was shed upon this subject the other day by Mr. OTHO R. SINGLETON, one of the Representatives in the House from the State of Mississippi. Mr. SINGLETON describes himself as "a Southern man, every inch of me, from the crown of my head to the sole of my foot." There was nothing in his speech before the House to show that he is not a favorable specimen of his class. He conveys the impression of being an impulsive, good-natured, outspoken gentleman, without much experience of public affairs, but with a great deal of honest enthusiasm for improving the condition of the people whom he represents. There is no reason to doubt Mr. SINGLETON's sincerity when he declares that there is "no bitterness in his heart," and that he would not, if he could, restore the institution of slavery. Nor can we believe that he is not expressing genuine feeling when he tells of the tears "trickling down the furrowed cheeks of his people" in listening to his description of how the Southern troops on their visit to Boston decorated the monument erected to the Union dead.

This representative of the Southern Democracy goes in without reserve for the old flag. But he also goes in for an appropriation—in fact, for several appropriations. He avows with perfect frankness that he wants Congress to build up the Mississippi levees, to issue bonds for the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and to carry out the great jetty scheme at New-Orleans. He is not prepared to say what he would do about the refunding of the cotton tax, but he is perfectly clear that the three schemes above mentioned are absolutely necessary to "build up the ruined South," as well as to further the interests of the country at large. The promoters of the Southern Pacific Railroad scheme ask the Government to guarantee—which in this case would probably mean to pay—for fifty years an annual gold interest on its bonds of five millions and three-quarters. That would amount to a gross sum of two hundred and eighty-eight millions. If we add to this a contingent liability for the repayment of the principal, the first requisite for the recovery of the "ruined South" appears to be a probable addition to the national debt of some four hundred millions of dollars. By way of a beginning to the restoration of the levees, Congress has been asked to authorize the expenditure of three millions of dollars, and the most moderate estimates of the cost of the jetty scheme set it down at ten millions of dollars. The demand for the refunding of the cotton tax is not a merely problematical one. It has already been placed on the files of the House in the shape of bill No. 982, introduced by Mr. ROGER Q. MILLS, of Texas. How many millions that involves has not been recently estimated.

It would be a mistake to suppose that the only dangers to be apprehended from the growing influence of the Southern Democracy spring from the bitterness and violence of its "unreconciled" politicians, or from the proclivities for jobbery which opportunity or evil associations may have generated in its ranks. There are representatives of the Southern people, as loyal as they are honest, who are as thoroughly convinced as is Mr. SINGLETON that they are only asking simple justice in demanding that the Government should spend nearly as much for the development of their material resources as it did for the suppression of the rebellion. Yet these men will talk as glibly as the Representative from Mississippi about the necessity of doing "something for the relief of an overburdened people," by cutting down the meagre salaries of foreign Consuls and compelling our Ministers at foreign courts to live still more shabbily than they do. "The Government was not instituted to take care of the few at the expense of the many," is a remark which occurs in the same speech which sustains TOM SCOTT's railroad subsidy and asks sundry millions for the improvement of the Mississippi River. Such men are impervious to argument. The perfect honesty of their intentions makes their influence far more to be dreaded than that of adepts in legislative corruption. The Southern question will not have been settled when the majority of the Southern delegation to Congress shall be men who take the oath to uphold the Constitution in the sense accepted by the rest of the Union, and who are incapable of participating in public plunder. There is a standard of public duty and of public morals of which the best men in the South seem, as yet, to have no perception, and until they are able to appreciate the danger and the wrong of spending the people's money in enterprises beyond the sphere of the National Government, the growth of Southern influence will not cease to be looked upon with apprehension.

PRESERVE THE BALLOTS.

Section 90 of the law relating to elections in this City provides for the destruction of the ballots after the Inspectors shall have made their official report of the poll in each election district. A safer way of covering up fraud could not well have been devised, a better plan for the protection of dishonest Inspectors could not have been thought of, and a more direct encouragement to partisan officials to violate their oath of office could not have been offered. It is safe to say, that up to a recent period, this law enabled the Democratic Party in this City to roll up apparently large majorities, and that under it the honest voter had no certainty that his ballot would be counted for the candidates of his choice. The majority of the Inspectors of Election, especially under the old Tammany régime, were men who were at all times prepared to carry out the instructions of their masters; they had a capacity for turning a Republican ballot into a Democratic one, of changing a minority into a majority, and of performing arithmetical feats which would have puzzled old VOSTER himself. In selecting men to discharge the duties of Inspectors, care was taken that none but men thoroughly versed in the Tammany science of counting should be appointed, and if an honest man happened by chance to get among them, he was placed in such a position as to be perfectly harmless. The preparation of the tallies and the counting and recording of the votes were as a rule performed by the trained hands, and in districts where both political parties were nearly evenly divided, the opponent of Tammany stood but a poor chance indeed of election.

Is there any doubt that this fraudulent counting has been practiced over and over again? Is there any doubt that besides the loss of local officers, the Republican Party has, at least upon one occasion, been cheated out of the control of the State? To be sure, during the past two or three years we have had something like a fair election, but this was owing altogether to the fact that the old Ring was broken, and that a better class of officials had charge of the polls. The law, however, remains unaltered. It can be violated again in the same manner as it has been heretofore; a candidate can be safely counted in and his opponent counted out, and with the destruction of the ballots ends all proof of fraud. If this law had not been in existence; if the statute provided for the preservation of the ballots for at least twelve months after the election, and if they had been open to inspection under proper supervision, few Inspectors would have dared to disregard their oaths, or ventured to return a larger number of votes for any candidate than he had actually received.

The preservation of the ballots by the Chief of the Bureau of Elections until all matters of dispute arising therefrom were settled, would do much to purify vote by ballot, and secure the best means of deciding contested elections. There is scarcely a session of the Legislature in which a dispute does not arise regarding the claim of a defeated candidate to the seat occupied by his opponent. In nine cases out of ten, a reference to the ballots and a recount would settle the contest in a few hours, while, according to the existing system of inquiry, it is impossible to get at the facts, and much valuable time is wasted. Dr. HAYES, the representative of the Seventh District in the Assembly, has introduced a bill on this subject, which is deserving of attention. He proposes that the Inspectors of Election shall in future seal and deliver to the Chief of the Bureau of Elections, within twenty-four hours after counting, all ballots cast at any election in this City, and that they shall be kept for two years for reference. This measure deserves the support of all honest men, and it should meet with the approval of the Legislature.

COMMON SCHOOL STUDIES.

There has been a strong pressure on the Board of Education to induce its members to make the French and German languages regular studies in the public schools. By a large vote it was decided, at the meeting of the board on Wednesday, that these languages should be taught in the three higher grades of the grammar schools, but that no pupil should be allowed to study both languages at the same time. On the whole, this is probably the wisest conclusion which could be reached. In the cosmopolitan population of this City, there are strong elements of the French and German races. If it were not desired by any other citizens, it is quite natural that the teaching of French and German should be asked for by tax-payers to whom one or the other of these tongues is native. The greater the number of Germans in our City, for example, the stronger is the argument that children of American parents should be taught to speak German. It is not so much for the sake of their own offspring that our naturalized fellow-citizens ask that their language shall be taught in the City schools. It is more a matter of pride with them, than a selfish anxiety for the preservation of their native tongue in their own families, which moves them in this matter. But there are others who have no personal interest in the question, but who favor this branch of common school education on general principles. These believe in the policy of multiplying studies, and in making the public schools conform as nearly as possible to the institutions in which young people are prepared for the training of the highest colleges and universities. They favor the teaching of French and German because these lead up to the study of the science of language.

But, behind these two classes, the great body of parents undoubtedly look with uneasiness upon any proposition to add to the studies already pursued in the public schools. The attempt to make French and German a part of the regular course of the common schools was unwise, because it would, if successful, seriously interfere with the tuition of pupils whose time in the public schools is limited. It is idle to say that the study of French and German would not retard the progress of pupils in the necessary English branches. If these languages are to be studied with any honest intention of mastering them, time, patience, and industry will be required. Declensions and conjugations are not to be caught up in odd moments, like an easy rhyme in a story-book. As it is, the children of parents who desire it may learn these languages in the upper grammar schools. Very properly, the parents are to be the judges of the expediency of taking from other studies of the pupil the time needed for this purpose. It is dangerous to attempt too much with the little learners, and for this reason the already burdened children of the lower grades of schools are not to be tempted to take up the study of modern languages. In these grades are multitudes of pupils who are there receiving all the tuition which they will ever get. They have no time for anything but the rudiments of an English education. If they ever have better facilities than these, they may have abundant opportunities for special studies as they go up in the graded schools.

A great many parents will be gratified by the decision of the Board of Education, because it shows some inclination to withstand the constant pressure to force new studies into the public schools. The crying evil of our otherwise excellent common schools throughout the land is undoubtedly that of "cramming." What with conning lessons at home and reciting them in the school-house, the children who attend school get very little mental rest and bodily exercise. Teachers are able to regulate the severity of lessons to some extent, and the wiser of them deserve the cordial thanks of parents and guardians for their discretion in this particular. But in many instances the forcing system is pursued to such an extent, especially with uncommonly bright and ambitious scholars, that the treatment may well provoke the interference of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The multiplication of studies, and the pursuit of so many branches which may be called "ornamental," are calculated to turn out scholars who may be showy, but who will certainly be superficial. It is a specious argument to urge that a truly republican institution like the public school should afford to children of rich and poor alike the possibilities of becoming artists, poets, inventors, or great scholars. The State is bound to furnish every child with those rudiments of an education which will enable him to become an intelligent citizen of the Republic. When this is done its duty is discharged, and the youth has yet before him abundant opportunities for the further development of any special talent which the public school may have brought out and quickened. In our large cities, at any rate, no child of real talent and industry need be a blighted being for lack of accessible means to reach a higher grade of instruction. And it is not worth while to load down ninety-nine pupils with useless studies in order that one shall be specially profited. It is very true that the solitary genius, though he be poor, should be developed into his best estate if possible. But it should be borne in mind that the other ninety-nine have also some rights.

FOOD AND POISON.

Every one knows that nearly everything which is bought from grocers and provision dealers is grossly adulterated. At least, so the public is assured by sanitary reformers. Temperance lecturers long ago demonstrated that instead of making beer out of malt, the brewers spend enormous sums of money in manufacturing that popular beverage out of costly poisons and rare pigments. So, too, we are told by persons who regard coffee as a demoralizing and deadly drink, that the grocers purchase at a vast expense second-hand rosewood coffins, which they grind up and mingle with a small proportion of the genuine Java berry. As for milk, it is notorious that no living milkman ever consented to sell the pure product of the cow. Indeed, the real reason of the high price of the milk of commerce is the cost of the ingredients which enter into its composition. Of course, there are rash sceptics who affect to doubt the extreme wickedness of grocers and milkmen, but we have only to read any one of the numerous sanitary magazines devoted to the humane purpose of disquieting the human stomach, to know that we are fed upon poisons and nourished by deadly beverages thinly disguised as beer, rum, coffee, and milk.

This being our lamentable condition in regard to our daily food and drink, we need not be surprised to find that grocers are not the only persons who commit habitual adulterations. According to a London amateur commission, the druggists of that and other English cities are guilty of the crime of adulterating their drugs. Doubtless the same practice prevails here, and our numerous drug stores are very probably filled with diluted and impure drugs. The New-Jersey-man who in mid-winter wisely lays in a barrel of quinine for Summer use, cannot be sure that he is not buying a drug that is far too feeble to grapple efficiently with the ague. The thoughtful school-boy, who purchases asafœtida with a view to quietly disinfecting his school-room, has no certainty that the drug is sufficiently pure to overcome the teacher's obstinate reluctance to dismiss his class. Wives who provide themselves with arsenic in order to prevent possible rats from invading their premises, cannot feel certain that their husbands will not entirely recover from any little temporary uneasiness resulting from eating home-made bread; and the young woman whose life has been blighted by the fickleness of some heartless male being whose vows are as false as his jewelry, may find that the druggist from whom she has purchased Paris green has palmed off upon her an adulterated drug, not half so deadly as the usual boarding-house pie.

The practice of medicine must, of course, be greatly interfered with by the sale of adulterated drugs. When our druggist is trustworthy, there is some satisfaction in obtaining a medical prescription and taking it to him to be made up. We are then reasonably sure that we shall procure something that will taste nasty unpalatable, and that will create a wholesome surprise in our vital organs. But how can a prescription give us any real comfort when we lack faith in the apothecary, and think it only too probable that he will give us chalk instead of magnesia, and brickdust instead of rhubarb? And what is to become of our merchant marine if weak Epsom salts and adulterated castor oil are supplied to our sea Captains? In former days, when a sailor became ill—say with a fractured skull, with typhoid fever, with a broken rib, or any other of the diseases peculiar to seafaring life—it was the custom of the Captain to administer to the sick man a tumblerful of salts and castor-oil in equal parts. This familiar medicine was held to be a specific for all forecastle diseases, and it is quite certain that a single dose has often worked a cure so rapidly that the patient has either returned to duty, or leaped overboard before the hour of the second dose arrived. If salts are to lose their savor and castor-oil to become no more difficult to swallow than is salad-oil, ill-health will prevail in the forecastle to such an extent that our ships will be without enough able-bodied men to work them; unless, indeed, a resort is had to surgery, and the officer assumes the risk of performing hazardous operations with belaying-pins, hand-spikes, and other available surgical instruments.

Long experience has shown that it is possible to drink adulterated beer and coffee, and to consume sanded sugar and miscellaneous sausages, without immediate peril to life. We cannot, however, afford to permit our drugs to be tampered with. Let us insist upon being supplied with pure strychnine and arsenic, and with medicines that will not disappoint the just expectations of undertakers, and create in their minds a prejudice against young physicians just beginning their career. We need less poison in our food and more poison in our drugs. The druggist must not fancy that the surreptitious medicine supplied to us by grocers can be made an excuse for the adulteration of drugs with harmless groceries. Let us have everything in its proper place—groceries at the grocer's, and poisons at the druggist's. The efforts of druggists and grocers to quietly exchange their respective trades without permitting the public to be made aware of the fact, should be resolutely opposed.

A GREAT CITY.

Every school-boy is familiar with the historic accounts of the enormous size of Rome under imperial sway; its wide area, its vast public works, its temples, its palaces, and its immense population, loosely estimated at five million souls. Whether the imperial city ever did contain a population as large as this is more than doubtful; but it is evident that all the problems which so great an aggregation of people must furnish for Municipal Government will soon have to be encountered by the inhabitants of London. By the official returns recently published it appears that the population of the British capital is nearly four millions and a half, and at the usual rate of increase will have quite reached those figures by the middle of the present year. The area included in the official enumeration is co-extensive with the Metropolitan Police District; but the city proper is included within the boundaries described in the old charters. Old London, eastward from Temple Bar, was simply a narrow strip of land along the north bank of the Thames; but the "Greater London" of to-day is a city which extends for miles on either side of that river, and includes as "districts," villages and small towns which were a day's ride from the city in the times when the gates of Temple Bar were nightly swung to by the city's wardens. The Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, the liverymen, and the corporation still govern old London; but the affairs of the immense city of which old London is not a twentieth part, are administered by Commissioners, under Parliamentary authority. The population of old London would probably be found to be less now than it was before the advent of railroads, for, of late years, these have afforded such facilities for speedily reaching the distant suburbs that the population has been drawn off from the central points of business, in the same way that the lower wards of New-York have been abandoned by the resident population. London, in the aggregate, increases its population nearly eighty thousand a year. Of this increase, thirty thousand is by attraction from the outside world—this is from all parts of the British Isles and the Continent; and the remaining fifty thousand is the natural increase of the city. At the taking of the next census, it is estimated that the population of the city will have reached the figures given for that of ancient Rome—five millions.

No large city in these days is without its "rings," but the rings of London appear to be nothing more dangerous to honest government than certain circles drawn on the city map by the Post Office authorities, designating the several delivery districts. In fact, there seems to be no complaint of dishonesty, though there may be of inefficiency on the part of the several governing bodies of London. Much criticism of their acts, and the usual chronic growl at high rates and taxes, find unfailing expression; and possibly, if one single cause more than another were sought to account for the excellent character of the Municipal Government of this great city, it would be found in this rather unaimable trait in the character of the British public. The average John Bull is a growling, pertinacious, and decidedly belligerent animal. He is ready to pay a fair price for good work, but he insists that it shall be good, and that the full worth of his money shall be returned. Dishonesty or culpable inefficiency in the public administration strikes him in a tender spot—his pocket; and the imposition of an extra penny in the pound on the Tax bill is met by a deep growl, and very close inquiry for causes. He has no idea of submitting to this or that small imposition, because he will lose more valuable time in getting it remedied; and hears a legal verdict in his favor with a degree of complacent self-satisfaction which makes him entirely oblivious of the fact that he has spent ten times more to get it than the decision in a pecuniary sense is worth. This is scarcely a mental trait which could be held up for imitation; but in its practical effect on the administration of public affairs it is not without its advantages. It is a favorite idea of very many intelligent people here that republican institutions are inadequate to the government of great cities. The Municipal Government of London is republican, for all practical purposes, and the metropolis certainly is the most thoroughly democratic city in the United Kingdom. The experience of the past half century proves that it is as easy for millions of people to be well governed as for tens or hundreds of thousands. The only thing requisite on the part of the governed is that they insist that they shall be well governed, and be ready to take the trouble, individually and collectively, to see that this is done. If there is anything wrong or weak in the mere machinery of government, the remedy lies with them.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The matinée representation of "Norma" at the Academy of Music, yesterday, attracted an audience that filled every seat in the spacious house. Public interest in Mme. Titiens' performances, far from abating, is evidently on the increase, and hence Mr. Strakosch can be congratulated in advance upon the success of the third and last week of his season, which is pretty likely to be as gratifying in its results as the previous fortnight. To-morrow, this period will be entered upon by a performance of "Norma" at the Brooklyn Academy. Wednesday, the same opera will be sung here for the last time, and, on Friday, "La Favorita" will be represented, with Signor Tagliapietra and Brignoli and Mme. Titiens. The present series of entertainments will come to a close on Saturday afternoon, when "Il Trovatore" will be interpreted.

YESTERDAY'S CONCERT.

Mr. Theodore Thomas yesterday gave a matinée concert at Steinway Hall. The principal element of the programme was a new symphony by Mr. J. K. Paine, a Boston composer of considerable local repute. We trust Mr. Thomas will sooner or later repeat his performance of this work, which belongs to an order of music of which several hearings are necessary before anything approaching an accurate opinion can be formed. We cannot, however, admit that we expect great results from Mr. Paine's commendable attempt at symphonic writing. The opening movement, which is by far the best, contains some graceful and fluent ideas, which the composer has developed with taste and clearness, but without marked felicity; the remainder of the work does not indicate that Mr. Paine is possessed of particular originality in thought or method, and the impression of the whole effort, yesterday, was that the musician had occupied fifty minutes where half that time would have been sufficient to have had his say. The second new piece on the programme was a brief symphonic poem by Saint Saens, illustrative of the Dance of Death. Some weird passages for violin solo, the usual liberal allowance of chromatic progressions, and the judicious use of that peculiar instrument of wood and straw with which the orchestral selections at most local theatres are diversified, and whereof the tones in this case depicted the cracking of the bones of the skeletons moving to the sound of death's viol, made up the sum of the composition, which was so quaint in design and color, and so admirably played that its repetition was insisted upon. A delicious rendering of Beethoven's Septet and of the overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and some very bad singing by Mrs. Butman, who is no more fitted to sing "Non mi dir" and "Ocean, thou mighty monster," than she is to wield Mr. Thomas' baton, were the other incidents of the concert.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The far-seeing manager of Wallack's has bethought him of revival, and has decided on offering to the public Mr. John Brougham's fine drama, "John Garth." The preparations for the production of this piece are elaborate, and more particular commentary is well satisfied by the announcement that Mr. Lester Wallack and Mr. John Gilbert will appear in leading parts, Mr. Stevenson, Miss Ada Dyas, and all the prominent members of Mr. Wallack's company being also cast for suitable rôles. A new comedy is understood to be in preparation for production immediately after "John Garth," which is from the joint pens of Mr. A. C. Wheeler, the well-known journalist, and Mr. T. S. Mackaye. Its title is "Twins." It was written especially for Mr. Lester Wallack and his company, with the purpose of displaying the peculiar talents of that actor, and to provide his theatre with an original comedy. The abilities of the authors, which abilities are by no means unrecognized, warrant high expectations of "Twins."

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The management of the Union Square Theatre should by this time be affected with the plethora which comes of success. It has no lingering responsibilities, and if it should touch the region of retrospection, it must needs look back on emphatic successes. The representation of "Rose Michel" has had no new features of late beyond the benefit of Miss Rose Eytinge which took place last Friday evening. The occasion was a memorable one, and an actress who is foremost in melodramatic parts received a fitting acknowledgment of her capacity. The lady has no rival in rôles like *Rose Michel*, and few equals in the growths which modern comedy have furnished.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"Pique" has caught all the emphasis of success. It has succeeded by its actual merits, and the collateral reputation which lies outside of success should send it on a prosperous career. There is no limitation as to its run, and it still bids fair for the far off prospects with which the management started it. Wednesday, it is announced, a matinée performance of "Pique" will be given, to which the dramatic profession will be invited as Mr. Daly's guests.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

The energetic management of Wood's Museum furnishes its customary ample entertainment. "Robinson Crusoe" and "Jack Harkaway Afloat and Ashore" are in the bill, and Mr. A. H. Sheldon is announced in his new play "Chain of Guilt." The farce "Lost at Long Branch" is also included in the programme.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

In the general circulation of matters theatrical the Brooklyn Theatre has come back to "Jane Eyre." The choice is appropriate, and as Miss Charlotte Thompson and Mr. Frederick Robinson are in the cast, it may fairly be presumed that the play will win the same measure of success as at the Union Square Theatre. Outside these leading characters the cast is excellent, and therefore this representation of so popular a play will hardly carry the taint of mediocrity. Mr. Montague terminated his engagement at the Brooklyn Theatre last evening. The performance given for his benefit on Friday evening was very largely attended, and yesterday's matinée attracted an uncommonly numerous audience.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The programme of the San Francisco Minstrels satisfies, as usual, every condition of fun.

Mr. Tony Pastor continues to make variety entertainments popular at his theatre on Broadway.

A concert complimentary to Mrs. Lucas Thompson will be given at Steinway Hall on Thursday, in which Messrs. S. B. and W. F. Mills, Levy, Charles Werner, and F. Carri, with other artists, are to take part.

The Boston newspapers announce Miss Katharine Rogers' retirement from the stage as imminent.

The Vocal Society of New-York will give their first concert this season, at Chickering Hall, on Monday evening next.

Miss Adelaide Randall has been singing in the Goddard concerts in Ottawa, and each of her performances has been encored.

The Olympic has, as usual, a first-class variety entertainment. Diversity of taste is well provided for, and, in all its aspects, the performance is full of merit.

The Parisian Varieties changes and is unchanging. Its alterations are simply in matters of degree, and its patrons appear to be delighted with every element of the bill.

The Thirty-fourth Street Opera-house has an entertainment which is pretty certain to find favor with the patrons of that establishment. It includes the Cabut Dancers and an "improved," possibly a moderated, version of the Parisian Can-Can.

The Colosseum will offer its attractions to the public for yet another week. This is because of the extraordinary desire of the public to see the pictorial representation of the "Assassination of the Archbishop of Paris," and the panorama of the Franco-Prussian War.

Miss Phillips announces the composition of her troupe as follows: Tenor, Signor Bergamini; baritones, Signori Ferranti and Carpi; soprani, Signorine Colville and Lamberti; contralto, Miss Matilda Phillips. On Feb. 14, "Il Barbiere" will be the opera, and "Il Trovatore" will be sung on Feb. 16.

The very odd and amusing performance known as "Aunt Polly Bassett's Singin' Skewl," will be given for the benefit of the mission known as the "Sisters of the Stranger," at Steinway Hall, to-morrow evening. Two hours of merriment and a contribution to a good cause ought to be potent incentives to attendance at this entertainment.

At the Eagle Theatre the changes are numerous. "Led Astray" is still the subject of a burlesque which has not lost favor by repetition, but the numerous variety features of the house are amply provided for. The Freeman Sisters will appear during the week, and a full company of artists of prominence in their respective lines is engaged.

The house formerly occupied by Mr. Dan Bryant is again about to start into action. The California Minstrels are to appear there to-morrow evening. To-morrow's entertainment will be elaborate, but it will be materially strengthened a week later, when "Senator Hart" is to make his first appearance.

FOREIGN NOTES.

"Madame L'Archiduc," as presented in an English garb to a London audience, met with a very stormy reception. Miss Soldene, Miss Vesey, and Miss Kate Santley filled the leading rôles.

Offenbach's "La Grande Duchesse de Gérolstein," which has been for the past five years ("for motives which there is no need to discuss," says a French paper,) forbidden in France, has made its reappearance at the Gymnase of Lyons.

At the Paris Variétés has been revived the amusing piece of MM. Mortier and Saint-Albin, the "Manoir de Pictordu," music by M. Serpette. Mlle. Angèle, says *Galignani*, who took the part of *Victoire*, created by Mlle. Berthal, acquitted herself intelligently; Mme. Douvé enacts the sprightly, saucy *Emilie*; Mmes. Berthe Legrand and Ghinassi fill their former parts with great effect. Berthellier again excites roars of laughter as *Saturnin de Pictordu*, while Pradeau takes his old part of *Isidore Flochardot*.

This year there are sixty-nine operatic troupes playing in Italy, against seventy-one last year, seventy-five in 1874, eighty-five in 1873, ninety-one in 1872, and eighty-six in 1870 and 1871. This shows a very serious falling off, and this notwithstanding that artists are plentiful and the theatres are liberally assisted by subventions. The result is attributed to the lack of new compositions of merit. The Italian public is thoroughly sated with the ordinary operas of the repertory, and the new works do not satisfy them more than they do ourselves. There is, however, a movement going forward for reviving the older works, such as those of Spontini and Glück, and the early works of Verdi.

The town of Liége is overjoyed at the fact that Mme. Patti, on her return from St. Petersburg, has promised to sing at a concert for a charity at that place. The circumstances are truly romantic. When she, a very little girl, first came from America, the story goes that the boat that carried Patti was wrecked. Of forty-seven persons that it contained, but three were saved, two sailors and the future Marquise De Caux, who owed her life to the energy and devotion displayed by one of these sailors, a man named Pacaud. Two years ago, passing by Liége, by chance Patti learned that her preserver, having renounced the business of the sea, had established himself as a porter, and carried the traditional *crochet*. Patti sought out Pacaud, ministered to the wants of himself and of his five little children, and said, "If ever you have need of my services, remember I do not forget the obligation, and write to me." Pacaud has written to Patti, and has asked her to sing at a concert for the benefit of one of the poor of the town, which *la Diva* has at once cheerfully promised to do, and Pacaud, the porter, is, in fact, just now quite the hero of Liége. *Se non è vero*, &c.

A correspondent at Florence writes as follows of Salvini: "It may interest many of your readers who paid such deserved homage to the talents of this great artist to read of his simple, unostentatious life in Florence, where he lives honored and respected by all. In his comfortable villa, built after his own plans, very much in the English style, he is to be found with his fair young wife—a very picture of domestic home-life. He is studying now, with grave and earnest interest, the rôle of *Macbeth*, which he purposes to make his *cheval de bataille* next season in England. The 21st of last month was his fête day, when a chosen few were his invited guests—I among the number. A more brilliant assembly than those around his hospitable board it has seldom been my lot to meet. Among other notabilities were the President of the Pergola and the *Mignon* who is shortly to appear in that opera-house—a lovely young girl, by name Emilia Chiomi. She is a protégée of Salvini, who has *con amore* instructed her in dramatic action, and who assured me she would achieve a great name. He himself possesses a magnificent voice of *basso profundo*, which would electrify an audience were he to appear in opera."

OBITUARY.

HENRY WALTER DEPUY.

Henry Walter Depuy, of this City, died on Feb. 2, of asthma. He was born at Pompey Hill, Onondaga County, in 1820; was admitted to the bar but chose the profession of journalist, and for several years edited and published a newspaper in Indianapolis in support of the Liberty Party, being a warm personal friend and supporter of Gov. Chase. He was the author of several biographical and historical works, among them *Kossuth and His Generals, with a Brief History of Hungary*, with an introduction by Henry J. Raymond. This work was submitted to the great Hungarian agitator himself, and carefully examined by M. Pulsky, his Private Secretary, who pronounced it the most correct account of the subjects treated of then extant; also, *Louis Napoleon and His Times, with a Memoir of the Bonaparte Family*; and *Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Heroes of '76, with the Early History of Vermont*. He was Private Secretary to Gov. Seymour during his term of 1853-4, and subsequently served as Consul to Carlsruhe, and was appointed Secretary of Legation at Berlin, which place he resigned to take part in the political struggle of 1860. He was appointed Secretary of Nebraska by President Lincoln and organized that Territory. He served as the first Speaker of the Nebraska Legislature, and was also Indian Agent to the Pawnees under President Lincoln, devoting much time to an effort to reform the Indian service of the Government. He was a constant contributor to the political press and the author of several popular poems.

CAPT. ARTHUR CHAMPION.

Capt. Arthur Champion, of the ship New World, of the packet line between New-York and London, died suddenly of heart disease on Jan. 2 last, at Portland, England. The deceased was born at Lyme, Conn., in 1835, where, in addition to a fair classical education, he received a thorough training in the art of navigation. His admiration for the latter study led him to choose seamanship for a profession. This he followed continuously for nearly twenty years, during which period he filled many responsible positions. The deceased was a member of Central Lodge No. 361, F. and A. M., of Brooklyn, which body appropriately observed his death. The remains, after their transfer to [illegible], were interred in the family [illegible]. The deceased leaves a wife [illegible].

CALIFORNIA NOTES.

A MIDWINTER VIEW OF THINGS.

A PACIFIC SLOPE SNOW-STORM — HEAVY YIELD OF THE MINES — EXTENSIVE PROMISES FOR THE CENTENNIAL—FINANCIAL MATTERS.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1876.

"The oldest inhabitant" has had a sensation. The old fellow has had his rickety old bones rattled by Young America, been snow-balled, pelted, run in-doors—regular orthodox snow-balls. The climate has broken loose and gone rioting on its own hook, regardless of its previous good character—its much lauded Italian skies—and behaved shamefully. Not in the memory of the aforesaid old fellow have we had anything like it—cold raw winds, frosty nights, and now comes a sleet which freezes on the sidewalks and fences; then hail, then snow, and while it was snowing away, furnishing ammunition for the boys, the sun came out bright and beautiful—but it made no difference; it seemed to say I have set out to have this little snow sensation and am going to have it—rain or shine. The effect of the bright sunlight on the falling flakes was beautiful, too—something novel. It was fun to see old Moneybags plodding down town to his office with uncertain gait, and occasionally sitting down emphatically without warning, his umbrella flying one way, and the mysterious tin-box the other, which many a fellow heartily hoped he might never find, and thus vanish those dreaded I O Us. There was a good deal of sitting down all around, ladies contributing to the fun. Many an urchin enjoyed a slide, en route to school, who never experienced that novelty before—boys innocent of all knowledge of skates, snow, or ice. A friend who came out here from New-York, tempted, as he says, by the glowing description of our beautiful climate in the Winter, and desirous of finding a genial temperature for an invalid wife, makes it a point to come stamping and wheezing into my office, wrapped up in an Ulster from chin to toe, shakes the spray from his umbrella, gives his hat a knock over a chair, and improvises a shower-bath, and then he opens on me. "Nice, warm climate this; beautiful Italian sky this morning—ah, ha—ah hem, (cough and wheeze.) If there's anything I do like it is an Italian climate; that is, I think I would, if snow-squalls, hail-squalls, and frost could be omitted." And thus this fellow rubs it into me, and holds me personally responsible for this most unprecedented phase of our usually well-behaved and creditable climate. If it don't change soon I will have to get that sarcastic friend of mine arrested, or pay his passage back to New-York. Can't stand the double affliction of climate and his nagging, too. Fortunately, all this does no harm, as the fruit trees have not yet budded, and have therefore escaped the nipping effect. With the abundance of rain we have had and are having, the Granger interest is assured, and there is every prospect of there being a larger crop the coming season than ever known before in the country; in fact, things generally look well.

THE MINING INTERESTS PROSPEROUS.

The mining interests are promising unusually well, and the product will be heavy. The California, or Bonanza Mine, as we call it, from its being embraced in the great body of ore so termed, will soon add a million a month to general circulation in the way of dividends; and the sanguine friends of the heaviest owners promise a million and a half from both the Consolidated Virginia and the California, that is three millions in dividends from the two—to which might be properly added the expenses of working the mines, as they are paid from its product, and it is just so much put into circulation—giving as a gross product about two millions now from the Consolidated Virginia, and as much more to come from the California, making, say four millions a month from these two mines, actually added to the wealth of the country, of which about four men, comprising the firm of Flood & O'Brien will receive more than one-half of the dividends. Add to this their incomes from other sources—real estate, buildings, rentals, &c., another million, and you have, or rather they have, a snug little income with which, being men of modest pretensions and simple wants, they can manage to get along and keep out of debt. We have a great many very rich men in this community—more in proportion to the population than any city in the world probably—and some that are about as near bed-rock as anywhere. There is a great deal of what may be called genteel poverty. As a class, nearly all the early-day rich men are poor—"worked out their leads," in mining parlance. The richest men are generally foreign born, the Catholics especially. The Irish are rather ahead, and have come fairly and honestly by it—made all they have by energy and ability. The German element is not much behind. It seems as if our American blood was rather losing ground. The proverbially smart Yankee somehow don't make much of a record. I know Irishmen who can discount him at his own game of shrewdness. Outside of the mining interests, the greatest bonanza of this country is the Central Pacific Railroad, with its ramifications, and for systematic, shrewd, and economical management, it would be difficult to find in all the world its equal. Its managers are self-made men, who make no noise or fuss; they do their business quietly, and combine among themselves all the elements of success. They are men of good, sound sense, and what is greatly to their credit, and an exception to the general rule, are courteous, accessible at all times to the most humble, and have made civility a rule, rudeness and incivility in any employe being sufficient ground for prompt discharge, a system that might be adopted in your part of the world with profit to yourselves, and greatly to the gratification of the traveling public. You can get more "sass" from a baggage smasher at a North River landing in five minutes than you would encounter here in a twelvemonth.

A HIGH CENTENNIAL FEVER.

The Centennial fever runs high here, and California will send a heavy delegation. Everybody is talking about it, and nearly every man you meet is saving up his dimes for the trip. We are going to show you what can be done in the way of an exhibition of our metallic product. Arrangements are being made to produce during the month of May ten millions of bullion and to exhibit it in one grand pile. It can be done easily, and the parties managing the Consolidated Virginia and California Mines say they will turn out the entire amount from those two mines, completely throwing into the shade the product of the far-famed Potosi Mines of the olden time. Ten millions of dollars in bars piled up will be a sight for the multitude who have not seen anything but paper money for the past dozen years. Everybody will have the California fever anew, and, by the same token, it is not a bad country that can produce the "loikes," dug out of the bowels of the earth in thirty days. Unfortunately, it don't do some of us much good, as the distribution is not general. A few lucky fellows get the lion's share.

From present indications we are going to have a prosperous coming year. What with the grain crop, the gold and silver product, the fruit and wine crop adding its no inconsiderable mite, population increasing, and a growing confidence in the general stability and safety of investments of capital, and if you will only let gold go down so that we can keep our money in the country, I don't see why we may not be happy yet.

The boys in California street have had rather a lively time in stocks the past month, and have had a good market for profit, which means sudden fluctuations. For instance, this week there has been a margin of some fifteen millions in the face of the market—fell off that much from the previous advance in forty-eight hours, and recovered very nearly in the next two days. Rather exercising for those who bought on margins. The "shorts" made money out of the bulls, filled, then let the market go up again. As a general thing the stock brokers are doing business very carefully. They won't carry stocks on any less margin than fifty per cent., which is pretty safe, and they seldom get caught now. It is not always lovely for the operators, but that is to be expected. Buyers were invented for the general benefit of brokers, who by the same token have a pretty sure thing, and make most out of it. My ambition has never been so much to be an angel as a broker with a big capital and plenty of credulous buyers. There is a slight difference between an angel and a broker, we must admit; so wide, in fact, that the prospect of their ever meeting is extremely remote—not congenial.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

The application for an injunction by the firm of Wormser Brothers against the Bank of California, to restrain the Directors from collecting the assessment on the stock, was argued before Judge Sawyer and by him denied. Much anxiety was felt in the business community as to the result of this suit, inasmuch as it would have opened up all the past affairs of the bank, and utterly destroyed the moral effect of all that had been done to put the bank on a sound footing and restore confidence in the community. It would have been but the beginning of a long and tedious litigation that would have crippled the bank and impaired confidence. It was with great joy, therefore, that the decision was received, and all felt that while no good result could have come of it, except in the matter of a few thousand dollars to the pockets of the appellants, the injury to the community at large would have been incalculable, and all feel that the general good and well-being of the State justified straining a point on the part of the Judge in denying the motion, although he did not base his decision on this ground, perhaps. In justice to Messrs. Wormser, they, in commencing the suit, had no intention of making trouble or doing the community an injury, and when they finally saw what the effect would be, ceased all efforts, and publicly announced that they hoped that the decision would be against them; in fact it is strongly surmised that rumors of their willingness to lose their case had some influence in the result. They will drop it and take no further steps in the matter. It will have the effect to discourage any subsequent efforts on the part of any other parties who might be disposed to institute legal proceedings against the bank. We have had about trouble enough, and don't want any more of that sort of thing.

Our recent financial troubles have had a beneficial effect on the community in many ways, as may be seen at a glance. We miss the enterprise and dash of our former style of doing business, and have really settled down to a prudent, careful, and more deliberate method. We go slower than we did, but surer; exhibit more prudence, more caution; take fewer chances, make less money, and lose less. The business community of California has never been so sound, so conservative, so safe as now. We have always done things at break-neck speed; got to think that to be strictly Californian we must exhibit dash and energy. What we called quickness of judgment might be called rashness; and as much as I hated to hear your foxy old fogies croak and criticise our style of doing business, I always felt in my heart that they were much nearer right than we were willing to admit. As a general thing, our slap-dash two-forty fellows die as poor as rats, or wind up as applicants for political situations, the next thing to it, and insuring the former result.

We have learned a good lesson from the experience of the last few years' results especially, and we are not going to be caught again. The fogies are in the ascendency, and have their hard old thumbs on us. We squeal and kick a little, but have to stand it. They have the 'ops, you know.

Having turned over a new leaf we are going to behave beautifully now. Being good is awfully stupid and dull, and I am really sorry for people who have always been so. They have not had a good time in this world—the best place *I* know of for having it, too, everything is so handy to the business. "Go slow" is now our motto.

PODGERS.

SUICIDE OF A PROMINENT GERMAN.

Mr. George Reitinger, the most extensive meat-chopper in the Eastern States, who did business at No. 142 Attorney street and Nos. 171 and 173 Suffolk street, committed suicide yesterday at his residence, No. 161 Suffolk street, by shooting himself through the right temple. Mr. Reitinger was born in Heilbron, Wurtemburg, in 1825, and came to this country in 1851. He was a prominent member of nearly all the principal German societies. By constant attention to business and unceasing industry, he built up a business of nearly two hundred thousand dollars per annum. Of late Mr. Reitinger has been very unfortunate in business, several of his largest debtors having failed, and he became very despondent on that account. Yesterday, at 11 o'clock, he visited his various places of business, and returning to his residence, entered a room on the second floor which he used as a private office, and gave orders that he should not be disturbed. Soon afterward Mrs. Reitinger heard the report of a pistol, and on entering the room found that her husband had shot himself with a small Smith & Wesson revolver. He died at 11 o'clock last night.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT RECEPTION.

The reception to be given by the Seventh Regiment next Tuesday night at the Academy of Music, to Mr. C. S. Grafulla, the veteran leader of the regimental band, seems destined to prove highly remunerative, judging from the rapidity with which the tickets have been disposed of. Last evening the balcony and artists' boxes were sold at auction at the armory. The attendance was not large, but the bidding was spirited and all the choice boxes were soon disposed of at good prices, the highest sum paid being $31. The aggregate amount realized from the sale was $800. The bidders were nearly all members of the regiment acting as agents for outside parties. The proscenium boxes have been reserved for distinguished invited guests, among whom will be Gov. Tilden and staff, Mayor Wickham, Gen. Shaler and staff, and Gen. Varian and staff.

THE ARION SOCIETY CARNIVALS.

The third of the series of centennial carnivals given by the Arion Singing Society was celebrated last evening at the Society rooms in St. Mark's place. In attendance and attractions it was fully equal to both its predecessors, and was enjoyed by the guests in due proportion. As in the previous entertainments, the first part of the programme last evening consisted of serio-comic songs, the principal one of which was "Centennial Notions." The feature of the second part of the programme was an attractive farce, which was fully appreciated by the audience. The remainder of the evening, after the conclusion of the above entertainment, was given up to dancing. The final carnival of the present season will be celebrated on the evening of Saturday, March 4, upon which occasion elaborate preparations will be made for the entertainment of the guests.

A VICTORY FOR THE GRAIN RECEIVERS.

The grain jobbers interested in or controlling elevators, who recently gave notice that on and after the 1st of February they would charge three-fourths of a cent each for weighing and elevation, at yesterday's market bought grain at the customary rate of one-half cent each, thus yielding the point in dispute between themselves and the grain receivers, who resisted almost unanimously the proposed increase in the charge for handling grain at this port.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

John C. Stockwell, dealer in paper stock, at No. 25 Ann street, has failed. His liabilities are in the neighborhood of twenty-five thousand dollars, but he claims to have assets sufficient to cover the amount.

In the assignment of John I. Johnston to John I. Adams, the liabilities are set down at $101,183 16, the nominal assets at $150,000, and the real assets at $14,000. In the assignment of John Kavanagh to John G. Cary the liabilities appear as amounting to $39,809 02, while the assets are said to be about five thousand dollars. The assignment of James F. Reilly and Peter Kiernan to William C. Flanagan shows liabilities amounting to $21,150 89, nominal assets, $11,666, and real assets, $39 50.

THE DEER PARK MYSTERY.

THE NEGRO HENRY WOODS NOW SUSPECTED OF HAVING BEEN THE CAUSE OF THE FIRE—HIS QUARREL WITH MR. WRIGHT.

Additional information was procured yesterday, touching the Deer Park mystery, which tends to direct suspicion against Henry Woods as the person responsible for the burning of the Skidmore house and the loss of life which accompanied it. Henry Woods is the negro with whom Mrs. Wright, one of the victims, feared to have her husband go into the woods. Nearly everybody has abandoned the idea that the sons of Skidmore or either of them had anything to do with the fire, or knew that it had occurred until the news of it was brought to Deer Park on Monday morning. There seems to be no evidence against either of them beyond that given in THE TIMES the morning after the inquest. The sons admit that they have had disputes with the father, and it is generally thought that no one could live long in intimacy with Mr. Skidmore without having quarrels with him. But there is no evidence of the existence of such a degree of enmity at any time as would be expected to prompt the horrible crimes with which the boys have been charged. A TIMES reporter saw the Skidmores yesterday at Deer Park. Carl was the spokesman. "I have never made any threats against my father," said he, "and I never had a serious quarrel with him. I can prove that I was nowhere near the old place on Sunday night, and so can David; I was at home in Mr. Oakes' house; both David and myself went to bed at about 9 o'clock and we did not leave the house till morning; we slept together; that's all I have to say for myself and brother." Mr. Skidmore was then asked if he thought that his father and the others had been murdered. He replied: "I can't see why they didn't escape if they were not murdered, but I do not know whom to suspect unless it is that negro, Henry Woods." This opinion regarding Mr. Skidmore's death seems to be quite prevalent in Deer Park and Babylon. It will be remembered that Maud Taylor, while riding from the Court-house, said to Mrs. Hegeman: "I know somebody who can tell all about the affair." She was asked yesterday to give the name of the person of whom she had spoken. She promptly replied: "Go and see Tom Hicks. He is a colored man and he lives in a shanty on the Fire road, about a mile from Deer Park Station." A ride of six miles brought the TIMES reporter to the Hicks shanty. The proprietor was splitting wood, and, on being called, slowly limped to the sleigh. "Mr. Hicks, what do you know about the Skidmore affair?" was asked. The negro was at first unwilling to say what he knew, but soon yielded and told the following story: "I was up to Mr. Skidmore's on Saturday, the night before the fire; while I was sitting in the house, Henry Woods, Charlie Titus, and James Scofield, all colored men, came in to get some money for the wood they had chopped. 'Well, Charlie,' asked Mr. Wright, 'how much wood have you chopped?' 'Seven cord, Sir,' replied Charlie. 'Give him a two-dollar order, Wesley,' said Mr. Skidmore; they also gave James Scofield an order; these orders were upon the grocer for family supplies. Then Henry Woods spoke up and said: 'I want you to give me $2.' 'How much wood have you cut?' asked Mr. Wright. 'Five cords,' said Henry. 'Now, Henry,' said Mr. Wright, 'I don't know whether to believe you or not. You cheated me once before. You said there were four cords when the measure fell short.' Henry got very angry at this, and talked hard at both Mr. Skidmore and Mr. Wright. At length he agreed to take a fifty-cent order to last him over Sunday, and Mr. Wright agreed to go into the woods in the morning and measure Henry's wood, so as to pay him on Monday. He was not willing to go on Sunday, but Henry was so angry that he finally consented. Well, Henry went off mad. Mrs. Wright told me that she saw him strike his fist into his hand as he went out of the door, and heard him swear. She was very much alarmed, and the next morning when Henry came round to the house early for Mr. Wright to go out to measure his wood, Mrs. Wright would not let her husband go alone. She asked the boy Charlie Tyrrell and me to go with him. Well, we went out into the woods. Henry went on ahead, and promised to join Mr. Wright in the woods. He thought Mr. Wright was going out alone. Well, we went out, and Mr. Wright and I measured the wood, and Henry not having joined us as he had agreed, we went into a shanty, Charlie Titus', to wait for him. When he came he and Mr. Wright went out together and had some talk. Mr. Wright, I believe, told him that his wood didn't hold out. Henry told him it was a good five cords, and accused him of under-measuring his wood all the time. I was not out in the woods with them, but I understand that Henry and Mr. Wright had hard words. One of the boys, James Scofield, I think, told me. He was out in the woods and heard it all. After Mr. Wright left the shanty to go to the house Henry began to talk to us. He was very angry. I said to him, 'You ought not to talk like that Henry,' 'Yes I had, too; he has begun it, but I will end it.'"

"Now, Mr. Hicks, can you tell at what time this meeting in the shanty took place?" "Yes, sir. It was a little before 11 o'clock. I know, because I asked Mr. Wright what time it was. He took out his watch, and looked, and told me." "Are you sure that he took out his watch?" "Yes, sir. I am very sure. I saw it myself."

This information shows that Mr. Wright had his watch on Sunday morning, and other testimony shows that the watch was a valuable one. It is a significant fact that the watch was not found in the ruins of the house. It is proposed to make a thorough search of the ruins, if possible, and if nothing is seen of the watch the probability of foul play will be the stronger. Charles Titus and James Scofield happened to be in Scofield's shanty while the interview with Hicks was in progress. They corroborated the testimony of Hicks in every particular, excepting that they did not see the watch.

Henry Woods was not found at his miserable hut in the woods, but chanced to be overtaken on the road to Deer Park. He is a tall, finely built fellow, and is very muscular, but has a wicked face. "What have you to say about your quarrel with Mr. Wright?" was asked. "I never had no quarrel." "Didn't you dispute with Mr. Wright about the measurement of wood?" "No, Sir; we didn't have no dispute." "Didn't you call him a liar?" "No, Sir; I said I thought he was mistaken." that was all." "Then, you deny having any hard words with Mr. Wright?" "Yes, Sir; he said my wood fell short, and I said that he might give me what he thought was proper."

Woods was asked if he did not use the words credited to him by Hicks and Scofield. "No, Sir, I did not say anything of the kind. I was not angry, and used no hard words at all." A negro named Maker, who was with Woods, and who was present in the shanty on Sunday, was asked if he did not hear those words. "No," said he; "not exactly those words." Questioned by himself he corroborated the general story of the other negroes. He said he did not hear Woods say "He has begun it, and I will end it," though he might have said it. But he did hear him say, "Wright says he won't pay me, but I'll get it for myself."

Woods was asked where he was Sunday night, the night of the fire. He said that he was not at home; he left the shanty in the woods soon after Mr. Wright, and went to Scofield's shanty, where he was living then; from Scofield's he went to see his wife, who lives on the Augustus Belmont place; he remained with her over night, and returned to Scofield's the next morning; this he said he could prove by his wife and others.

These are the principal points against Woods; and the persons who are mentioned in connection with his name will appear at the adjourned inquest which will take place on Tuesday morning. Woods has been summoned to be present. If he comes he will be subjected to a very close examination by the District Attorney. There is a great deal of complaint in Babylon that there has been no systematic investigation of the case. The town authorities have done nothing. Nearly all of the work has been done by newspaper reporters. It is thought that if a competent detective had been put upon the job immediately upon the first suspicion of foul play, something would have been found out by this time.

It was expected that there would be a meeting of the Town Board yesterday for the purpose of offering a reward of about one thousand dollars for the arrest and conviction of the criminal, but the meeting had not taken place late in the afternoon.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Major H. C. Hodges, United States Army, is at the Everett House.

Senator S. H. Hammond, of Geneva, N. Y., is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Congressman Thomas C. Platt, of Owego, N. Y., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Charles Stebbins, Private Secretary to Gov. Tilden, is at the Gilsey House.

Profs. Peter S. Michie and Sedgwick Pratt, of West Point, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, is at the Astor House.

Senators James F. Starbuck, of Watertown, and George B. Bradley, of Corning, N. Y., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Rufus Ingalls, United States Army; Gen. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts; Congressman Milton Sayler, of Ohio; Rear Admiral E. G. Parrott, United States Navy, and Gen. John Hammond, of Crown Point, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE HIPPODROME REHEARSAL.

TRAINING OF THE CHOIR OF 1,250 SINGERS—SOME OF THE SONGS RENDERED.

The choir which is to assist Moody and Sankey at the Hippodrome had their final rehearsal last evening, and are now sufficiently drilled to carry out that important part of the service which depends upon good music. Few appreciate the labor necessary to the formation of a good choir of so great a number as that which will sing at the Hippodrome during the meetings to be begun this week. The number enlisted for this service is 1,250, and about one thousand of them were present last night. The larger number—600—are sopranos, and have their position back and to the right of Mr. Moody. Those who sing bass and alto number about four hundred and fifty, and sit at the back and left of the minister; while the tenors, numbering about two hundred, sit in front of the pulpit and on a level with the congregation. After a prayer by Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, the practice in singing was begun, opening with the eleventh hymn, "I have a Saviour, He's pleading in glory," &c. The choir was led by Prof. William F. Fisher, who was with Moody and Sankey in Philadelphia, and who has shown great aptitude in organizing large bodies of vocalists and getting from them the best harmony. Prof. Thatcher, of Boston, played the melodeon, which occupies a place to the left of the platform, and Mrs. Porter assisted at a piano, which is on the floor of the building and on a level with the body of tenors. Both of these instruments are unheard during the singing, but they have been found of great assistance in giving the proper pitch to the hundreds of voices. Gen. Fisk says that the choir at the Hippodrome is the best Moody and Sankey have yet had, and that with a little more practice and the spirit that Mr. Sankey is likely to infuse into the singers, they must be the means of accomplishing great good. A number of other hymns were rehearsed. Hymn 18 of the series used in those meetings, though said to be new to the most of the choir, was sung last night after a few trials in an excellent manner. The first verse is as follows, and it is likely to become a favorite:

"Rescue the perishing, care for the dying,
Snatch them in pity from sin and the grave;
Weep o'er the erring one, lift up the fallen,
Tell them of Jesus, the mighty to save."

Hymn 82, "Only an Armour-bearer," was also sung with effect. The old favorite, "Hold the Fort," was well rendered. There will be a meeting of the choir to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, and a prayer-meeting at 7 P. M., which will be attended only by the ushers and choir. The regular services will begin on Monday evening at 7 o'clock, when both Moody and Sankey will be present, and meetings will be held every evening thereafter till further notice, which will be given from the pulpit. The hours for the daily meetings have not been decided upon, but will be governed by circumstances.

THE GREAT WALKING MATCH.

THE CONTEST BETWEEN DE WITT AND GOULDING—OVER HALF THE DISTANCE COMPLETED—CONDITION OF THE PEDESTRIANS.

The announcement that the five hundredth mile of the great Brooklyn walking match between Peter De Witt and John Goulding would be walked yesterday afternoon drew to Giebl's mammoth garden, corner of Lorrimer and Scholes streets, a large and interested audience. The men, whose previous records as pedestrians is excellent, have now been walking a mile an hour for upward of three weeks, and yet hold their own with a degree of endurance which promises well. Both have lost considerable flesh, and now and then exhibit signs of weariness. This, however, is but momentary and is invariably succeeded by fresh endeavors. De Witt, whose physique, in the opinion of sporting authorities, is better to stand the strain of a long walk than that of his opponent, keeps well up to his work, and displays almost as much freshness and vigor as at the close of the first 100 miles. He complains of slight pains in his knee joints, and for the past few days has had them rubbed with whisky several times. His appetite is excellent, and he eats three hearty meals each day. His diet differs to some extent from that approved by recognized authorities, and it includes a moderate indulgence in liquors. His opponent, Goulding, who was the trainer of the well-known prize-fighter, Tom Allen, adheres strictly to the English method, eschewing all liquors except ale, and eating sparingly of meats and other solids. Although not so well built for the task before him as his rival, he struggles along with commendable energy, and promises to give a good account of himself before the close. The one thing that has somewhat alarmed his backers and given his antagonist the odds in the betting, is his loss of appetite. For days he has eaten little or nothing, save a little arrowroot, and can hardly be induced to touch anything more substantial. Yesterday he was coaxed into eating some chicken, but, in general, he shows no desire for food, and, what is still more singular, no corresponding loss of strength. Both men breakfast at 7 o'clock, lunch at 1, dine at 6, and take a second lunch between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning. De Witt sleeps readily, throwing himself down as soon as he comes in from the track, and sleeping his forty or forty-five minutes before being roused. Goulding's slumbers are more disturbed, and for a week he has not enjoyed more than three hours' sleep during the twenty-four. The following is a record of the time in which the last twenty-three miles were accomplished:

	DeWitt.	Goulding.		DeWitt.	Goulding.
	M. S.	M. S.		M. S.	M. S.
480	12:14	12:35	492	14:45	13:50
481	13:05	13:25	493	14:05	14:06
482	13:15	14:09	494	14:20	13:45
483	14:16	11:22	495	14:25	14:30
484	14:35	14:00	496	13:40	14:06
485	14:00	14:15	497	14:05	13:35
486	13:00	13:05	498	13:16	12:22
487	12:05	13:00	499	13:30	12:05
488	13:06	14:05	500	10:55	10:10
489	13:00	14:10	501	12:05	13:20
490	14:13	15:00	502	13:20	14:08
491	15:10	15:05	503	12:00	11:40

A large crowd was present at the walking of the five hundredth mile, and the betting was quite spirited, the odds being two to one in favor of De Witt. The latter stepped on the track at 2:02 o'clock, attired in a dark blue shirt with red facings, white woolen drawers of double thickness, and English half-boots with cloth uppers. He wore a black velvet riding cap, and carried in his hand a short whip. Throughout the mile he walked with the ease and rapidity of an old "professional," neither swaying his body too much nor maintaining too stiff an attitude. The mile was concluded in 10 minutes and 55 seconds. Goulding, who followed him, accomplished the feat in three-quarters of a minute less, finishing the thirty-two rounds required to make the mile in 10 minutes and 10 seconds. He wore a plain suit of white woolen, with dark waist-cloth. His shoes were somewhat lighter than those of De Witt, and he worked his arms and thighs much more than his opponent. Although the fatigue of the past three weeks had evidently told on them, both men were hopeful, and even confident, of winning. To a TIMES reporter, who questioned him at the conclusion of the five hundredth mile, DeWitt stated that after walking the present match he proposed to commence a walk of 1,000 quarter miles in 1,000 quarter hours, in New-York.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

Last evening Frank Henny, a shoemaker, of No. 153 West Broadway, and George Redmond were playing cards in the saloon of Henry Gibbons, No. 1½ Thompson street. While so engaged a quarrel occurred between them in regard to the payment for some drinks which had depended on the game, and a fight ensued, during which Redmond stabbed Henny in the abdomen with a large jack-knife, inflicting a wound which it is feared will prove fatal. Henny was taken to the Prince Street Police Station, where he was attended by Police Surgeon Cook, and subsequently sent to Bellevue Hospital. Redmond, who it is said, has but recently been discharged from Sing Sing, was arrested by Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, and detained to await the result of the injury.

THE CONCERT SALOON ACT.

Superintendent Walling having been informed that the Police on the east side of the City were not overvigilant in enforcing the provisions of the Concert Saloon act of 1862, yesterday afternoon summoned to the Central Office Capts. Lowery, of the Sixth; Ulman, of the Tenth; McCullagh, of the Seventeenth, and Allaire, of the Fourteenth Precinct. The Captains were informed by the Superintendent that they must carry out the letter of the law thoroughly and impartially, without fear or favor, and that he would hold them to a strict accountability for the proper performance of their duty in that respect. As long as the law remained unrepealed they must see that it is properly enforced, or take the consequences of a complaint for neglect of duty.

A FOX CHASE IN NEW-JERSEY.

South Amboy was alive with men, horses and dogs last week, ready to take part in a fox chase, Mr. Grover having informed his friends and the people around that he had a fine fox, caught the day before, which he would turn loose. So many were in attendance that he decided to postpone the hunt until he could get only the sporting fraternity there. On the following day a select party assembled, mainly composed of the hardest riders in the five counties. "Joe" Donohue was present with six couples of fine dogs, Mr. Applegate with three couples, and Mr. Grover brought out three couples from his own kennel. With twenty minutes law the fox got away with a good start, but when the hounds were laid on they were soon rattling after her. Dr. Stout, County physician of Hudson County, one of our keenest sportsmen, was close up with the hounds during the whole run, while Donohue led the second flight. Without a single check the hounds raced their game for over two hours, until the varmint, who had been trapped in the vicinity, secured her safety in a hole near the place where she had been caught. Donohue's hounds were close to her all the time until the last, when one of Applegate's, by lying to leeward of the scent, managed to save some hundred yards, and got first to the hole. Those who took part in the run say it was the best they have had for some years in Jersey.

STATE AND CITY OFFICERS AT BOOTH'S.

The invitation extended by Messrs. Jarrett and Palmer, the lessees of Booth's Theatre, to the State and Municipal authorities and the members of the Senate and Assembly, to witness last evening's performance of "Julius Cæsar," was accepted by a large number of those whose attendance had been desired. In anticipation of their presence both the exterior and interior of the theatre had been decorated with bunting, and, as might naturally be expected in such an event, the house was filled in every part. The lower right proscenium-box assigned to the Governor and other State officials was decorated with the national colors artistically arranged, and directly overhead was the State coat of arms. The Governor and a large number of State and municipal officers filled the boxes, and the front rows of the orchestra chairs were filled by twenty-seven Senators and 118 Members of Assembly. The musical programme was arranged especially for the occasion.

A CONVICTED OFFICIAL ABSCONDS.

When James Hand, the Paterson Tax Commissioner recently convicted of conspiracy to defraud, was called before Judge Dixon, in the Passaic County Court, yesterday for sentence, he failed to appear. He was seen Thursday night boarding an Erie Railway train bound for New-York, and he is thought to have fled. His bail, amounting to $9,000, was declared forfeited. James Eakins, Hand's assistant, who was convicted at the same time, was present in court. The jury had recommended him to mercy. Judge Dixon in pronouncing sentence said that Eakins was not the instigator of the crime, but that his offense was more the result of carelessness than of criminal intent. The Judge let him off with a fine of $250 and the costs of the prosecution. The prosecutor was directed to levy on Hand's property and proceed at once against his bondsmen.

THE ARGUS ALMANAC.

One of the most complete political almanacs for 1876 that we have yet seen is that issued from the office of the Albany *Argus*. Especially convenient will the politician find its tables, presenting the last complete vote for members of Congress in all the districts of all the States. Another compact table, not to be found, we believe, in any other publication of the kind, shows at a glance just how political power is held in each State, the names of the Governors, with their politics, and the party divisions of both houses of the several Legislatures being stated. The following page or two show the official vote in each State for the most important officer chosen at each election since 1868 to the present year. The customary tables showing the vote in detail of each State last year follow, the States being given alphabetically, adding much to convenience of reference. There are other features which render the *Argus* Almanac very valuable to all who are interested in election statistics, especially to residents of this State.

GREAT MEETING OF THE PIANOFORTE, ORGAN, AND MUSIC TRADE AT STEINWAY HALL, JAN. 31, 1876—FORMATION OF A MOST POWERFUL SOCIETY.

The liability of hired pianos to seizure and other equally important matters have caused for some time past considerable excitement in the piano and organ business, and resulted in a meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Dec. 21, 1875, which was very largely attended, and which concluded its protracted meeting by appointing a committee of seven, consisting of Messrs. Wm. Steinway, Chairman; Frank Chickering, Lowell Mason, W. A. Pond, N. J. Haines, Fred. Hazelton, and Albert Weber, "to draw up brief articles of association, suggest a proper name for the society, and to look up existing laws and report at a subsequent meeting."

After several meetings of the committee, held at the warerooms of Messrs. Chickering, a constitution and by-laws were agreed upon, and a meeting of the trade was called for Jan. 31, 1876, at Steinway Hall, at 2 P. M. The excitement had become so intense that here were assembled the largest number and most powerful and influential members of the whole music trade in the United States. The like of this had never before been seen in the history of the trade. Mr. Fred. Hazelton took the chair, Mr. J. C. Freund acting as Secretary pro tem. Mr. William Steinway reported to the meeting the result of their labors and read the constitution and by-laws, which, with some alterations proposed by Mr. Hale, were adopted by a unanimous vote, and it was agreed to then and there form an association, to be called the Piano, Organ, and Musical Trade Association of New-York, which is established in order to obtain, preserve, and circulate useful and valuable business information relating to the trade in musical instruments and merchandise; to prevent evil and corrupt practices in the manufacture and sale thereof; to encourage the highest personal and commercial integrity in and among those engaged in such trade, and to devise and propose plans of legislation in reference thereto.

In presence of counsel the different firms were called upon to become members by signing their firm name and pay their initiation fee of $10, whereupon the following firms associated themselves for the above purpose, Mr. Steinway acting as temporary Treasurer:

Steinway & Sons,
Lowell Mason,
Albert Weber,
C. A. Zoebish,
Hazelton Bros.,
S. T. Gordon & Son,
Simpson & Co.,
George Steck & Co.,
J. P. Hale,
S. X. Ball & Co.,
Kranich & Bach,
Horace Waters,
J. Biddle,
R. F. Smith,
Wing & Son,
A. G. Slade & Co.,
Martin & Son,
Sherwin & Herbst,
O. H. Dodworth & Co.,
J. J. Watson,
F. Schuler,
George Jardine & Son,
Brown & Pattison,
R. W. Blake,
A. Bräutigam,
R. Von Minden,
John C. Freund,
James & Holstrom,
Peterson & Brown,
Guild, Church & Co., Boston,
William Schaeffer,
F. W. Young & Co.,
Chickering & Sons,
W. A. Pond & Co.,
Haines Bros.,
Decker Bros.,
Decker & Barnes,
Lighte & Ernst,
Bacon & Karr,
J. M. Pelton,
F. G. Smith,
J. & C. Fischer,
Sohmer & Co.,
W. H. McDonald,
D. P. Otis,
C. W. Harris,
Alfred Dodge,
Chas. J. Betts,
J. Howard Foote,
Behning & Diehl,
Narvesen & Son,
A. P. Higgins,
Ouvrier & Sons,
A. F. Wolf,
James Gordon,
John Bradford,
W. H. Watkins,
John N. Young,
Schmidt & Ramseyer,
John H. Wardell,
J. M. Potter, Danbury,
John D. Murphy,
James J. Goldsmith,
W. A. Conant,
Edward Hopkins.

Enthusiasm was unbounded and success assured, and after the mutual congratulations, the election of officers for the year ending May 10, 1877, proceeded with, Messrs. N. J. Haines and Albert Weber being appointed tellers, Mr. William Steinway counting the votes, and the following board was elected by large majorities:

J. P. Hale, President.
Frederic Hazleton, Vice President; firm Hazleton Bros.
Nap. J. Haines, Treasurer; firm Haines Brothers.
Albert Weber, Secretary.
Directors—Messrs. W. A. Pond, firm W. A. Pond & Co.; Lowell Mason, firm Mason & Hamlin; J. M. Pelton, firm Peloubet, Pelton & Co.; C. A. Zoebish, firm C. A. Zoebish & Son, and S. T. Gordon, firm S. T. Gordon & Son.

The President upon taking the chair thanked the gentlemen present for the honor conferred.

Mr. N. J. Haines also in most appropriate manner pledged himself to fill the position to the best of his ability, and thanked the members for their great confidence in him.

This association is open for membership to any person of the age of twenty-one years, residing in the United States and Canadas, interested in the manufacture or sale of music or musical instruments, and bids fair to assume immense proportions, and promises to be one of the largest and most powerful trade organizations ever established in the United States. The Secretary's office is at present at No. 108 Fifth avenue, New-York.—*Tribune.*

CAUTION TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—Owing to the increasing cost of vanilla beans used in the manufacture of Extract Vanilla, spurious compounds are being thrown upon the market, purporting to be pure vanilla, but prepared principally from Tonqua beans. BURNETT'S EXTRACT OF VANILLA is prepared from selected vanilla beans, and is warranted entirely free from Tonqua or other deleterious substances.—*Tribune.*

From the Missouri Republican (St. Louis.)

A Remarkable Professional Success.

Among the notable professional men of this country who have achieved extraordinary success is Dr. R. V. PIERCE, of Buffalo, N. Y. The prominence which he has attained has been reached through strictly legitimate means, and, so far, therefore, he deserves the enviable reputation which he enjoys. This large measure of success is the result of a thorough and careful preparation for his calling, and extensive reading during a long and unusually large practice, which have enabled him to gain high commendation, even from his professional brethren. Devoting his attention to certain specialties of the science he has so carefully investigated, he has been rewarded in a remarkable degree. In these specialties he has become a recognized leader. Not a few of the remedies prescribed by him have, it is said, been adopted and prescribed by physicians in their private practice. His pamphlets and larger works have been received as useful contributions to medical knowledge. He has recently added another, and perhaps more important work, because of more general application, to the list of his published writings. This book, entitled "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," is designed to enter into general circulation. Dr. PIERCE has received acknowledgment and honors from many sources, and especially scientific degrees from two of the first medical institutions in the land.—*Advertisement.*

The Venerable Peter Cooper.

I cheerfully testify that I have been to the Colton Dental Association (No. 19 Cooper Institute) and had two teeth extracted while under the influence of Laughing Gas. I felt no pain whatever, and the gas produced no injurious or even unpleasant effects.
—*Advertisement.* PETER COOPER.

Choice New Foods.

ATTRITION FLOUR.—The best manufactured, $9 50 per barrel, 6 cents per pound, in bags. PEARLED WHEAT.—Greatly superior to cracked and crushed wheat. GRANULATED WHEAT BISCUIT, from parched grain. ATTRITION WAFERS, splendid for children. Also other perfect foods. HEALTH FOOD COMPANY. Eighth street, opposite Mercantile Library.—*Advertisement.*

DAYTON INHALER AND DISINFECTOR, with vincontagium, is a preventive of small-pox, diphtheria, and other contagious diseases, and a relief for catarrh, bronchitis, and asthma. Sold by druggists. Manufactory, No. 20 West Houston st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Seventh Regiment Reception.

Ladies should remember that a lovely face and clear beautiful complexion is the result of using LAIRD'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH." Sold at all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

OPEN SUNDAYS, from 10 till 2. The SILK ELASTIC TRUSS, worn easy during sleep, sold by ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, No. 683 Broadway. Supersedes metal trusses.—*Advertisement.*

The defects in the old Elastic Truss are remedied in POMEROY'S. Price, $4. No. 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

"The Stars of Night are not more Bright" than are the new and beautiful PARISIAN DIAMONDS, which are pure crystals, with a diamond surface. RICHARD HUMPHREYS, Jeweler, No. 779 Broadway, New-York, Sole Agent for the United States. Goods sent C. O. D., with privilege to examine before paying for them. Send for descriptive price list.—*Advertisement.*

Dandruff, Irritation, and Itching, Eruptive and other scalp diseases, falling, loss, brittle, fading and premature gray hair cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Moles, Wens, and Warts painlessly and permanently removed; also unnatural redness of the nose and untimely wrinkles of the face, black-heads, pimples, moth patches, freckles, and all brown discolorations cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Salt Rheum on my Hands for Two Years. DR. GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA cured me.
A. ROMAIN,
No. 162 West 32d st., New-York.
Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 451 6th av.

Everdell's Principal Office, 302 Broadway. Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Papers.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

Graduated Lung Protectors, Undergarments insuring warmth and sound lungs. Sold everywhere. By mail, $1 50. ISAAC A. SINGER, manfr., 694 Broadway

Very Effective.—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in cases of sudden coughs and colds. 50c. & $1.

White Teeth.—Johnson's Delicious Tooth Powder is a great luxury. Druggists sell it.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets
Give the most complete satisfaction.

Dr. Leon Peltier, No. 26 East 12th st.,
Chiropodist of fifteen years experience, from Paris.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.
The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

BAXTER—MOSHER.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 5, by Rev. Dr. Hall, of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, THOMAS WILLIAM BAXTER, of Dundee, Scotland, to MARIE LOUISE MOSHER, of Brooklyn.

HELMS—McCANLESS.—On Friday, Feb. 4, 1876, by Rev. Halsey Moore, CHARLES L. HELMS to Miss MAGGIE T., youngest daughter of Adam McCanless, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Friday morning, Feb. 4, JAMES W. C. ANDERSON, in the 46th year of his age.

His friends and relatives and those of his mother, Mrs. Jane Anderson, also of his brothers-in-law, Henry Demarest and Cornelius D. Van Wagenen, are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Feb. 7, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 38 West 33d st.

ALLAN.—Entered into rest on Friday 4th inst., at his late residence, No. 458 4th av., JOHN M. ALLAN.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Holy Saviour, East 25th st., near Madison av., at 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday 7th inst.

FANNING.—At his residence, in Astoria, Long Island, on Friday, Feb. 4, ROBERT S. FANNING, aged 40 years.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Redeemer, Astoria, on Sunday afternoon, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock. Ferry at 92d st. every half hour.

LEVISON.—On Monday morning, Jan. 31, JOHN LEVISON, at his late residence No. 204 West 42d st., aged 58 years 1 month and 20 days.

KRAUS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 4, 1876, of diphtheria, GEORGE, infant and only son of George and Christine Kraus.

KEEN.—On Saturday, Feb. 5, JOSEPH KEEN, Superintendent of Work-house, Blackwell's Island, in the 77th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

McGEORGE.—On Friday evening, Feb. 4, BIRDIE, eldest daughter of John B. and Marrion E. McGeorge, in the 7th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday next, 8th inst., from the Rock Ridge Chapel, Borsem av., Jersey City Heights, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Cortlandt and Desbrosses Street Ferries, Jersey City side, at 12 o'clock M.

ORSO.—At Newburg, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1876, ANNE ORSO, widow of the late Jean B. Orso, Esq., formerly of New-Orleans, and daughter of the late Col. Charles Rumsey, (of the Revolutionary Army,) of Cecil County, Md.

PECK.—On Friday, Feb. 4, at St. Andrew's Rectory, Marbledale, Conn., SARAH HOBBY, widow of the late Theophilus Peck, of this City, aged 77 years.

The friends of the family and of her sons, Rev. William L. Peck and Rev. Edward M. Peck, and of her son-in-law, George C. Close, are invited to attend the funeral from Trinity Chapel, New-York, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 12:30 P. M.

SOUTHWORTH.—On Saturday, Feb. 5, 1876, after a short illness, CASSIE, wife of Joseph Southworth, Jr., and daughter of John E. White, of New-York City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 154 Taylor st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Nyack, N. Y., on Tuesday morning for interment.

SEYMOUR.—In Sing Sing, Thursday evening, Feb. 3, WILLIAM SEYMOUR, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Monday, Feb. 7, at 11 o'clock A. M. Trains leave Forty-second Street Depot at 9:10.

THOMAS.—Suddenly, at Shirley, Ill., Feb. 2, 1876, JAMES WADSWORTH, son of Effie and the late Wm. Thomas, of Jersey City, N. J.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FINE ART EXHIBITION!

At the ART ROOMS, No. 817 Broadway, free, day and evening, a very large collection of OIL AND WATER-COLOR PAINTINGS, of more than ordinary merit, choice and pleasing examples by celebrated modern artists—from private owners—consigned to be sold to the highest bidder, without reservation, and well worthy the attention of lovers of art.

Among the paintings may be mentioned: W. HAHN, "The Weary Traveler;" A. F. TAIT, "Morning—The Protector;" KINDLER, "On the Watch;" GARCIA, "Perfectly Sober;" HERZOG, "Norwegian Lake;" CARL WEBB, "The Forced Surrender;" QUAGLIO, "Bavarian Inn;" J. C. THOM, "Winter;" MOESELAGER, "Old and Young Eyes;" DE BOUCHERVILLE, "Watering Plants;" A. T. BRICHER, "Spring;" FAY, "Halt by the Wayside;" WM. J. HAYS, "Terrier;" OPPENHEIM, "Caught in the Act;" J. G. BROWN, "Waiting;"

AND MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED OTHERS.

The whole to be sold by auction on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Feb. 9 and 10, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 12, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 12 M. for Europe, per steamer Montana, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY at 11 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Parthia, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Wieland, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY at 4 A. M. for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer Celtic, via Queenstown; and at 4 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamer California, via Glasgow; and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Donau, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, &c., leave San Francisco March 1.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., leave San Francisco March 1. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

ALL SUPERFLOUS HAIR.

Ladies afflicted with superfluous hair on the lips, cheek, chin, arm, &c., who have in vain tried the various depilatories in use for this purpose, may apply to Mme. JULIAN with the certainty of guaranteed and perfect success. Mme. Julian has removed this disfigurement RADICALLY and PERMANENTLY in the worst possible cases, where all previous attempts had failed. Application must be made personally at her residence, No. 216 West 38th st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

DR. MANN CURES HIP DISEASE, SPINAL curves, white swelling, contracted limbs, and club feet without cutting cords or any surgical operation, or an hour's confinement to bed, and mostly without pain. Expensive supporters entirely discarded. Result of thirty years' experience. Office No. 133 West 41st st., Sunday and Tuesday Excepted. Send for circular

TUNIS JOHNSON, AUCTIONEER,
Old stand, No. 37 Nassau st.

On MONDAY, Feb. 7, at 12 o'clock, 75 Sleighs, Portland, Albany, and Kingston. Also large assortment of Robes and Bells.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR Gout and Rheumatism, BLAIR'S PILLS; sure, safe, effectual; universally used in Europe many years. Prout & Harsant, London, proprietors. H. PLANTEN & SON, No. 224 William st., New-York, agents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail.

HUMPHREY'S WITCH HAZEL GIVES perfect satisfaction. It is pure, clear, and has twice the strength and curative powers of any extract Hamamelis, or Witch Hazel, ever made. Used by everybody. Sold by all dealers, and at wholesale and retail, at No. 46 Vesey st., New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

HIMROD'S CURE—UNEQUALED FOR ASTHMA, CATARRH, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, and COMMON COLDS. Try it. Sold by all druggists, $1; wholesale depot, No. 112 Chambers st. P. O. Box 2,480

SPECIAL NOTICES.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1876.

Special notice: A special meeting of the members of the Association will be held at Delmonico's, corner of 14th st. and 5th av., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 8 o'clock, to consider the question of the New Armory.

The board will meet at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

The attention of the members is called to the order of Col. Emmons Clark herewith. By order.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Colonel Commanding.
C. B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

FREE READING ROOMS,
ALEXANDER CHAPEL.
NOS. 7 AND 9 KING ST.,
OPEN EVERY EVENING, (EXCEPT SUNDAY.)
From 7:30 to 10 o'clock.

The best American and English weekly, monthly and quarterly publications, and the leading New-York City dailies are to be found in the rooms.

THE ROOMS ARE COMFORTABLY HEATED DURING THE WINTER MONTHS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RELIGION AND PROGRESS.

BY HENRY C. PEDDER.

16mo., cloth, $1.

A profound believer in Christianity, Mr. Pedder still regards with a feeling of affection all other religions, as showing God's presence in the realm of human thought. We consider his interesting and vigorous essay a valuable contribution to the argument that there is and can be no conflict between religion and science.—*New-York Evening Mail.*

E. P. DUTTON & CO., Publishers,
No. 713 Broadway, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANNIE EVA FAY, THE CELEBRATED *spiritual physical test medium*, lately from the Queen's drawing-rooms, Hanover square, London; also Crystal Palace, Sydenham; indorsed by William Crooks, F. R. S., and other members of the Royal Society, will give her *marvelous* seance in the *light* this evening, at her elegant drawing-rooms, No. 19 West 24th st., (opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel,) 7:30 P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH,
48th st., west of 6th av.
Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th st.—Service at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. Charles G. Ames of Germantown, Penn., will preach. Seats free in the evening. Sunday-school 9:45 A. M.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church.—Rev. C. P. McCarthy will preach this (Sunday) morning and evening at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject—"The Excarnation of the Divine Son;" evening, "Purgatory." The public are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, (Swedenborgian,) East 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs.—Services by Rev. Chauncey Giles at 11 A. M. The doctrines of the New Church teach that now is the second coming of the Lord, and that it consists in a new revelation of the powerful and glorious truths contained in the internal sense or soul of the Sacred Scripture. It is a coming of the Lord to human minds in the might and joy of His own divine truth, so that man, by means of greater light, may attain to higher degrees of purity and love. Sublimely beautiful and interesting, when rightly understood, is this second appearing of the Son of Man.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
(Sixth Universalist Society,)
57th st., near 8th av.,
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
Sunday morning at 11,
"What Shall I do to be Saved?"
Evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, CORNER Madison av. and 28th st.—Divine services: Morning Prayer at 9:30 A. M.; Literary Address and Holy Communion at 11 A. M.; Evening at 7:30. Rev. C. G. Currie, of Philadelphia, will preach the fourth of the course of sermons on "The Awaking and Education of the Christian Life."

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner of 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth.—Morning. "The Christian's Oneness with Christ." Please notice change of time of evening service to 7:30. Subject: "What Right Have We to Expect Mercy?" Prayer meeting after sermon.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th av., corner 45th st., Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, Pastor.—Preaching this morning at 11 o'clock. Vespers by the choir and an extemporaneous address by the Pastor in the evening at 8 o'clock. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR,
(Protestant Episcopal,)
East 25th st., near Madison av.
Morning service, 10:30 o'clock.
Evening service, 7:30 o'clock.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., NEAR 14th st.—Rev. C. S. Harrower, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. People's services in the evening at 7:30 o'clock, when the Gospel hymns will be exclusively used. All are welcome.

"COME AND HEAR HIM."—S. S. SNOW, servant of God, and precursor of the coming King of Kings, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 35TH ST. —Morning prayer, sermon, and Holy Communion, 10:30. Evening prayer and sermon, 7:30. Rev. Walter Mitchell preaches.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 9TH av., corner 28th st.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Jared B. Flagg will preach morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st.—Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector; service at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST. and Park av.—Rev. William R. Alger will preach; morning at 11, evening 7:30.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and Park av.—Sermon at 10:30 A. M., by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D. Lord's Supper at 3:30 P. M. Evening at 7:30, a very interesting Sunday-school meeting will be held. Cordial invitation.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Madison av. and 47th st.
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, the Rector.
Will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Prayer-meeting, Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.
When Gospel Hymns by Mr. Sankey will be used. Mr. Weeks leads the singing at all services.
Strangers cordially invited.

J. R. KERR, PASTOR OF THE FOURTH Presbyterian Church, New-York City, will preach Sunday evening, Feb. 6, at 7:30 o'clock, at Association Hall.

MRS. NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM, INSPIRATIONAL speaker, will address the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., at their hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway. The Children's Lyceum meet at 2:30 P. M.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST., CORNER OF 6th av.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Liberal Church, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"Hopes and Fears."

REV. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, D. D., Pastor, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, West 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, the 6th inst. Sermon at 10:30 A. M. Communion service at 4 P. M. No evening service.

REV. C. F. SIEGMUND WILL PREACH A sermon in behalf of the Church German Society, in St. Mark's Church, 10th st., corner 2d av., on Sunday evening, 6th inst. Service at 7:30.

REV. W. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

REV. MORGAN DIX WILL PREACH THE anniversary sermon for the House of Mercy at Trinity Chapel, Sunday, Feb. 6, at 7:30 P. M.

REV. DR. RYLANCE WILL PREACH IN St. Peter's Church, West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Ewer, Rector.—Services—Communion, 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany, 10:30; choral celebration, 11; preacher, Rev. Hannibal Goodwin, Rector of the House of Prayer, Newark, N. J. Evening prayer, (choral,) 7:30 o'clock; preacher, Rev. A. G. Crapsey, of St. Paul's Chapel, New-York. Subject of both sermons—"St. Ignatius, the Companion of the Apostles and Friend of St. John." Strangers cordially invited.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. AND 10TH st.—Morning prayer and sermon at 11 A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Rylance, on "Eating and Drinking Unworthily." At 7:30 P. M. Rev. G. F. Siegmund will preach a sermon in behalf of the Church German Society.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30. Evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Singing-school, 3:30 P. M. Strangers welcome. Sermon by the Rector.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER of 53d st. Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector.—Services Sunday, Feb. 6: Morning prayer at 9 o'clock, litany, sermon, and holy communion at 10:30 o'clock, afternoon service and sermon at 3:30 o'clock.

SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH.—REV. DR. Rogers—Services at 11 A. M. Subject: "These that have turned the world upside down are come hither also." Service also at 3:30 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN NOS. 57 and 59 West 46th st., Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.,
will preach.
Topic—"The Saviour Knocks."
Young men's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M.
Other Sunday services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

THE NEXT SERMON IN THE COURSE upon "The Awakening and Education of the Christian Life" will be preached on Sunday evening next, 6th inst., at the Church of the Atonement, Madison av. and 28th st., by Rev. C. George Currie, of Philadelphia. Subject, "Religion in the Family." Services commence at 7:30 o'clock.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOUSE OF Mercy will be held at Trinity Chapel, on Sunday, Feb. 6, at 7:30 P. M. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Dix.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner West 11th and Waverley place.—Services, 10:30, 7:30. The Rector, Rev. W. T. Egbert, will preach the fifth in a course of sermons on "Popular Skepticism," Sunday evening, Feb. 6.

AN AMBASSADOR'S LIFE IN TURKEY.

THE INCONVENIENCES OUT OF DOORS—HABITS OF THE FAMILY AT HOME.

The special correspondent of the London *Times* at Pera prefaces an article on diplomacy with the following racy sketch:

"For the finest town mansion in Pera and the loveliest paradise on the Bosphorus, even with £10,000 or £12,000 as salary into the bargain, I would not be an Ambassador in Turkey. We have five of these exalted personages in this place, and all of them are amiable, estimable, hospitable gentlemen. I try to put myself in their place with all my powers of imagination, but, warmly as I sympathise with them, I confess that I see reason rather to pity than to envy them. Not even the proud consciousness of helping to wield the destinies of empires would reconcile me to the sights, sounds, and smells of this execrable residence. Outside the lofty gates of her palace home the daintiest Lady Ambassadress must needs find herself amid the horrors of the Grande Rue de Pera. I saw one of them the other day picking her way from stone to stone as if she had been wading through the half-drained bed of the foulest canal. She was preceded by her swarthy *cavass*, a formidable guard with thick moustaches almost half way down to his belt, a Damascus scimitar dangling on his thigh, and in his hand a long, heavy horse-whip to awe the multitude and clear the way before his mistress. But what could that brave man do to protect the lady's silk skirts unless he lifted her bodily out of the mire and carried her the shortest way to the place she came from? How could even the escort of a squadron of horse screen her from that jostling throng of horrid men and beasts, who cross and press upon each other with as helpless a struggle as if they were all walking blindfolded? She was brought face to face with one of her sex, and of her own, or of scarcely an inferior rank, when a desperate attempt at conversation was made: *Comment, Madame la Comtesse, vous sortez par le temps qu'il fait? Qui voulez-vous, Milady? il faut bien prendre de l'air.* The words were hardly spoken when, with uncouth shouts of '*Guarda! Guarda!*' a string of laden mules with huge panniers came tramping, splashing, plowing their way through the crowd, and ladies, ladies' maids, *cavasses*, Greek and Armenian priests, dervishes, street porters, and beggars, all had to make, pell-mell, for the refuge of the nearest shop—a shop, as it chanced, where there were many simmering brass pots on the fire, as in a patent kitchen, but in which, instead of pillau or courcouson, the greasy fezzes or woolen skull-caps of Mussulmans, Greeks, and Albanians were being boiled into brand-new scarlet purity. The poor ladies must breathe the outer air; carriages they have, and sedan chairs; one or two of them ride; but, to say nothing of danger to life or limb, nothing can save them from such dead locks as the swarming mass of unwashed beings in the Grand Rue is every moment brought to, nothing can drive from them the loathsome hands thrust into their coach windows by the mendicants, who have them at their discretion, and know that they can extort by their contact the alms which are denied to their whining voice.

Indoors, however, the life of the wives and families of foreign representatives is not so much to be deplored. They dwell in large, warm, well-aired, sumptuously-furnished apartments, with servants of all colors, with boudoirs, billiard and smoking rooms, and windows with views of the Bosphorus; the ladies have their books and music, their flowers—'light and sweetness'—their *modes de Paris*, their afternoon teas and gossip; the men their clubs and cards; and all dinner and dancing parties, with ices and after-midnight suppers. Nothing more quaintly entertaining than European society in a Levant provincial city—and Pera, be it remembered, is only a suburb, and has at night no intercourse with metropolitan Stamboul—can be easily imagined."

HOW A SPIRE FELL.

The Worcester *Spy* says: "The destruction of the tower and spire of the Universalist Church at Webster by the gale of Wednesday was a very remarkable occurrence from the fact that, though surrounded by buildings in the direction in which the danger seemed to threaten, no damage was done to any building save the church. The tower, which projected beyond the front line of the church proper, was situated some twenty-five feet from the street, and contained a vestibule on the first floor and an organ alcove on the second, and was surmounted by a well-proportioned octagonal spire, the whole rising to the height of 120 feet from the ground. A fine-toned bell, weighing, with its appurtenances, about twelve hundred pounds, occupied the belfry. About noon the spire was observed to sway visibly in the furious gale, and an examination revealed the fact that the tower had separated from the main building, opening a gap of several inches. The occupants of the houses opposite and on the south side of the church were warned of the impending danger, and vacated their premises. The swaying of the steeple now increased, the vibrations tolling the bell occasionally, until about 2 o'clock the whole superstructure inclined slowly to the eastward with a splitting, rending sound, falling unbroken till it reached an angle of forty-five degrees, when the timbers on the south side gave way, deflecting its fall to the south, and the mass of timber came to the ground with an indescribable crash, the upper part falling up School street, so that the mass of ruin described nearly a right angle. The bell, which was thrown up the street about sixty feet, was uninjured. The structure was reduced to kindling-wood. Not even a pane of glass was broken in any of the surrounding buildings."

THE ICE-CROP.

The Albany *Argus* of Saturday morning says: "The present indications are that the ice companies will be able to secure a fair crop of ice, if not a full one. The large corporations that supply the Metropolis are now making every effort to 'make hay while the sun shines,' fully assured that there has been just enough anxiety over that possible failure of the crop to enable them successfully to enhance the price and thereby insure large dividends. The strike of the icemen at New-Baltimore has come to an end, the Knickerbocker Ice Company agreeing to the advance in wages demanded by the men. Two hundred men resumed work Thursday. This company is securing ice also at Bobb's Dam, about two miles north-west of New-Baltimore, and three other companies are stacking ice at Castleton. The Knickerbocker Company began to store ice in the Barren Island buildings Thursday."

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

We would especially direct attention to our $3, $4, and $5 LADIES' WALKING and DRESS BOOTS, which SURPASS in ELEGANCE and DURABILITY any before sold in this City at the same prices.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.

FINANCIAL.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
CINCINNATI, Feb. 3, 1876.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY, at the New-York and Cincinnati offices, for both stocks and the third and fourth series of mortgage bonds, will be closed for the ten (10) days prior to the annual stock-holders' meeting on Feb. 16, inst. By order of the President.
(Signed,) CHAS. F. LOW, Secretary.

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE 1905, OF THE WEST END PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
The only means of transportation inside the Centennial Exhibition grounds. I am authorized to offer a limited number of the above at 90 and accrued interest. JOHN S. EWEN, No. 39 Nassau st., New-York. Inclose stamp.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY Bonds and other A1 Investment Securities, our specialty 24 years, paying 10 to 12 per cent. Interest promptly paid. For sale below par by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Defaulted Railroad Bonds bought and sold.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, also for three inspectors of next election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

WANTED!—A PARTY TO fill a position of trust in every county. Must have from $300 to $500 cash. Money to remain under party's own control. Duties will occupy but few hours weekly. Liberal salary to right party. Address INSURANCE, Post Office Box No. 5,035, New-York City.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—Sums to suit; New-York City property and vicinity. Apply to JOHN L. CAVANNA, Room No. 59 Indemnity Building, Nos. 52 and 56 Broadway.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies, mortgages, and other securities; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., No. 117 Broadway.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
By E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING A LINE OF ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS (slightly wet) at $1 15 PER YARD.
ALSO DAILY RECEIVING THE LATEST SPRING STYLES, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

AN ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK FROM AUCTION OF

LACE CURTAINS
FROM
ONE DOLLAR
PER PAIR TO THE FINEST IMPORTED AT HALF PRICE.

SHEPPARD KNAPP,
NOS. 183 AND 185 6TH AV., ONE DOOR BELOW 13TH ST.

LORD & TAYLOR

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

ANNUAL CLOSING SALE OF BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING.

Jockey and Derby Suits, $6; former price, $10.
Blouse Suits, $5; former price, $8.
Ulster Overcoats, $8; former price, $12.
Overcoats, $5; former price, $10.

THE ABOVE MUST BE SOLD!

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING A FULL LINE OF BOYS' SPRING SUITS, in sizes from 2 1-2 to 15 years.

This department is now under the management of Mr. J. J. LYNCH, who has for many years been connected with the leading Broadway houses.

FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 239 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
JOHN A. NICHOLS, President.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT, Jan. 1, 1876.

Net assets, Jan. 1, 1875		$6,529,470 73
Income, 1875		1,847,508 78
Total		$8,376,979 51
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid policy-holders	$1,622,967 28	
Contingent expenses	234,029 33	1,856,996 61
Net assets, January 1, 1876		6,519,982 05
Add accrued interest and rents, unpaid and deferred premiums, (net,) commuted commissions, and profit on investments		1,087,982 90
Gross assets, Jan. 1, 1876		$7,607,964 95
Liabilities for reserve, losses reported, and capital stock		6,125,746 92
SURPLUS		$1,482,218 03

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, 1874 AND 1875.

	1874.	1875.	Decrease.
Premium note assets	$3,001,427 83	$2,820,069 91	$181,357 92
Expenses	259,982 14	234,029 33	25,952 81

From the surplus of $1,482,218 03, the company has declared a return premium, (dividend,) available on settlement of next annual premium, to participating policies, proportionate to their contribution to surplus. The return premium (dividend) for 1876 will, on most policies, be larger than that of 1875. The company invite attention to the large increase in the surplus, nearly $100,000; the decrease in premium note assets, nearly $200,000, and the decrease in the expenses, over $25,000, during the year 1875. The conservative and prudent management of the company, as shown by the figures given above, are deemed a sufficient guarantee that the best interests of policy-holders are honestly protected and faithfully promoted.

The KNICKERBOCKER continues to offer liberal contracts of insurance at the lowest rates consistent with safety, and to earnestly commend the "SAVINGS BANK PLAN" as the most satisfactory to the policy-holder. Policies on this plan bear on their face a definite cash surrender value, and are thereby rendered as negotiable as a United States bond.

GEORGE F. SNIFFEN, Secretary.
R. W. DERBY, M. D., Consulting Physician.
JOHN F. COLLINS, Manager of Agencies.
CHAS. M. HIBBARD, Actuary.
HENRY W. JOHNSON, Counsel.
JOHN F. NICHOLS, Cashier.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
MEMBERS OF THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

We draw on—
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
PALL MALL BRANCH, (69,) LONDON.
SOCIETE GENERALE,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BRANCH
No. 4 PLACE DE L'OPERA, PARIS.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.
BANKERS,
PLACE BEL AIR, GENEVA.

Travelers will find our correspondents centrally located, and can obtain from them drafts on all other Cities and Countries.

OFFICE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY,
No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1876.

AT THE MEETING OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS APPROVING THE "BONDHOLDERS' PLAN," held this day at No. 113 Broadway, the following committee was appointed to carry out the same, amended substantially by providing for the second mortgage bonds after fully securing the first mortgage bonds and interest. Over one million of bonds were represented at said meeting. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company were appointed the depository for the bonds. Parties desiring to REVOKE powers given to sustain other plans can receive blanks at this office:

HENRY MARKS, No. 550 5th av., New-York.
FREDK. A. POTTS, No. 110 Broadway, New-Jersey State Senator.
J. N. WEED, Cashier Quassaick National Bank, Newburg, N. Y.
T. WARNER, Jr., Cashier Chicopee Bank, Springfield, Mass.
J. WYMAN JONES, of Englewood, N. J.
T. W. HAMMOND, Treasurer Worcester and Nashua Railroad, Worcester, Mass.
Hon. D. P. NICHOLS, ex-State Treasurer Connecticut, Danbury, Conn.
REMINGTON VERNAM, Counselor at Law, No. 132 Broadway, New-York.
DAVID PENDLETON, Bridgeport, Conn.
Judge JOHN R. DAGGERS, Paterson, N. J.
L. H. ALDEN, Passaic, N. J.
WM. EVANS, ex-President First National Bank, Middletown, N. Y.
Hon. ROBERT E. TAYLOR, Recorder City of Poughkeepsie.
BENAJAH GILBERT, Wilton, Conn.
NATHAN R. IVINS, Trenton, N. J.
N. MAIN, Secretary.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, allow interest on deposits, draw Bills on London & Paris; also issue Letters of Credit available in the principal cities abroad. Investment Securities for sale.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1876.

IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, THE annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and for the purposes of such election the polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer books will close Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., and open on the morning of the 17th inst.
H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

WEBBER, ELLIS & CO.,
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
No. 313 Montgomery st.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

Will transact a strictly commission business, and give close personal attention to Eastern correspondence. Collections made throughout the Pacific Coast.
New-York References:
WM. DOWD, President, Bank North America.
JOHN H. MONELL, Proprietor Monell's warehouses, No. 475 4th av.

INSURANCE STOCKS.
Home, Equitable, Firemen's Fund wanted.
Knickerbocker, North River, Metropolitan for sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

WANTED—CITY OF CINCINNATI SIXES, FOR which full market value will be paid. Address A., Box No. 2,760 Post Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE—IN various sums. Apply to HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, BAGGAGE, &c.—Separate rooms; lowest rates. Buildings have every convenience; elevator; watchman. Furniture boxed and shipped to all parts City and country. MICHALES & SON, No. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS CAPABLE OF TEACHING Latin, French, and music. Apply to A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN OF GENTEEL APPEARANCE to learn the retail dry goods business. Apply to Lord & Taylor, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

DRY GOODS.

To Purchasers
OF

DRY GOODS.

On account of intended EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS, the Entire Stock of Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Silks, Hosiery, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Domestic Goods, and Fancy Goods, will be sold for the next sixty days REGARDLESS OF COST. GENUINE BARGAINS will be offered to make this sale attractive.

Doyle & Adolphi,
Nos. 267 and 269 Grand st.,
CORNER FORSYTH ST., NEW-YORK.

Fine White Goods.

LORD & TAYLOR

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.,
WILL ON MONDAY, FEB. 7,
OFFER THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS
EVER MADE IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

500 pieces new lace striped Satin-finished Pique, from 20c. upward.
500 pieces corded Pique at 12 1-2c. per yard.
200 pieces plaid and striped White Organdies at 25c., worth 38c.
300 pieces plaid and striped Nainsook at 25c., worth 35c.

ALSO,

Complete lines of French 8-4 Organdies, French and Irish Swiss Mull, white and colored Tarletans, English and French Nainsook, Victoria and Bishop Lawns, Jones and French Cambrics, Nainsook and Cambric Skirtings.

All our Tuckings in English and French Nainsooks, finest goods ever made.

The above goods will be exhibited in the main section.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S

Most trustworthy and reliable servants' office, corner 11th st. and 6th av., (established in 1853.) Private families, hotels, boarding-houses, restaurants, &c., can find respectable American, English, Scotch, German, Swedish, and French servants, for every capacity, waiting for situations. All these servants have been carefully selected by the well-known proprietor, their references searched, and they can be faithfully recommended. Please take particular notice of this address.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress, and to assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 354 East 12th st.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND GIRL, WITH four years' reference from last place; a good cook and laundress and general worker; is not afraid of a large family; in City or country; is a temperate, respectable girl, worthy of a steady home, which she will try to keep. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCHMAN AS cook; ornamental and artistic; in hot and cold; all kinds of jellies and gelatines, and all kinds of fine pastry; will take a select small family or little club. Seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN in a boarding-house or private family; is a thorough cook in all its branches; good City references. Call or address No. 304 West 21st st., rear.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; is a good baker; will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 328 East 22d st., second floor, front.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK, in a family where good, first-class plain cooking and baking is required. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FRENCH COOK; GOOD CITY references. Address 49 Jane st., basement door.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman who is a pretty good cook; can wash and iron well; City or country. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COLORED DRESS-maker by day, week, or month, or would take work home; work done in the neatest manner and cheapest in the City; reference. Address E., Dress-maker, box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker and hair-dresser a place to work by day, week, or month; is highly respectable; capable and well recommended. Call or address for three days No. 1,233 Broadway, French office.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FRENCH LADY WHO UNderstands thoroughly remaking and refitting ladies' dresses wants work by the day in private houses. Address F. C., Box No. 4,807, Post Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A BOSTON WIDOW lady of experience as housekeeper in a hotel or private family; unexceptionable credentials as to capacity and character. Address Mrs. E. De L., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A LADY, STRANGER in the City, as housekeeper where there are servants kept; or to take charge of an invalid. Address E. A. T., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; can furnish good City references. Address No. 150 West 28th st., first floor.

LADY'S MAID OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Seamstress—By a very capable young Swedish woman, with excellent references, for City or country; is a very desirable servant. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S maid, seamstress, and hair-dresser; good references. Address Miss C., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERienced girl, as nurse and seamstress; competent to take charge of infant from its birth, or would take care of grown children; can dress hair; good reference. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at No. 742 6th av., first floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS nurse; can do plain sewing, and would assist with chamber-work; has best of City reference. Address S. D., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, REGULAR, YOUNG, accomplished infant's nurse, with several years' references; can be seen at her last employer's. Address No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERican girl in a respectable family as nurse or chamber-maid; in the City or suburbs. Call on Mrs. M., No. 261 West 54th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A CAPABLE NURSE; CAN TAKE care of a baby from its birth, or act as nurse to an invalid; first-class reference. Call on Monday at No. 709 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; willing to do sewing; four years' references. Call at No. 160 East 53d st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERator on all leading sewing machines, a few more engagements in families, by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call or address Miss Anderson, No. 544 3d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN WANTS work at dresses, boys' clothing, mending, repairing; is perfect on Wheeler & Wilson machine; $1 per day. Call at No. 26 East 12th st., French laundry.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY an active young girl, who is a good waitress and chamber-maid; has a long reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WASHING, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a few gentlemen's washing; is a good laundress; or any other kind of work; good reference. Can be seen all the week at No. 158 West 28th st., one stairs up, back room.

WASHING.—MRS. TURNER WOULD LIKE some gentlemen's or families washing by the month or dozen; best City reference. Call or address No. 113 West 52d st., rear.

WASHING—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES gentlemen's or small family washing; best of references. Call or address Mrs. McGowan, No. 132 West 19th st.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 255, 257, 259, AND 261 GRAND ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE,
invite the attention of their customers to the following

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS
IN PRICES:

LADIES' CLOAKS.

Ladies' Cloaks worth $8 reduced to $4.
Ladies' Cloaks worth $9 reduced to $5.
Ladies' Cloaks worth $10 reduced to $6.
Ladies' Cloaks worth $11 reduced to $8.
Ladies' Cloaks worth $15 reduced to $11.
Ladies' Cloaks worth $20 reduced to $15.
Ladies' Cloaks worth $35 reduced to $20.
Ladies' Cloaks worth $50 reduced to $35.

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

Children's Cloaks worth $5 reduced to $3.
Children's Cloaks worth $6 reduced to $4.
Children's Cloaks worth $8 reduced to $5.
Children's Cloaks worth $10 reduced to $7.
Children's Cloaks worth $12 reduced to $8 50.
A line of Imported Cloaks at half cost; also, Ladies' and Children's Waterproofs very cheap.

LADIES' SUITS.

Ladies' Suits worth $10 reduced to $7.
Ladies' Suits worth $11 reduced to $8.
Ladies' Suits worth $12 reduced to $8 50.
Ladies' Suits worth $13 reduced to $9.
Ladies' Suits worth $16 reduced to $10.
Ladies' Suits worth $18 reduced to $12.
Ladies' Suits worth $20 reduced to $15.
Ladies' Suits worth $25 reduced to $18.
Ladies' Silk Suits worth $65 reduced to $50.
Ladies' Silk Suits worth $75 reduced to $58.
Overskirts and Basques worth $35 reduced to $20.
Delaine Wrappers worth $4 reduced to $2 50.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTH SUITS.

Misses' and Children's Cloth Suits worth $15 reduced to $13.
Misses' and Children's Cloth Suits worth $13 reduced to $10 25.
Misses' and Children's Cloth Suits worth $12 reduced to $9 12.
Misses' and Children's Cloth Suits worth $10 75 reduced to $8.
Misses' and Children's Cloth Suits worth $8 reduced to $6 56.
Misses' and Children's Cloth Suits worth $6 reduced to $4.
Misses' and Children's Plaid Suits worth $26 reduced to $20.
Misses' and Children's Plaid Suits worth $24 reduced to $18.
Misses' and Children's Plaid Suits worth $18 75 reduced to $14.
Misses' and Children's Plaid Suits worth $16 50 reduced to $12.
Misses' and Children's Plaid Suits worth $14 reduced to $9.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING.

Reductions in prices throughout the entire department.
Chemises worth 72c. reduced to 60c., and worth $1 reduced to 85c.
Chemises worth $1 75 reduced to $1 50, and worth $1 50 reduced to $1 25.
Chemises worth $1 65 reduced to $1 42, and worth $1 85 reduced to $1 60.
Drawers worth 60c. reduced to 40c., and worth 65c. reduced to 47c.
Drawers worth 88c. reduced to 75c., and worth 95c. reduced to 82c.
Drawers worth $1 06 reduced to 95c., and worth $1 25 reduced to $1 05.
Night Dresses worth $1 50 reduced to $1 20, and worth $1 30 reduced to $1 10.
Night Dresses worth $2 75 reduced to $2 15, and worth $2 25 reduced to $1 75.
Night Dresses worth $3 25 reduced to $2 70, and worth $3 reduced to $2 58.
Skirts worth 85c. reduced to 72c., and worth 65c. reduced to 50c.
Skirts worth $1 26 reduced to $1 08, and worth $1 05 reduced to 90c.
Corsets worth 65c. reduced to 50c., and worth 50c. reduced to 38c.
Corsets worth $1 reduced to 90c., and worth 85c. reduced to 75c.
Corsets worth $1 40 reduced to $1 25, and worth $1 25 reduced to $1.
Children's Corset Waists at 60c., 80c., 85c.
Large assortment of Children's Hand-knit Worsted Shirts at 25 per cent. reduction. Elegant Aprons for Ladies, Misses, and Children at half price.

LORD & TAYLOR,

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS WISHES some families' or gentlemen's washing; fluting, puffing and all kinds of fine work done; best of City reference. Call at No. 246 3d av., second floor.

WASHING.—A SUPERIOR COLORED LAUNDRESS wishes a family's washing by the month or dozen, or three days out in the week; first-class reference. Call or address Laundress, No. 403 West 29th st.

WASHING.—ONE DOLLAR A DOZEN, FLUTING included, by an experienced colored laundress; best of City reference. Call or address Augusta, No. 12 West 26th st., top floor.

WASHING.—FAMILIES' WASHING WANTED BY the day, week, or month; references given. Call or address Mrs. Ogleton, 137 West 33d st., first floor.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BUTLER, from London, with excellent City references; will go to the country with a fine family; can take a second man with him if necessary. Seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN as first-class coachman; willing to make himself generally useful; three and a half years' reference from last employer. Call at, or address H. B., No. 2,123 1st av., corner 109th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has nine years' best City references. Call or address No. 131 West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THOROughly understands his business; no objection to the country; first-class reference. Call or address A. G., No. 17 East 34th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman, married; eleven years in last place. Call or address H. W., No. 144 5th av.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN AS gardener, who is well experienced in all branches of his profession; has a small family, and will not object to superintend a farm. Apply at Young & Elliott's, No. 12 Cortlandt st., for Wm. Sieman.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERSTANDS green-houses, graperv, vegetables, and flowers; five years' satisfactory reference from late employer. Address E. D., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A MAN OF long and extensive experience in the glass and open air culture of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, and in gardening in general. Address Gardener, Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A GERMAN; married, no incumbrance, to take charge of a gentleman's place; best recommendations given. Address Florist, box No. 236 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL man; understands the propagation and management of green-house and stove plants, hot and cold graperies, forcing fruit and vegetables under glass; kitchen garden, landscape work, and erection of glass; reference unexceptionable. Address A. A., Paterson Post Office, N. J.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A GERMAN gardener and florist, thoroughly acquainted with laying out, improving, and keeping of gentlemen's places; good recommendations given. Apply to Mrs. Seibrecht & Co., 42d st. and 5th av.

HOTEL STEWARD, SUPERINTENDENT, or Head Waiter.—By a man with many years' experience and good references, in or out of New-York. Address H. S. W. No. 144 East 14th st.

JANITOR AND NIGHT-WATCHMAN.—BY A respectable, sober man; has good references. Address R. M., Box No. 241 *Times* office.

TO EDITORS OR PUBLISHERS.—A GENtleman of literary ability desires a position on daily or weekly newspaper; is favorably known as a writer and literary editor, and has the highest testimonials from prominent journalists. Address WRITER, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WATCHMAN OR USEFUL MAN.—BY THE best recommended man in the City as watchman, or something of trust to gentlemen only. Address for one week A. N., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER (French) in a private family; good City references. Address P. C., No. 445 4th av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

BOOK-KEEPER OR CASHIER.—ELEVEN years' active experience in first-class houses; references. Address G., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS MANAGER, TREASURER, OR AGENT.—Any commercial house or manufacturing corporation needing a thoroughly reliable energetic business man of undoubted ability, an able financier, either permanently or during centennial year, can hear of such by addressing confidently, F. M., Box No. 2,382 Boston, Mass.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM

is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.

Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.
72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.
DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. and NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, on the FOURTH AVENUE SECTION, the BALANCE OF THE LOT of FRENCH PRINTED

PERCALES, JACONETS, &c.,
slightly injured by water, at 12½ cents per yard; sound value, 30 to 35 cents.

They have also LARGELY REPLENISHED their STOCK of

DRESS GOODS.

CAMEL'S HAIR SUITINGS.
PLAID and MIXED EFFECTS ONLY 12½ cents per yard.

PLAIN AND ARMURE POPLINS
AND KNICKERBOCKER SUITINGS
at 20 and 25 cents per yard.

Also a VERY LARGE LINE OF VERY CHOICE
CASHMERE SERGES,
37½ to 50 cents per yard.

They will CONTINUE the SPECIAL SALE of
DAMASKS, DAMASK TABLE COVERS,
NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TOWELINGS,
SHEETING AND SHIRTING LINENS,
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED
DOMESTIC COTTONS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES, &c., &c.,

Of the VERY BEST MAKES, at PRICES LOWER than SIMILAR QUALITIES HAVE BEEN SOLD for the past twelve years.

FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS, STRANGERS, and RESIDENTS of NEIGHBORING CITIES should PAY THEM an EARLY VISIT.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

HAVE JUST OPENED A FRESH INVOICE OF
"BONNET"
CACHEMIRE PARFAIT
BLACK SILKS,
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR BEST RETAIL TRADE; EXCELLING ALL OTHER MAKES FOR BRILLIANCY, DURABILITY, AND CHEAPNESS.

Also, a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
PONSON'S CELEBRATED SILKS,
From $1 50 per yard; GREATLY BELOW FORMER PRICES.

JUST RECEIVED from AUCTION, a LARGE LINE of
FANCY SILKS.
Prices: 62½c., 75c., 85c., and $1 per yard, which have been sold at $1, $1 25, $1 50 upward.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
IN ALL the NEW SHADES; prices, $1 25 upward; EXTREMELY CHEAP.

And they WILL OFFER a GREAT VARIETY of ATTRACTIVE ARTICLES in LADIES' RICHLY
EMBROIDERED UNDERWEAR
Of EVERY DESCRIPTION.
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS,
And a MOST EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of
LACE GOODS, LACE ARTICLES,
AND TRIMMING LACES,
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN REAL INDIA
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

HAVE JUST OPENED
5 CASES REAL INDIA
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
PURCHASED at the LAST LONDON AUCTION SALE at PRICES LOWER than SIMILAR QUALITIES have been SOLD in YEARS.

REAL INDIA FILLED CENTERS at $75, $80, $90, $100, upward.

INDIA DECCA SHAWLS, VERY HANDSOME, $15, upward.

STRIPED INDIA, NEW DESIGNS and COLORS, only $15 each.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of REAL INDIA CHUDDA SHAWLS, CHOICE NEW SHADES of COLORS, $18 upward.

The ABOVE are OFFERED at ABOUT
ONE-HALF FORMER PRICES.

BEAUTIFUL BLACK and SCARLET
STELLA SHAWLS
At $35 upward.

A LARGE INVOICE of
WOOLEN SHAWLS
AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

Those in PURSUIT of BARGAINS SHOULD CALL EARLY.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

LORD & TAYLOR

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.,
ARE STILL OFFERING

Handwork Embroidered Double Bands,

At 20c. and 25c. each, less than half price.
ALSO,
HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTINGS in great variety.
EMBROIDERED NIGHT DRESS SETS and DRESSING SACQUES at $1.50 and upward.

DIVIDENDS.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on its capital stock, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, on and after TUESDAY, 1st February next.

The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Saturday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 2, 1876.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERLY Dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks, will be paid on and after the 1st March, proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange Place, New-York. The transfer books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 2d March.
GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 14th February next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to 14th proximo.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1876.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Thursday the 10th proximo. J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HARNESS THAT IN BEAUTY, DURABILITY and CHEAPNESS, cannot be surpassed. An elegant assortment of HORSE BLANKETS and LAP RUGS. Any kind of Saddlery made to order without extra charge. CHEAP FOR CASH.
JOHN MOORE, No. 57 Warren st.

WANTED—A STABLE BETWEEN 28TH AND 40th sts., 4th and 8th avs., to accommodate eight horses and wagons. Address M. & Co., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

75,000 DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND HEIRS—Their interest to call at No. 257 Broadway. Land warrants purchased.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th st.

1876. SPRING. 1876.

WE HAVE NOW ON OUR COUNTERS A PURCHASE OF OVER

2,000 PIECES
OF
FANCY SILKS, STRIPED AND CHECKED,
"CORRECT SPRING STYLES," at 65c., 75c., 85c., and $1.

THESE GOODS HAVE BEEN PURCHASED DURING THE
DULLEST TIMES,
AND ARE VERY MUCH LESS THAN PRICES PAID BY OTHERS AT AUCTION SALES LAST WEEK.

BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS,
$1 25, $1 50, $1 75.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th st.

AMERICAN SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED.
100 PIECES 20-INCH COLORED
American Silks,
NEW SPRING COLORS,
WARRANTED TO WEAR,
AND NOT SPOT WITH WATER.
SOLE RETAILERS IN NEW-YORK FOR
THE CELEBRATED
CHENEY BROTHERS'
Black and Colored Silks.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

LINENS, LINENS, LINENS.

WE WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER THE
GREATEST BARGAINS
EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN
Housekeeping Linens
INCLUDING A LARGE LOT OF
Fine Double Damask Cloths and Napkins at 30 per cent. under cost.

BARGAINS IN DAMASKS BY THE YARD.
HUCKABACK TOWELS, 40 inches long, $2 PER DOZ.
LARGE DOUBLE DAMASK NAPKINS, $3 75 PER DOZ.; WORTH 6.
DOMESTICS IN ALL THE WELL KNOWN BRANDS OF SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES
FOR SPRING, FROM 75 CENTS UPWARD.
A REDUCTION OF 40 PER CENT. IN THE PRICES OF OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
BLANKETS,
FROM $2 50 UP to the FINEST CALIFORNIA BRANDS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, FEB. 7, IN THEIR
LADIES'
FURNISHING DEPT.,
100 Paris and Berlin Cloaks,
THE BALANCE OF THEIR FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS, AT
$18 Each. Former Price, $35.
WE WILL ALSO OFFER 300 LONG AND SHORT HIGH NECK
INFANTS' SLIPS,
Handsomely Trimmed, at $2 75, $3 75, and $4.
A reduction of FIFTY PER CENT. on our regular prices.
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
Night Dresses, Chemises,
Drawers, &c., &c.,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, AT
A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Real Camel's Hair and India Shawls

AT THE RECENT GREAT REDUCTION.
NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS IN
DELHI AND JUMANA SHAWLS,
Very suitable for STREET or CARRIAGE WEAR, for $18 and upward.
Beautiful BLACK and SCARLET STELLA SHAWLS at $45; former price, $40.
LADIES IN PURSUIT OF BARGAINS SHOULD CALL EARLY.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.

LORD & TAYLOR

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, FEB. 7,
5 cases KNICKERBOCKER SUITINGS at 12½ cents per yard; former price, 25 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

AN AUCTION ROOM IS ALWAYS SOMEthing of a curiosity shop, and this week ours is of unusual interest to those of exquisite taste and rare discernment. We have on exhibition, (the effects of a famous Professor recently deceased,) models and preparations, anatomical; instruments, surgical, scientific, and musical, of profound and curious nomenclature; a number of violins, an organ, a concert grand piano, a mouse trap, a human skull, artificial lightning, library of classical music, busts, and a variety of miscellaneous articles, the life-time collection of a cultivated virtuoso. The whole to be sold by auction THURSDAY next, at our Gallery, corner 13th st. and University place.
ROBT. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

STATIONERY.

CENTENNIAL CARD OF WILLIAM P. BALLANCE.—The well-known Blind Pedestrian Stationer, respectfully begs leave to inform the humane and kind hearted citizens of this Metropolis, and the adjacent cities of Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, &c., that he will on the most reasonable terms, promptly and gratefully fill any orders for stationery, reading matter, pocket-books, &c., they may be so kind as to send to him at the hardware store of Christopher Wray, No. 301 3d av.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, NO. 93 Fulton st.—Special attention given to ordered work.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THEIR

LINEN DEPARTMENT,

NOW FULLY STOCKED WITH THE BEST PRODUCTS OF THE MOST CELEBRATED EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS.

FINE 8-4 BLEACHED TABLE DAMASKS at 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., and $1, recently reduced from 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 20, and $1 40, and all finer grades at proportionately low prices.

TABLE CLOTHS

in all sizes and qualities, from very low prices to the finest and most elegant French and Irish Damasks made.

NAPKINS in great variety of pattern, size, and quality.

5-8 NAPKINS at $1, $1 25, $1 50, and $2 per dozen recently reduced from $1 25, $1 50, $2, and $2 50.

3-4 NAPKINS from $2 75 per dozen upward.

Square, oval, round, and oblong Doylies.

10-4 LINEN SHEETING at 75c., former price $1.

Extra fine and heavy at $1, former price $1 50.

Barnsley and French Sheetings Very Low.

SHIRTING LINENS of the most popular makes, at greatly reduced prices.

A GOOD LINEN for 25c., former price 35c., and very fine quality for 45c., former price 65c.

ALSO,

Fancy Colored Linens, Figured and Striped.

HUCKABUCK AND DAMASK TOWELS, an endless variety, in plain white and fancy colored borders.
HUCK TOWELS at $1 a dozen, reduced from $1 25.
HUCK TOWELS at $1 25 a dozen, reduced from $1 50.
HUCK TOWELS at $1 75 a dozen, reduced from $2.
HUCK TOWELS at $2 50 a dozen, reduced from $3.
HUCK TOWELS at $3 a dozen, reduced from $4.
Large assortment of
TURKISH BATH TOWELS, TURKISH WASH RAGS AND DUSTERS.
LOOM, HUCK, AND HONEY-COMB TOWELS.
LOOM, DAMASK, AND GLASS TOWELS.
BROWN AND WHITE TWILLED TOWELING, ALL WIDTHS.
RUSSIA, AMERICAN, AND BARNSLEY CRASHES.
RUSSIA DIAPER, BIRD'S EYE LINEN, LINEN DRUGGETS AND CRUMB-CLOTHS, STAIR CRASHES, RUSSIA SHEETINGS, BURLAPS, &c., &c.
☞ SAMPLES SENT FREE OF COST TO ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Broadway, Cor. 20th st., N. Y.

THE BEST SHIRTS NOW MANUFACTURED ARE KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS.
Six Dress Shirts for $6.
Six Boys' Shirts for $4 20.
ELEGANTLY MADE FROM WAMSUTTA MUSLIN.
BOSOMS AND CUFFS FROM THE BEST IRISH LINEN, (three-ply.)
Only one quality. The very best.
MOST ELEGANT STYLES and PERFECT FITTING.
Can be finished as easy as hemming a handkerchief.
The enormous demand for our shirts sustains us in asserting that KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS are the best and cheapest shirts in America.
KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers, No. 571 Broadway.
Wholesale warehouse and factory, Nos. 165 and 167 Mercer st., and No. 500 Broome st.

THE
Parisian Flower Comp'y
are continually receiving
the latest novelties in
FLORAL GARNITURES FOR WEDDING AND EVENING COSTUMES
arranged to order.
Vases and baskets filled to order
with beautiful Tropical Leaf Plants,
and perfumed Bouquets
a specialty.
THE PARISIAN FLOWER COMPANY,
No. 28 East 14th st., four doors west of University place.
No. 9 Rue de Clery, Paris.

MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY,
ARE OFFERING
HAMBURG EDGINGS
AT UNUSUALLY
LOW PRICES.

L. SHAW,
NO. 54 WEST 14TH ST., NEAR MACY'S,
NO. 364 BOWERY, CORNER OF 4TH ST.
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
HUMAN HAIR GOODS,
Positively RETAILED at WHOLESALE PRICES. Ladies' hair taken in exchange.
COMBINGS
made up by the newly-invented method, 50c. per ounce and upward.

G. BUNOUT,
Artist Ladies' Hair-dresser, from Paris, late with Auguste Petit, No. 7 Rue de la Paix. Just received, Hair-net, quite indispensable to ladies, and the latest style of Coiffure for soiree. Specialty of giving lessons in hair-dressing to ladies' maids. No. 1,145 Broadway, first floor, near 26th st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.
REDUCTION OF FARE
Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $4.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.
STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.
The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.
Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)
Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.
Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.
Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1876.

PROPOSALS FOR ALTERING SAILS FOR THE SHIP ST. MARY'S.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Executive Committee on Nautical School of the Board of Education, at the office of the Board, No. 146 Grand st., until the 9th day of February next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for altering and fitting a suit of sails for the nautical school-ship St. Mary's.

For particulars, inquire on board the ship St. Mary's at pier foot of East 23d st. Approved sureties for the performance of the contract will be required and the Committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if deemed necessary for the public interest.

DAVID WETMORE,
FERDINAND TRAUD,
WILLIAM DOWD,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JOHN GRENVILLE KANE,
Executive Committee on Nautical School.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STOCK, FIXTURES, LEASE, AND GOOD will of the old and flourishing stove, hardware, and house-furnishing store, No. 719 3d av., corner 45th st., is for sale on favorable terms; the lease can be extended.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN AN ESTABLISHED factory of fine jewelry, bringing capital and office services; advertiser known here and in Europe twenty years; might bring kindred article; best of references required. Address A. W. M., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A SMART, SOBER, ENERGETIC MAN, with from $8,000 to $3,000 ready cash, can hear of an opportunity to make money the coming year; references given and required. Address G. F. M., No. 842 Broadway.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND FULL SET OF Dickens, Bulwer, Scott, Thackeray, or either. Address, with price, DASH, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

BREAKFAST—(Continued.)

Very many housekeepers do not give sufficient time or attention to the preparation of the first meal of the day—that which ought to be welcome to the most jaded appetite, and make a good beginning to the day. They forget that it is of as much importance to send a man out of the house in good humor as to entice him back in the same manner. Dinner is made the most important meal of the day, as it should be, but not to the total exclusion of breakfast. This meal should not be trusted "to the cook to make up," any more than dinner. For how often does it happen when this plan is adopted that cook's ideas lead her to warm up and serve the very thing you wanted kept for some other time, and to throw away what you anticipated would have been suitable! Concocting nice breakfasts seems to be for many persons rather a puzzling part of house management. We have received the following letter on the subject:

Will somebody be kind enough to give me a breakfast bill of fare for each day of the week, in which the dishes will be different? My wife is good looking, but no housekeeper, and I am actually sick of hearing that stereotyped phrase, What will you have for breakfast, thereby causing me to eat it in my dreams as well as in the morning. C. F.

We subjoin breakfasts for three days of the week—which we hope will satisfy our correspondent for the present:

MONDAY.

Halibut steaks, scrambled eggs, potato-croquetts, batter bread, rice cakes.

TUESDAY.

Minced veal and eggs, milk toast, fried potatoes, baked hominy.

WEDNESDAY.

Mutton cutlets, omelet with tomatoes, potato cakes, rice muffins.

We now add some instructions with regard to the preparation of the above:

HALIBUT STEAKS.

Wash and wipe the steaks dry; beat up two or three eggs, and roll out some hard crackers, very fine; salt each steak, and then dip it into the beaten eggs, and after into the cracker crumbs, and fry in hot fat.

SCRAMBLED EGGS.

Beat up four eggs with salt and pepper to taste. Put an ounce of butter into a saucepan; directly it is melted put in the eggs, and keep constantly stirring with a spoon until they are nearly set, adding at the last a little finely-minced parsley.

POTATO CROQUETTS.

Season cold mashed potatoes with pepper, salt, and nutmeg. Beat to a cream, with a tablespoonful of melted butter to every cupful of potato. Add two or three beaten eggs and some minced parsley. Roll into small balls; dip in beaten egg, then in bread crumbs, and fry in hot lard.

BATTER BREAD.

Take half a cup of bread crumbs soaked in a pint of milk and two eggs; beat this to a smooth batter; add two cups of Indian-meal, one teaspoonful of salt, and one tablespoonful of butter; stir all together very hard, and bake in shallow tins very quickly.

RICE CAKES.

Take one cup of cold boiled rice, one pint of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, two eggs beaten lightly, and milk enough to make this a thick batter; beat all together well and bake on a griddle.

MINCED VEAL AND EGGS.

Take some remnants of roast or braised veal, trim off all browned parts, and mince it very finely; fry a shallot, chopped small, in plenty of butter; when it is a light straw color add a large pinch of flour and a little stock, then the minced meat, with chopped parsley, pepper, salt, and nutmeg to taste; mix well, add more stock if necessary, and let the mince gradually get hot by the side of the fire; lastly, add a few drops of lemon juice. Serve with sippets of bread fried in butter round and the poached eggs on the top.

MILK TOAST.

Take the crust off stale slices of bread and toast quickly, and then dip in boiling water; butter, salt slightly, and lay for a few minutes in a covered dish; get ready enough boiling milk to cover this; when soaked enough add a little more salt and a piece of butter, then throw the milk, very hot, over it all.

FRIED POTATOES.

Slice cold boiled potatoes, and fry in plenty of good dripping, with salt and pepper.

BAKED HOMINY.

To a cupful of cold boiled hominy put two cups of milk, a teaspoonful of butter, same of white sugar, a little salt, and three eggs; beat the eggs separately; work the yolks first into the hominy with the melted butter; when well mixed put in sugar and salt, and go on beating, while you gradually add the milk. Lastly, stir in the whites of the eggs, and bake in a buttered dish until light and brown.

MUTTON CUTLETS.

Have the cutlets cut thin; trim off all fat. Put them into a thin-bottomed frying-pan with hot butter; turn them continually; fry quickly.

OMELET WITH TOMATOES.

Beat up three or four eggs with one dessert spoonful of parsley very finely minced, and pepper and salt to taste. Put a piece of butter the size of an egg into a frying-pan; as soon as it is melted pour in the omelet mixture, and, holding the handle of the pan with one hand, stir the omelet with the other by means of a spoon. The moment it begins to set cease stirring, but keep on shaking the pan for a minute or so; then with the spoon double up the omelet and keep shaking the pan until the under side of the omelet has become of a golden color. Put some stewed tomatoes on a hot dish and lay the omelet on it.

POTATO CAKES.

Make cold mashed potatoes into flat cakes. Flour, and fry in lard until they are a light-brown.

RICE MUFFINS.

Take one cup of cold boiled rice, one pint of flour, two eggs, one quart of milk, one tablespoonful of butter, and one teaspoonful of salt; beat very hard and bake quickly.

RECEIPTS FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

TO ROAST A PIG.

Instead of basting with salt and water, (the usual way,) dredge flour over the skin frequently. When almost done take it from the oven and rub butter well over every part of it; then put it again in the oven and dredge flour over it once more. When that flour disappears it is ready to serve, and will be more crisp than when basted with brine.

GRANDMOTHER.

TOMATO PIE.

Take six or eight tomatoes, two lemons, one teaspoonful flour, and sugar to taste. Crust top and bottom.

GRANDMOTHER.

CABBAGE SALAD.

One pint of good vinegar, four eggs, well beaten, half cup butter. Put them on the fire, and stir constantly until the mixture begins to thicken. Then add a tablespoon of made mustard, two of salt, and one of black pepper. Chop one head of cabbage, and one bunch of celery, very fine, and soak in salt and water for two hours; drain and pour the dressing over it, and mix. By mixing lobster or chicken with it, you have a nice salad. It will keep all Winter, if kept in a cool place and well covered.

GRISELDA.

VEAL LOAF.

Three pounds of uncooked veal, quarter of a pound of pork; chop these fine; add two eggs, one cup pounded crackers, one teaspoonful of salt, two of pepper; sage and summersavory to suit the taste; press hard in a pudding-dish, and bake one and a half hours; cut in thin slices when cold. A. N. S.

OCHRE SOUP—EQUAL TO TURTLE SOUP.

One leg of beef, quarter of package of ochre, two carrots, eight tomatoes, two onions cut fine, nine quarts of water; boil six and a half hours; cut the meat off the leg in small pieces, take the most glutinous parts of the leg and a little of the flesh, and mix it with the soup when it is made; cut the ochre in small pieces roundwise; boil steadily, but not hard.

RECEIPT FOR STEWING OYSTERS.

After pouring off the juice, put the oysters in some salt water and pass each one between the thumb and finger to get rid of the slime. Then to 100 oysters add half a pound buttter rubbed up with a teaspoonful of flour; stir for ten minutes or till done, then add half a pint of cream, but do not permit it to boil, otherwise the cream will curdle; add salt and cayenne to the taste.

BEEF STEW.

Take three pounds of beef—navel piece is the best—cut in inch square pieces; peel and slice four or five onions; put a layer of meat in the bottom of the pot, then a layer of onions, and so on until used up; season each layer with pepper and salt; cover with boiling water; boil slowly, and keep the pot covered. Peel a quart of potatoes, cut into small pieces; add the potatoes about half an hour before serving. A. C. K.

TO BOIL OLD POTATOES.

Peel them and let them soak in cold water several hours; then put them in cold water with a little salt in it; boil slowly—the slower the better. If it stops boiling they will be watery; rub them through a colander.

GRANDMOTHER.

BROWN FLOUR MUFFINS.

One quart tepid water, half cup yeast, one tablespoonful of Indian-meal, two of molasses, two pints Graham flour, one pint wheat, one teaspoonful of soda about half an hour before baking—as thick as soft gingerbread; bake half an hour—or in greased rings on a griddle. RIDGEWOOD.

HARD TIMES PUDDING.

Half pint molasses or syrup, half pint water, two teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful salt; thicken with flour (sifted) to a batter thick as cup-cake; put into pudding boiler, half full, to allow for swelling; boil steadily three hours; eat with or without sauce. Very nice and cheap. M. S. D.

ORANGE PIE.

Two oranges, eight tablespoonfuls sugar, four eggs, two-thirds tumbler of milk; beat the yolks, sugar, and grated peel of the oranges, (being careful not to grate off any of the white, which will make it bitter;) add the juice and milk; stir well and set in the oven to bake; beat the whites of the eggs to a froth, and add four tablespoonfuls of white sugar, powered. As soon as the pie is well baked, cover with the frosting, and brown lightly in a quick oven. S. M. D.

CORN-STARCH PUDDING.

Boil one quart of milk, then beat the yolks of four eggs with four tablespoonfuls of corn starch and a little milk; stir into the boiling milk, let it boil up once, and turn into a pudding dish; then beat the whites of the eggs to a froth and add four spoonfuls of white powdered sugar; cover the pudding with the mixture, and set in the oven and brown lightly. Flavor with vanila, lemon, &c. The frosting is improved by adding a flavor to it.

APPLE BATTER PUDDING.

Core and peel eight apples, put in a dish, fill the places from which the cores have been taken with brown sugar, cover and bake. Beat the yolks of four eggs light, add two teacups of flour, with three even teaspoonfuls of baking powder sifted with it, one pint of milk, and teaspoonful of salt, then the whites well beaten; pour over the apples and bake. Use sauce with it. K. L. G.

ANSWERS.

The cardinal point to fry successfully is to let the fat become sufficiently hot before commencing operations. If the fat is not sufficiently heated, the things to be fried, instead of being surprised by it, will get soaked with it, and you will produce a flabby, greasy mess instead of a crisp, appetizing dish. Until practice has been acquired, the heat of the fat should be tried with a sippet of bread, and if in a few seconds it assumes a light yellow color then proceed. The things to be fried themselves should be as free from moisture as possible, for otherwise they will lower the temperature of the fat suddenly, and prevent their "surprise" and the success of the cook. In the case of potatoes, they should be dried thoroughly in a cloth after being cut up for frying. Fish and other things are egged and bread-crummed, floured, or dipped in batter. For fish, eggs and bread crumbs are a mistake; flouring is the proper thing, and this should be done at the moment of frying and not before. Dripping may be all very well; but, clarify it as you like, you can never produce the same golden tints as when lard—good sweet lard—is used; but, of course, good dripping is better than bad lard. If you will bread-crumb your fish, or for other things, such as cutlets, &c., the process should be carried out some time before frying, and it is better always to do it a second time after a lapse of an hour or so.

J. L. V.

In frying, the fat, butter, or lard must be perfectly boiling hot. If it is not quite boiling, no matter how nearly so, the articles will soak the fat; if too hot they will come out black instead of brown. You can tell when the fat is just right by putting in a piece of raw potato, or a small piece of the article you are about to fry. If the fat is at the right heat, the article will come to the surface in a few seconds. You must then use your judgment in keeping it at that point by moving the pot from or toward the hottest part of the range. ADA.

B. can find a remedy for her fried potatoes being soaked with grease, by using a "potato fryer," which can be obtained at any house-furnishing store. This consists of a wire basket with handle, which is placed in the boiling hot fat, lifted out with its contents as soon as brown, and set to drain, otherwise they will absorb the grease. This I understand to be used in all restaurants, for croquetts, fried potatoes, &c. G. I. C.

POT AU FEU.

Take shin of beef or cold beefsteak or roast, or anything of that kind; put in grated carrot, (because that gives a flavor and a nice color,) turnips, potatoes, a little browned flour, and plenty of salt and pepper and a little garlic, half an onion, and some parsley. Boil two or three hours; strain after all is cooked. The French keep their soup kettle on the range all the time, and throw in ends of meat and poultry, outside leaves of cabbage, green tops of celery, &c., and so there is no waste. K. V. D.

AN OMELET.

I like to see a wife try to please he husband, mine always does. Therefore I send you a receipt to make plain French omelet.

First, break in a dish as many eggs as you think necessary, put in salt and pepper, two spoonfuls of milk, or water if you have no milk. Beat them well with the help of a fork, and remember that the more beaten the lighter will the omelet be. On the other hand put in a frying-pan a piece of butter and let it melt slowly, when melted pour the eggs in, taking care to beat them again as you do so, then let them cook on a slow fire until of a nice yellow color. Then slip under a small piece of butter, and fold it up in two before the top is cooked to dryness, and then serve and eat. FRENCHMAN.

ANOTHER.

Take as many eggs as you require (for two persons I use four) and beat as light as possible. For every egg add a tablespoon of milk. Put a piece of butter in the omelet pan, and when hot pour in the mixture. With a fork scrape the egg very lightly toward the centre of the pan as it cooks, and when done fold it together. For this purpose I always use a pancake turner. It should be the last dish cooked, and should be removed, without waiting, from the stove to the table. GRISELDA.

CLINKERS IN STOVES.

A correspondent asks how to remove clinkers from a stove. Make up a good fire; then place a dozen oyster or clam shells or small lumps of lime on the fire, pressing them into contact with the clinkers; then let the fire burn down and the clinkers will be found so soft that they can be scraped off with a shovel. The lime in the shells acts as a flux. C.

"FORCE-MEAT BALLS."

Chop two pounds of veal very fine, one onion, parsley, quarter of a pound of suet or salt-pork; season with cayenne pepper, salt, sweet marjoram, and thyme. Mix all together; make into small balls, and fry a light brown. Put into the soup cold just before serving. CUBA.

ASPARAGUS SOUP.

Put quarter of a pound of bacon or ham cut into slices at the bottom of a stew-pan; add two cabbage lettuces, a pint of asparagus tops and the green part of the stalks; season it with a little pepper and salt, and pour in five pints of good medium stock. Set it over a clear fire and let it stew slowly until it will rub through a sieve. After straining, put it into a stew-pan and add another pint of asparagus tops cut into pieces and boiled tender in a little stock; a little spinach juice may be added to give the soup a color. Make it very hot and serve it up. L.

TURKEY HASH.

Cold fowls may be turned into a hot breakfast dish as follows: Chop the meat very fine; put half a pint of gravy into a stew-pan with a little piece of butter rolled in flour, a teaspoonful of catsup, some pepper and salt, and the peel of half a lemon shred very fine; put in the turkey, or chicken, and shake it over a clear fire till it is thoroughly hot. The above proportions are calculated for one cold turkey. It may be served with two or more poached eggs. If there not eggs enough to allow one for each guest, they should be broken with the spoon and mixed with the hash just before serving. It should be piping hot. L.

TO CLEAN OLD BLACK SILK.

Grate two potatoes into a quart of water; let it stand to settle, and then drain it off clear. Lay a breadth of the silk—from which you have wiped off all the dust with a flannel rag—outside upward on a clean cloth spread over an ironing blanket. Sponge it across the breadth well; fold it up, taking care to keep the side wetted upward. Do all the breadths, laying them each aside; then iron them with a hot iron, having a thin piece of linen or an old handkerchief spread over the silk under the iron; this will prevent the silk from shining.

Chloroform will clean the finest silks, and remove spots without injury to the fabric. A.

Salt put on the clinkers in stove or range when hot, after raking down the fire, will remove them. A.

"Amabel" may free her stove from clinkers by putting into her fire two or three oyster shells.

TEA BISCUIT.

One quart of sifted flour, a little salt, three teaspoonfuls royal baking powder, a small handful of sugar; mix lightly through the flour; rub a large teaspoonful of lard through the dry mixture; mix with sweet milk or water, the colder the better; roll out soft to thickness of about one-third of an inch; cut with a large-sized cutter, and bake in a really hot oven. If "Emma" does not find them white and light as snowflakes the fault will be owing to an underheated oven. WHEATLEY.

OLD-FASHIONED INDIAN PUDDING.

One quart of milk, three handfuls of Indian meal stirred in while the milk is hot; let it cool, and add one egg; molasses to sweeten; butter, half the size of an egg; cinnamon and salt to your taste; bake three-quarters of an hour. HOUSE-KEEPER.

MOTHERS' RAISED BISCUIT.

Scald one quart of milk; into this, while hot, put a piece of butter the size of an egg; when cool add one egg, a teacupful of baker's yeast or home-made; thicken with sifted flour to a batter as thick as muffin batter; let rise, mold, rise again, bake quickly; delightful. M. T. D.

LYONNAISE POTATOES.

Put a pint of milk in a frying-pan; add a piece of butter the size of a butter-nut, some salt and pepper; let it boil; take a heaping teaspoonful of corn-starch, mix with a little cold milk, add, stirring till it thickens; have six or seven good-sized peeled potatoes, (boiled or baked the day before,) cut them in small pieces, put all together; let cook fifteen minutes, stirring to prevent burning. I do not add parsley, for it is very indigestible. They make a delicious breakfast dish, cheap and wholesome. M. S. D.

As we receive many replies to each question, we can of course only give space to one or two.

QUESTIONS.

Will some one tell me how to prepare milk toast; also give me a good receipt for hash? JENNIE.

I would like particular directions for cooking beef steak with mushrooms; for a charlotte russe without the yolks of eggs, which confectioners never use, and for apple sauce boiled with cider.

GRISELDA.

Will you call for another and more detailed receipt for waffles; also how shall I go to work to make a gallon of old-fashioned Southern egg-nogg? L.

As you devote a portion of your SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to household hints, receipts, &c., I take the liberty of asking you for a receipt for making marsh-mallow paste. R. H.

Will some one send me a receipt for meringue kisses? IOTA.

I want a receipt for English muffins. Will any of your kind contributors send me one?

CONSTANT READER.

Will some of your readers please inform my wife how to take grease out of carpet? She has tried different things without success. C.

Will some of your numerous correspondents give a good receipt for making both hard and soft sauce for puddings? Your SUNDAY TIMES is a blessing to housekeepers. J. F. A.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Company A, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Westchester, will give a grand ball next Wednesday evening.

An election for Major has been ordered in the Ninth Regiment, Col. James R. Hitchcock commanding.

Major Gen. Dakin will review the Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. Roehr commanding, at its armory, on Feb. 22, at 8 P. M.

A communication has just been received for Second Lieut. Frederick Shoemagle, of the late Fifty-fifth Regiment, which places him on the list of supernumerary officers.

Major Gen. Dakin, Col. W. H. Thompson, Lieut. Col. J. B. Meyenborg and Capt. A. H. Samuels have been elected honorary members of the Brooklyn Schutzen Corps.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Cavanaugh commanding, paraded in full uniform for review and inspection last Monday evening, equalizing in eight commands of twelve files.

Capt. Edward Duffy mustered in fifty men last Wednesday night, to form a new company designated B. Company I will hold an election for Captain on Friday, the 11th inst.

An election for Second Lieutenant will he held in Company F, Twelfth Regiment, next Wednesday evening. George G. Hart, of Company G, Seventh Regiment, is the popular candidate.

Second Lieut. Albert Fries, Jr., of Company I, Twenty-eighth Regiment, Brooklyn, has resigned In forwarding his resignation to Brigade Headquarters, Col. Burger says he requested Lieut. Fries to resign for the good of the service.

A special meeting of the Military Order Loyal Legion of the United States was held at Delmonico's last Wednesday evening. Second Lieut. Thomas W. B. Hughes, late of the Ninety-ninth New-York Volunteers, "Union Coast Guard," was elected a member of the first class.

The members of Howitzer Battery, Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, will hold a meeting at their armory to-morrow evening, to elect a First Sergeant in the place of Sergt. Stebbins, resigned, and a Sergeant to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Sergt. Walter H. Beebe.

A special meeting of the veterans of the National Guard, Seventh Regiment, will be held at Delmonico's, corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, to-morrow at 8 P. M., to consider questions appertaining to the new armory for the Seventh Regiment. The board of officers will meet at 7:30 P. M.

The Washington Light Infantry has invited the "Old Guard" to unite with them in the celebration of Washington's Birthday, at Charleston. A number of members will accept the invitation, and in consequence, the contemplated parade of the "Old Guard" in this City on Washington's Birthday will not take place.

The United Schuetzen Corps, comprising the New-York Schuetzen Corps and the New-York City Schuetzen Corps, have purchased the shooting park at Union Hill, N. J., for their joint occupation. A regular corporation has been formed, with Major George Aery as President, and a Board of Directors selected from both clubs.

At a regular meeting of Company K, Seventh Regiment, last Wednesday evening, Corporals Walter Kobbe and Henry C. Tinker were elected Third and Fifth Sergeants, respectively. On the same occasion L. S. Allen and William Robinson were elected Corporals. This company now includes 131 names on its muster-roll.

The First Brigade Examining Board has been reorganized by the appointment of the following officers: Lieut. Col. Cruger, Twelfth Regiment; Lieut. Col. Kraeger, Fifth Regiment, and Major Belknap, Brigade Inspector. The board will convene at the armory of the Twelfth Regiment on the second Monday of each month.

The Board of Officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment have issued a circular to the rank and file of that command announcing that they have adopted a resolution providing for the visit of the regiment to Philadelphia next "Independence Day." The officers state that it will be necessary for each company to parade at least sixty men on that occasion.

Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, was reorganized last Monday evening, by the mustering in of sixty-three new members by Capt. W. C. Clark, late of Company E, Seventy-ninth Regiment, who will probably be elected Captain. The occasion was made a happy one by the officers present, and speeches were made by Col. Vose, Capt. Clark, and others.

The Veteran Association of the Forty-seventh Regiment held a meeting last Thursday evening to complete the necessary preparations for their ball at the Lyceum on the 16th inst. From present indications it is likely that a handsome sum will be realized from this entertainment for the Centennial fund. Company F will hold an election for Second Lieutenant to-morrow evening.

Company G, Ninth Regiment, will hold its second musical and literary entertainment at the Regimental Armory in Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, on Tuesday, Feb. 22. The recollection of the last entertainment given by this versatile company has probably not yet been forgotten, and there is no doubt that a similar success awaits the Committee of Arrangements on Washington's Birthday. The programme will be interesting and varied, and will be devised to suit all classes.

Private C. H. Monks, of Company F, Eleventh Regiment, has requested a transfer to Company I, Twelfth Regiment. The request will not be granted, as Gen. Vilmar says he believes in obliging men to perform their terms of service in the regiment in which they first enlist. Col. Clark, of the Seventh, once very sensibly remarked that when a man became discontented it was better to let him go, as he would cause more mischief than his services would be worth by compelling him to remain.

At a meeting of Company F, Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, held last Monday evening, Capt. Philip A. Stuber, formerly in command of Battery A, Artillery, was elected Captain. Capt. Stuber has a following of about thirty men, whom he proposes to enlist in the company. Company A, Capt. Peter Alsgood commanding, held a preparatory drill on the same evening, to practice the movements to be executed at an exhibition drill, which precedes the opening of its annual ball at the armory on Thursday evening.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, held the first drill of the season, dismounted, at its armory last Wednesday evening, parading thirty-one men. As the members were somewhat rusty, movements in the "School of the Soldier" only were performed. On the same evening the monthly meeting of the troop was held, at which a unanimous vote was taken to go to Philadelphia next July. In the record of rifle practice during the past year this troop takes the lead of all the cavalry organizations in the State, and stands only second to the Eighth Regiment of Infantry. The percentage made was 38.86.

Major George A. Vernon, formerly a member of the Seventh Regiment in this City, and a member of the "California Veteran Association of the New-York Seventh Regiment," has been appointed Major General of the California National Guard. Soon after the beginning of the war of the rebellion, Gen. Vernon enlisted as a private in the Regular Army; was elected First Sergeant of his company, and six months later received a commission as Second Lieutenant. He served in the battles of Big Bethel, Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorville, Gettysburg, Petersburg, and Richmond, and retired from the Army with the rank of Captain after eleven years of constant service.

A court-martial has been ordered for the trial of delinquents in the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, to convene on Monday, the 21st inst., at 8 P. M. Major Partridge will preside. The field and line officers, non-commissioned staff, Sergeants, and twelve files from each company are under orders to parade in fatigue uniform for battalion drill on the following dates: Monday, Feb. 14; Tuesday, Feb. 22; Wednesday, March 1; Thursday, March 9, and Friday, March 17. The First Sergeants and two files from each company are directed in orders to assemble at 7:15 on the same evenings for guard mounting. Officers of the day and guard will be announced in subsequent orders. Morison Hoyt, of Company C, has been detailed Left General Guide, vice Malloy promoted.

If the cable dispatches during the past week may be relied upon, there is a prospect that the National Rifle Association of England will not be represented by a team at our Centennial matches next July. The Liverpool *Post* is reported to have published a letter from its London correspondent, in which it is stated that the National Rifle Association of Great Britain accepted the challenge from the National Rifle Association of this City with the implied understanding that the team selected would be the only one from Great Britain, and that the attempt of the National Rifle Association of this City to induce teams representing Ireland and Scotland to compete will lead to the reopening of the whole question, if not the withdrawal of the National Rifle Association of England altogether. The following day Capt. Mildmay, Secretary of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain, denied the foregoing allegation, but at the same time said he had heard Sir Henry Halford say that if the National Rifle Association of New-York decided to admit separate teams from England, Ireland, and Scotland, the National Rifle Association would not send a team. Finally Sir Henry Halford writes to the London agent of the Associated Press that he is "endeavoring to obtain the co-operation of the Scottish and Irish Rifle Associations in sending a British team alone." The Council of the National Rifle Association, he says, is united in the opinion that but one team should be sent, and that representing Great Britain. Possibly the National Rifle Association of this City has made a mistake in inviting teams from each country in Great Britain, instead of the National Rifle Association alone; but under the circumstances it is to be hoped that an amicable settlement will be attained by which the United Kingdom will be represented. There is no doubt that the National Rifle Association of Great Britain is correct in its belief that only one team should be sent. To send three teams would render it simply an inter-state match, and not an international contest.

A reception will be given by the Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Richard Vose commanding, at its armory to-morrow evening. The entertainment will be conducted in a manner similar to the one given last week. A grand centennial reception will be given by this command at the Rink, on Third avenue, near Sixty-fifth street, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, commencing at 8 P. M. The programme will include a dress parade, review by Gen. Vilmar, and the ceremony of guard mounting, after which dancing will be introduced and prolonged until 4 o'clock. No one will be permitted on the dancing floor unless in uniform or evening dress, but ample room will be afforded spectators and promenaders around the main floor. The rink will be decorated with patriotic emblems and floral adornments, and an effort will be made to afford a satisfactory entertainment. The right wing of this command, comprising Companies A, C, F, D, and G, has been directed, in orders, to assemble, in fatigue uniform, with white belts, at the State Arsenal, for battalion drill, on Friday, Feb. 11, at 8 P. M. Col. Vose having become tired of the constant annoyance of members of the regiment at his place of business during business hours, has inserted a clause in a recent order announcing that hereafter "no regimental business will be transacted at his private office."

A meeting of the members of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, was held at the regimental armory last Monday evening for the purpose of forming a regimental rifle club. Col. Ward addressed the meeting, setting forth the advantages certain to accrue from a more systematic course of rifle practice. He recommended the erection of a target at the end of the main drill-room for the purpose of affording members of the regiment an opportunity to practice when shooting at Creedmoor was impracticable. At this range, too, a series of "Creedmoor" receptions could be given. One of these entertainments given last Spring afforded considerable pleasure and amusement to the spectators. An organization was finally effected by the election of the following officers: Capt. J. G. Story, of Company A, President; Capt. C. E. Truslow, Vice President; Capt. W. G. Burton, Secretary; Capt. P. A. Hardy, Treasurer; Executive Committee, Corp. C. A. Coffin, Company A; Private J. H. Cowperthwait, Company B; Sergt. J. J. Norris, Company C; Private D. C. Pinney, Company D; Sergt. James McWilliam, Company E; Sergt. J. T. Hall, Company F; Sergt. W. J. Oliver, Company G; and Sergt. H. A. V. Schow, Company K. This committee will draft a code of by-laws and report to the meeting to-morrow night.

The Twelfth Regiment will hold a social reunion at the regimental armory, on Wednesday, the 16th inst. The officers and non-commissioned officers of this command will assemble in fatigue uniform for instruction and drill at the regimental armory, next Thursday, at 8 P. M. The receipt of the commissions of the following officers has been announced in orders: First Lieut. Jethro Mosher, Company K; First Lieut. Abraham H. Herts, Company F; First Lieut. William H. Kirby, Company G, and Second Lieut. Eugene G. Cruger, Company E. The following non-commissioned officers have passed their examination and received warrants: Sergts. Edward F. Kunze, Alfred C. Gowe, Henry S. Lovell, Michael Tennant, Thomas J. Nolan, Charles F. Moulton, William E. Droge, Charles W. Melber, Charles L. French, Abraham L. Huyler, Bernard A. Collins, and Charles H. Scheibel; Corporals—John Sanders, Joseph Shearing, John Nash, and Otto C. Jacobson. Fifty-one men from the late Seventy-ninth Regiment were mustered into the Twelfth Regiment last Tuesday evening under the designation of Company I. Lieut. Vannet expects to raise an additional company to be added to the regiment by March 1. The right wing of this command paraded for drill last Wednesday evening, equalizing in two companies of sixteen files front. On Thursday evening the left wing, comprising four companies of twelve files, paraded under command of Lieut. Col. Cruger. In spite of the inclement weather, there was a large attendance.

RAILWAY RESISTANCE.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS WITH THE DYNAGRAPH.

From the Cleveland Herald, Jan. 31.

Under the direction of Mr. P. H. Dudley, the inventor, a number of experiments with the dynagraph have been in progress in this section for some time past, an account of which will interest many of our readers. After a few experiments had been made with trains upon the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, between Cleveland and Collinwood, the impression was that trains moving at twelve miles and under per hour required more power to propel them than those moving at the rate of eighteen or twenty miles, especially such heavy and long trains as are drawn upon this road. To test this more thoroughly, Dec. 3, a stock express train of 709 tons was run from Cleveland to Erie, Penn., and the amount of coal and water used measured. On Dec. 14, with the same engine, a train of the same weight, but one car less, was run at twelve miles per hour, which burned 1,945 pounds more of coal. Part of the increased consumption in coal may be accounted for from the fact of the temperature of the weather being 30 60-100° Fahrenheit or 17° centigrade colder. Subsequent experiments all tend to corroborate the first ones, that the most economical speed for these long and heavy trains is much above twelve miles per hour, as far as power is concerned upon the light grades of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway. After each diagram is taken, it is figured up in foot pounds, that is, as though the force exerted was so many pounds lifted or raised one foot high. The stock train of Dec. 3 figures up to 2,489,300,000 foot pounds. Now, taking the number of pounds of coal used, it is easy to see or compare the effective amount of power produced with that which should be theoretically called into action by the combustion of the coal, which in this case is only four and a half per cent. The best steam-engines we have do not utilize quite ten per cent. of the full value of our fuels. To collect more data for the solution of the most economical expenditure of power, last week a train was run from Collinwood to Buffalo, one from Buffalo to Toledo, and one from Toledo back to Collinwood. It required 630 feet of profile paper to pass through the dynagraph upon which is recorded by the instrument the force used to draw the trains for the round trip. It would take one man four months to calculate the results of the one trip. In all experiments so far, the resistance per ton is affected by the weight and length of the train as well as speed. For instance, in making some experiments for the rate of speed to run trains, some Empire cars were taken, which draw very hard. One loaded car was taken and attached to the car with the instrument, running at the rate of thirty miles per hour, as were the three following experiments, besides the one car. The Empire car and load weighed 20 tons and the car with the instrument 9¼ tons—both 29¼—and the resistance per ton was 61.5 pounds. Another car was added, making the weight 48¾ tons, and the resistance per ton was 51.3 pounds. Three more cars were now added, all weighing 107¼ tons, when the resistance per ton was 32.6 pounds. Five more cars were added, all weighing 204¾ tons, and the resistance was only 26.7 pounds per ton. All run over the same track. In the heavy and long trains of different makes of cars, at 16 to 18 miles per hour the resistance ranges per ton from 6.5 pounds to 7.1 pounds—*i. e.*, of trains weighing 700 to 750 tons. On a passenger train of five cars, estimated weight of cars 91 tons, load 15 tons, at 40 miles per hour, the resistance varies from 24.5 pounds to 28.3 pounds per ton.

Experiments will be commenced Monday at Collinwood, with single cars, to ascertain those of the least resistance of the various kinds of construction.

WHY TWO GIRLS CRIED.

There is a difference in girls, if the following stories signify anything. One the Stanford (Ky.) *Journal* tells thus: "'I don't intend to cry a bit at mother's funeral if I don't have a new dress and black veil,' said a little girl here on the death of her mother, and she kept her word until she got the desired articles, and then a flood of grief burst forth that lasted unrestrained until the last solemn rites were performed."

The other story appears in the Petersburg (Va.) *Index* of Jan. 31, and reads: "Last Friday the residence of Mr. E. Helfrich, in Chesterfield County, took fire from the burning soot of the chimney, which fell upon the roof and ignited the shingles. Mr. Helfrich's little daughter, aged about ten years, and her mother, together with some smaller children, were the only occupants of the house at the time. The little girl bravely mounted to the roof, and the mother passed up to her a bucket of water, by which means, after frequent replenishing, she succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Some negroes working in a field in sight of the house discovered the flames and came to the rescue as quickly as possible, but the little heroine had entirely subdued the fire before their arrival, and was sitting on the roof of the house weeping—the effect, doubtless, of the reaction of feeling after the excitement."

PRACTICAL BEQUEST.

The poor people of Derry, N. H., have recently received gifts of flannel, procured by means of a bequest from the late Dr. Sylvanus Brown, who left a fund the income of which is dispensed to the worthy and aged poor out of the town's poor-house annually in good common shirting flannel for such garments for male and female and in such number of yards to each applicant as their needs seem to demand. The will enjoins that equality to all of that class shall be aimed at in the distribution forever, and the fund to be kept forever as a poor fund, the annual income to go to clothe the poor in seasons of inclemency, as they may apply for the same.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 5.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$30,000	D. of C. 3-65s.	72¼
4,800	do.........c.	72
5,000	do...........	72⅛
15,000	do.........s3.	72
5,000	H.&St.Jo.8s,c.	83⅜
200	A. & P. Telegraph.	20½
200	Erie Railway....s3.	16⅞
100	do...........	16⅞
300	do...........	16⅝
300	do...........	16⅝
100	Western Union...s3.	76¾
100	do.........s3.	76¼
700	do...........	76⅝
1100	do...........	76½
300	do...........	76⅝
100	do...........	76⅝
100	do.........c.	76¾
1200	do.........c.	76⅞
400	do...........	76⅝
1200	do...........	76⅝
600	do...........	76⅝
100	do...........	76⅝
300	do...........	76¾
300	do.........s3.	76⅛
100	Pacific Mail.......	34¾
100	do...........	35
100	do.........c.	35⅛
100	do...........	35⅜
200	do...........	35⅜
1500	do...........	35½
400	do...........	35⅜
100	do...........	35⅛
300	do...........	35
200	do...........	34¾
100	do...........	35
200	Ohio & Miss.......	21¾
500	do...........	21⅞
900	do...........	22
900	do.........c.	22
200	do...........	21⅞
300	do...........	21¾
400	do...........	21⅝
200	do...........	21¾
100	Lake Shore.....s3.	66⅝
300	do.........s3.	66½
300	do.........c.	66½
900	do...........	66⅝
100	do...........	66⅝
1900	do...........	66⅝
800	do...........	66⅝
1100	do...........	66⅝
200	do.........c.	66⅝
300	do...........	66⅝
200	do...........	66⅝
100	do...........	66⅝
500	North-west.....s3.	41⅝
100	do...........	41⅞
100	do.........b3.	41⅝
100	do.........b10.	41⅝
100	North-west. Pf.....	63
100	do...........	63⅛
100	do.........b30.	63¼
100	do...........	63¼
200	do...........	63
100	do...........	62⅞
300	Toledo & W.....b3.	6⅛
55	U. S. Express.......	63¼
20	do...........	63½
100	Mich. Central..s3.	60½
300	St. Paul...........	41⅞
400	do.........b3.	42
100	do.........b3.	42¼
100	do.........c.	42⅛
200	do...........	42⅛
100	do.........s3.	42
100	do.........s3.	41⅞
100	do...........	41⅞
100	St. Paul Pf........	76⅝
100	do...........	76¾
100	do.........c.	76⅝
1500	do...........	77
100	do...........	77
100	do.........b3.	77
200	Han. & St. Jo......	21
200	H. & St. Jo. Pf....	31¼
100	Pacific R. of Mo...	14¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65......	12.117½
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N.....	119⅜
20,000	do.........	12.119⅜
20,000	U. S. 5-20, R., '65 N.....	12.119⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67........	121⅜
10,000	do.........	121¼
10,000	do.........	121⅛
2,000	do.........	12.121⅜
10,000	do.........b3.	121⅜
55,000	do.........s3.	121⅜
$10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67........	121⅛
50,000	do.........	12.121⅛
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.........	116⅝
30,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C......b.c.	119⅜
7,000	U.S. 5s, '81 R.	117⅞
30,000	do.........b.c.b3.	117⅞
5,000	U. S. 5s, '81 C......b.c.	117⅛
15,000	do.........	12.117½
1,000	U.S.6s,Cur.	12.125
10,000	do.........c.	125¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	Ark. 6s, F. A...	45
10,000	Tenn. 6s, N. S.	45
20,000	D. of C. 3-65s..	72
10,000	N.Y.S.7s.B.b.c.	104½
12,000	B.,C.R.&M.1st.	42½
30,000	C.,B.& Q.C.7s.	108¼
2,000	C., D. & Q. 8s.	115
10,000	N.J.C.1st,new.	115
4,000	N.J.C.1st,Con.	111
4,000	M.&S.P.8s,1st.	114
3,000	M. & St. Paul 1st. La C. Div.	98½
4,000	M. & S.P.C.S.F.	84
1,000	C.,C.,C.&I.1st.	109
5,000	N. W. C. C. G...	89¾
4,000	do...........	89⅞
1,000	do.........b. c.	90
1,000	Chi. & N. W.C.	100½
1,000	do...........	100¼
1,000	D., L. & W. C.	118
17,000	Mor. & Es. 2d.	110
1,000	H. & St. J.8s,C.	83½
15,000	do...........	83¼
2,000	C. F. & M. 1st.	85
5,000	D. & S.C.2d D.	107
5,000	do...........	107
1,000	B., M. & T. 1st.	100⅞
4,000	B. & E.new bs.	100⅞
1,000	Hud. R. 2d S.F.	112⅜
3,000	Har. 1st. 7s,C.	117½
5,000	Ohio& Miss.2d.	77⅝
1,000	do...........	78
5,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	105⅝
5,000	Cen. P. 1st, San J. Branch.....	93⅝
1,000	Cen. P. 1st, Cal & Oregon B....	91⅞
3,000	Un.Pac.1st.	103¾
3,000	C., C.& I.C.1st.	53¼
5,000	do...........	53½
3,000	Al. & T. H. 1n.	75
4,000	Al. & T. H.2d,Pf.	88
3,000	T., P. & W.1st. Eastern Div...	82
16,000	W.U.T.C.1900.	98⅞
3,000	C. S. 1st, Con.	70
19	Am. Ex. Bank.....	115½
176	Union Bank......	144
17	Cen. Nat. Bank....	100
70	Manhattan Bank.	148½
10	Spring Mo. Coal.c.	64
20	Del. & Hud.Canal.	120
50	do......b. c.	120
200	West. Un.b. c.s3.	76⅝
300	do...........	76¼
100	do...........	76⅝
200	do...........	76⅝
500	do...........	76⅝
100	do...........	76⅝
1000	do......b3.	76⅞
200	do...........	76⅝
100	do...........	76¾
4 0	do.........s3.	76⅜
200	do.........c.	76½
1000	do...........	76⅝
950	do...........	76⅝
100	do......b3.	76⅞
600	do...........	76⅞
300	Pac. Mail...b. c.	35⅜
100	do.........c.	35⅜
400	do.........c.	35
400	do...........	35⅛
100	do...........	35½
1000	do...........	35¼
1100	do...........	35
100	Con. Coal........	47½
100	At. & P. T.b.c.s3.	20½
18	Adams Express.	108
10	do...........	108½
5	do...........	108¾
150	do.....b. c.	108¼
100	American Ex..b3.	59
20	do...........	58⅞
50	do...........	59
20	Wells Fargo Ex...	84⅝
100	U. S. Ex.......s3.	64
10	do.......b. c.	64¾
30	do......s60.	65
100	do...........	65
100	do...........	66
100	do...........	66¼
100	do...........	66
100	N.Y.C.&H.b.c.s3.	111⅞
100	do...........	111¾
470	do...........	112
100	do......b30.	112⅛
300	do......b5.	112
200	Erie Rail...b. c.s3.	16½
100	do...........	16⅝
55	Mich. Cen....b. c.	61
50	Panama............	130
200	Ill. Cen....b. c.	98
25	C.& P. gua'd.b. c.	95¼
100	Cen. R.of N. J...	109¼
900	L. S. & M.S.b.c.s3.	66½
100	do.......c.	66⅝
600	do...........	66¾
100	do.......c.	66⅝
50	do...........	66⅞
100	do...........	66⅝
100	do........s4.	66⅝
44	do...........	66⅝
500	do...........	66⅞
100	do...........	66⅝
200	do...........	66½
600	do...........	66⅝
800	C. & N. W.b. c.s3.	41⅝
100	do...........	41⅝
400	do...........	41⅜
100	do...........	41½
100	C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.s3.	63⅜
100	C. & R. I.......b. c.	108¼
100	C.,M.&S.P.b.c.b3.	42⅛
300	do...........	42
100	do......s3.	42
100	C.,M.&S.P.Pf.b.c.	76⅛
125	do...........	77
100	do...........	77⅛
700	do...........	77¼
400	do...........	77⅞
100	T.,W.& W.b.c.b30.	6⅛
100	D., L. & W....b. c.	118⅞
128	do...........	118⅜
130	C., C. & I. C.....b. c.	5⅛
100	Dub. & S. C....b. c.	72¾
70	do...........	73
300	Mor. & Es.....b. c.	102½
100	do......b. c.	102⅛
15	P.,Ft.W.&C.G.b.c.	101
100	Pac. of Mo...b. c.	13⅞
100	do.........s3.	13⅞
100	At. & P. Pf.b.c.b3.	6
100	H. & St. Jo...b. c.	21
100	H. & S. J.Pf.b.c.c.	31¼
200	do...........	31¼
300	Ohio & Miss...b. c.	21⅞
1100	do...........	22
200	do...........	22
100	do.........s3.	22
200	do...........	22

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67........	121⅜
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '68........	123
10,000	D. of C. 3.65s.	72
65,000	do...........	71¾
10,000	Tenn. 6s, N.S.	45
5,000	H.& St.J.8sC.	83
5,000	do.......c.	83
1,000	M.&St.P.CSF.	84½
200	West. Union..s3.	76⅝
300	do...........	76¾
600	do...........	76⅞
100	do.......c.	76⅞
100	do......b3.	76⅞
300	do...........	76¾
200	do...........	76⅝
100	At. & Pac. Tel.....	20½
200	United States Ex.	67
100	do...........	67½
100	Pacific Mail........	35⅛
200	do...........	35
100	Lake Shore........	66½
300	do........s3.	66⅝
300	do...........	66⅝
100	do...........	66½
1300	do........s3.	66⅝
100	Pittsburg..........	95½
200	Union Pacific.....	68¼
50	do...........	69
200	North-western....	41⅝
200	North-western Pf.	62¾
10	do...........	62⅞
200	Rock Island....b3.	108¼
200	St. Paul Pref.....	77⅜
1100	do........b3.	77½
50	do...........	77⅝
300	Tol. & Wab....b3.	6⅛
100	Ohio & Miss........	22
300	do...........	21¾
100	Pac. R. of Mo.......	13⅞
300	do...........	14
200	do...........	13¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	T. & W. 2d.b.c.	59
9,000	H.&St.J.8sC.bc	83
31	D. & H. C...b.c.	119⅞
39	do...........	120
100	At. & Pac. Tel.b.c.	20½
100	Union Pac....b.c.	68¾
50	do...........	69
900	West. Union..b.c.	76⅝
100	do...........	76⅝
600	do...........	76⅝
700	do...........	76¾
200	do...........	76½
800	do...........	76⅝
30	American Ex.b.c.	59
800	Clev. & Pitts. G't.	95
24	do.......b. c.	95
500	Pacific Mail..b.c.	34¾
100	do...........	34⅞
100	do...........	34¾
15	do...........	35
100	do......s10.	34⅝
100	do...........	34⅝
600	do...........	34½
400	do...........	34⅝
100	do......b3.	34¾
150	Illinois Cen....b3.	98
100	do...........	98
100	Ohio & Miss...b.c.	21¾
200	do...........	21⅝
600	do...........	21½
200	do...........	21⅝
40	Morris & Es..b.c.	102½
100	St. L., I.M.&S.b.c.	20½
100	do...........	20⅝
300	Lake Shore..b.c.	66½
100	do...........	66⅝
100	do...........	66¾
1000	do...........	66⅛
100	do........c.	66
500	do........s3.	65⅞
1000	do...........	65⅝
1000	do...........	65⅞
500	do...........	65⅞
400	do........s3.	65⅝
1300	do........s3.	65⅝
2500	do...........	65⅝
1100	do...........	66
600	do...........	66⅛
500	do...........	65⅞
500	do...........	65⅝
1100	do...........	65⅞
1600	do...........	66
100	do...........	65⅞
200	Chic. & N. W..b.c.	41⅝
100	do...........	41½
100	do........s3.	41⅝
100	do...........	41¾
100	H.&St.Jo.Pref.b.c.	31
200	C., M. & St. P.b.c.	41¾
200	do...........	41⅝
200	do........b3.	41⅞
100	do........b3.	42
100	C.M.&St.P.Pfbcb3	77⅜
100	do........s3.	77¼
100	do...........	77
100	do........b3.	77¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000	Reg. 5s, '81...	117⅜
10,000	D. of C. 3.65s.	71¾
50,000	do...........	71½
1,000	H. & S. J. 8s, C.	83
4,000	do...........	83⅛
6,000	do...........	83¼
10,000	Un. Pac. L. G.	101½
100	Erie Railway......	16⅝
900	Western Union....	76⅝
100	do...........	76¾
100	do......b3.	76⅞
100	do...........	76⅝
600	do...........	76⅞
100	do...........	76⅝
300	do...........	76⅝
600	do......s3.	76⅜
1300	do...........	76⅞
300	do......b3.	77
500	do...........	76⅞
100	U. S. Express....	67
100	do...........	66
200	Pacific Mail....s3.	34¾
300	do...........	34⅞
200	do...........	35
500	do...........	35⅛
1000	Lake Shore........	65⅞
4000	do...........	65¾
1300	do...........	65⅞
60	do...........	65⅝
2100	do......s3.	65⅝
1500	do...........	66
100	do......s3.	66
100	do...........	65⅞
700	do...........	66
100	do......b3.	66
100	do...........	66⅛
1600	do...........	66⅛
200	do......s3.	66⅛
400	North-western....	41⅝
100	do......b3.	41⅝
600	do...........	41½
200	do...........	41⅝
100	do......b3.	41⅝
200	do......b3.	41⅝
500	North-west. Pref.	62⅞
200	do...........	63
200	do...........	63⅛
400	do...........	63¼
100	Rock Island...s3.	108¼
300	St. Paul.......b3.	42
200	do.......c.	41⅞
800	do...........	42
100	St. Paul Pref..b3.	77¼
100	do...........	77⅛
900	do...........	77⅛
300	do...........	77⅜
700	do......b3.	77⅜
100	do...........	77⅛
100	Toledo & Wab......	6⅛
100	Del., Lack. & W..	118⅞
500	Ohio & Miss........	21⅜
100	do...........	21⅝
50	Chic. & Alton Pf.	109½
300	C. C. & I. C........	5⅛
100	New-Jersey So.....	1⅞
300	Pacific R. of Mo..	13¼
100	do......s3.	13
100	do...........	13⅛
30	do...........	12⅞
100	do...........	13¼
100	do...........	13⅛
100	do...........	13⅛
100	do......b3.	13¼
200	do...........	13¼
100	Kansas & Texas..	8⅛
100	do...........	8⅛
100	Mich. Central....	60⅞
100	Harlem............	136⅛

SATURDAY, Feb. 5—P. M.

The weekly statement of the Associated City banks exhibits some important changes, the legal-tender average, contrary to expectation, showing a decrease of $673,800. About this item, however, there is some doubt and it is thought not improbable that one of the larger banking institutions may have made an error in its returns, but, on the other hand, the change may be attributable to a speculative movement. According to the figures presented this afternoon, the banks hold an excess over legal requirements of $14,799,725, a decrease of $706,000.

The following is the statement of the New-York City banks this week, compared with the last:

	Jan. 29.	Feb. 5.	Differences.
Loans	$262,207,000	$266,067,400	Inc.$3,860,400
Specie	22,481,700	23,570,800	Inc. 1,089,100
Legal tend'rs.	48,030,000	47,356,200	Dec. 673,800
Deposits	220,023,900	224,509,100	Inc. 4,485,200
Circulation	17,757,300	17,449,300	Dec. 308,000

Speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was devoid of animation, and presented no special feature of interest. The course of prices was irregular, the fluctuations, however, being confined within a narrow range, but on the whole the market was rather firm in tone. The transactions aggregated 116,000 shares, of which 39,000 were in Lake Shore, 24,000 in Pacific Mail, 10,000 in Western Union, 8,000 in Ohio and Mississippi, 9,000 in North-western, and 12,000 in St. Paul. Lake Shore opened at 66⅝, advanced to 66¾, fell off to 65⅝, and at the close recovered to 66⅛. Pacific Mail was strong in the early dealings, and rose to 35½, but subsequently declined to 34⅝, closing at a recovery of ½ ₱ cent. from the lowest point. The "Granger" stocks were strong and higher, North-western advancing to 42 for the common and 63¼ for the preferred, and St. Paul to 42¼ for the common and 77½ for the preferred. Ohio and Mississippi, after an early advance to 22, declined to 21⅛, and closed at 21¾. The trade in Western Union was much less active than of late. The extreme quotations were 77 and 76¼, and the closing quotations 76⅞. The fluctuations in the remainder of the list were slight and do not call for particular comment. Investment shares were firm.

The money market was extremely easy to-day, the highest rate for call loans having been 5 ₱ cent., with only exceptional transactions at that figure. The bulk of business was at 3½@4½ ₱ cent. on stock collaterals and 3 ₱ cent. to the Government bond dealers. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 5 to 6½ ₱ cent. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption at Washington to-day was $490,000, making a total for the week of $3,730,000.

The London market for securities showed no changes worthy of comment, and prices were steady. The Bank of England lost £11,000 bullion, withdrawn on balance to-day. The sterling exchange market was dull, as usual on Saturday, with rates nominally at $4 86 and $4 89½, and for business at $4 85½ and $4 89 for long and demand sterling.

Gold was a shade weaker, touching 112¾ shortly after midday. Nearly all the business, however, was at 112⅞, which was the closing price. On gold loans the rates were 2 to 4 ₱ cent. for carrying. At San Francisco to-day $30,000 coin and $26,300 bullion was shipped for the East.

Government bonds showed a further fractional decline under sales by the German bankers. The dealings were most active early in the day, the largest sales having been of 1867s. The dealings in railroad bonds were well distributed, and the market displayed considerable strength. The only exception was Hannibal and St. Joseph Convertible, which declined to 83, closing, however, at 83¼. In State bonds District Columbia 3.65s advanced at the opening to 72¼, subsequently declining to 71½. Tennessees were firm, and new series advanced to 45.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1876.

Gold receipts	$191,137 63
Gold payments	670,633 05
Gold balance	46,654,521 01
Currency receipts	1,606,909 87
Currency payments	563,663 73
Currency balance	37,598,699 47
Customs	190,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 5.

	Friday.	Saturday.
American Gold	112⅞	112⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	117⅞	117⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121⅜	121⅜
Bills on London	$4 85½	$4 85½
New-York Central	111⅞	111⅞
Rock Island	108⅛	108¼
Pacific Mail	34⅝	35⅛
St. Paul	41⅝	42
St. Paul Preferred	76⅝	77¼
Lake Shore	66⅝	66¼
North-west	41⅝	41⅝
North-west Preferred	62⅞	63¼
Western Union	76⅝	76⅞
Union Pacific	68¾	68¾
Wabash	6⅛	6⅛
Del., Lack. and Western	118¾	118⅞
New-Jersey Central	109	109
Panama	130	130
Erie	16¾	16¾
Ohio and Mississippi	21¾	21¾
C., C. and I. C.	5¼	5⅛
Harlem	136⅛	136⅛

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	112	111¾	1,370
Harlem	136⅝	136⅛	100
Erie	16⅞	16⅛	1,700
Lake Shore	66¾	65⅝	39,300
Wabash	6⅛	6⅛	800
North-western	42	41⅝	5 700
North-western Preferred	63¼	62¾	2,800
Rock Island	108¼	108¼	400
Milwaukee and St. Paul	42¼	41⅝	4,400
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	77½	76⅝	7,625
Pittsburg	95⅝	95	975
Del., Lack. and Western	118⅞	118⅜	314
Dubuque and Sioux City	73¾	72¾	170
Michigan Central	60⅞	60½	235
Illinois Central	98	98	450
Union Pacific	68¾	68¼	400
Morris and Essex	102½	102⅛	390
C., C. and Indiana Central	5⅛	5⅛	300
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21	20⅞	400
Han. and St. Joseph Pref.	31¼	31	600
Ohio and Mississippi	22	21⅛	7,900
Missouri Pacific	14¼	13	2,100
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	6	6	100
Western Union	77	76⅛	10,600
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	20⅝	20½	600
Pacific Mail	35½	34⅝	24,500
Iron Mountain	20⅝	20½	200
Consolidation Coal	47½	47½	100
Adams Express	108¾	108¼	178
Amer. Mer. Union Express	59¼	59	168
United States Express	67⅝	64	1,025
New-Jersey Southern	1⅞	1⅞	100
Total sales			115,740

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency, 6s	125⅛	125⅜
United States 6s, '81, registered	122⅝	122⅞
United States 6s, '81, coupons	122⅝	122⅞
United States 5-20s, '64, registered*	114⅝	....
United States 5-20s, '64, coupons*	114⅝	....
United States 5-20s, '65, registered	117½	118
United States 5-20s, '65, coupons	117½	118
United States 5-20s, '65, new reg.	119¼	119½
United States 5-20s, '65, new coupons	119¼	119⅜
United States 5-20s, '67, registered	121⅛	121⅜
United States 5-20s, '67, coupons	121⅛	121½
United States 5-20s, '68, registered	123	123¼
United States 5-20s, '68, coupons	123	123¼
United States 10-40s, registered	116⅛	116¾
United States 10-40s, coupons	119⅛	119¾
United States 5s, '81, registered	117⅜	117⅝
United States 5s, '81, coupons	117⅜	117¼

*Called.

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $124,000 for interest, and $323,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$34,178,000
Gold balances	1,275,472
Currency balances	1,529,858

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$63,507,051
Currency balances	2,853,965
Gold exchanges	3,848,365
Gold balances	598,353

Following is the weekly Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$445,359,701
Currency balances	20,656,774
Gold exchanges	36,033,928
Gold balances	5,995,350

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	30½
Alabama 5s, '86	30½
Alabama 8s, '86	30
Alabama 8s, '88	30
Arkansas 6s, Fund.	45
Ark. 7s, L.R.P.B.&F.S.is.	16
Ark. 7s, Mem.& L.R.	16¼
A. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O.	16
Ark. 7s, M.O.&R.Riv.	16
Connecticut 6s	106
Georgia 6s	93
Ga. 7s, new bonds	103½
Ga. 7s, indorsed	101
Ga. 7s, gold bonds	101½
Illinois War Loan	101
Kentucky 6s	101
Louisiana 6s	43
La. 6s, new bonds	43
La. 6s, new float. dbt.	43
La. 7s, Penitentiary	43
La. 6s, Levee bonds	43
La. 8s, Levee bonds	33
La. 8s, L. Bds. of '75	43
La. 8s, L. Bds. of 1910	19
Mo. 6s, due in 1876	100½
Mo. 6s, due in 1877	100½
Mo. 6s, due in 1878	100½
Mo. 6s, due in 1879	100½
Fund. Bds., due '94-5	102
L.B., due '81 to '91 inc.	102
Asy. or Univy, due '92	102
H. & St. J., due '75	100½
H. & St. J., due '86	100½
H. & St. J., due '87	101
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n	104½
N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n	104½
N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87	115
N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87	115
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83	115
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91	116
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	17
N. C. 6s, April & Oct.	17
N.C.6s, N.C.R., J.&J.	54
N.C.6s, N.C.R., A.&O.	54
N.C.6s, do., c.off.J.&J.	40
N.C.6s, do., c.o. A.&O.	40
N. C. Fund. act, '66	10½
N. C. Fund. act, '68	9½
N. C. new bds., J.&J.	9
N. C. new bds., A.&O.	8
N. C. Sp. tax, cl. 1	3¼
N. C. Sp. tax, cl. 2	2¾
N. C. Sp. tax, cl. 3	2¾
Ohio 6s, '86	110
South Carolina 6s	37
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	37
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	36¾
S. C. Fund. act, '66	37
S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J.	36½
S. C. L. C., '89, A. & O.	37¼
S. C. 7s of '88	39
S. C. Non-fund. bds.	4½
Tennessee 6s, old	45⅜
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	44⅝
Tenn. 6s, new series	45⅛
Texas 10s of '76	103
Virginia 6s, old	36⅝
Virginia 6s, new, '66	37½
Virginia 6s, new, '67	38
Va. 6s, Cons. bds.	73
Va. 6s, ex mat. coup.	68¼
Va. 6s, Cons., 2d ser.	44½
Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	9
D. of Col. 3.65s, 1924	71¾

And the following for railway mortgages:

Albany & Susqu. 1st.	114½
Albany & Susqu. 2d.	108
Albany & Susqu. 3d.	100
Boston, H. & E. 1st..	18¾
Boston, H. & E. Gu...	19
B.,C.R.& M.1st,7s, g.	42½
Ches. & Ohio 1st, 7s.	31
Ches. & Ohio Ex. Co.	28
Chicago & Alton 1st.	114
Joliet & Chicago 1st.	108
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st.	114¼
C., B. & Q., Cons. 7s.	108
C., R. I. & P. 1st. 7s.	109¼
C.,R.I.&P.S.F.1.6s.'95.	98
C. R. of N. J. 1st, N.	114½
C.R.of N.J.1st, Con.	110¾
C. R. of N. J., Conv.	110½
L. & W. B. Con. Gu.	98
Am. D. & Imp. bds..	102⅛
M. & St.P.1st,8s,P.D.	114
M.&St.P.2d.7 3-10p.d.	96
M.&St.P.1st7s$G.r.d.	96
M.&St.P.1st7s&G.r.d.	90
M. & St.P.1st,LaC.D.	98½
M.& St.P.1st,I.& M.D.	91½
M. & St. P. 1st,I.& D.	84
M. & St.P.1st,H.& D.	84
M.& St.P.1st,C.& M.	98½
M. & St. P.,Con.S.F.	84
M. & St. P. 2d........	97
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	104⅝
Ch. & N. W. Con. bs.	100⅞
Ch. & N.W. Ext'n bs.	95
Chic. & N. W. 1st....	102
Ch. & N. W. C. G. bs.	89⅞
Ch. & N. W. R. G. bs.	89½
Iowa Midland 1st 8s.	95
Galena & Ch. Ext'd.	105
Peninsula 1st, Conv.	103½
Chic. & Mil. 1st......	100
Win. & St.Peters 1st.	79
C.,C.,C.&I.1st 7s,S.F.	108½
C., C., C. & I.Con.bs.	98
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.	110
Del.,L.& W.7s, Conv.	118
Morris & Essex 1st..	117
Mor. & Es. Const'n..	100½
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71.	109
Mor.& Es.1st Con.G.	107⅞
Erie 1st, Extended..	106½
Erie 3d 7s, '83........	101
Erie 4th 7s, '80......	100¼
Erie 5th 7s, '88......	100
Long Dock bonds......	103½
Buff.,N.Y.&E.1st,'77.	90
B.,N.Y.&E.Large bs.	90
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv.	83
Dub. & S. City 1st...	105
Dub. & S. C. 2d Div.	107
Cedar Falls & M. 1st.	85
Ind., Bl'n & W'n 1st.	28
Ind., Bl'n & W'n 2d.	11
M. S. 7 ₱ cent. 2d ..	102½
M. S. N. I. S.F.7 ₱ ct.	108
Clev. & Tol. S. F...	106
Clev. & Tol.new bs.	105
C., P. & A., old bs...	[illegible]
C., P. & A., new bs.	[illegible]
Detroit, M. & T. bs.	[illegible]
Buff. & Erie new bs.	[illegible]
Buff. & State L. 7s...	[illegible]
Kal. & W. P. 1st......	[illegible]
Lake Shore div'd bs.	104
L. S. Cons. reg. 1st.	105
L. S. Cons. coup., 2d.	97
L. S. Cons. reg. 2d...	96½
M. C. Cons. 7s, 1902.	104⅜
M. C. 1st 8s, '82, S.F.	116
Mich. C. equip't bs..	85
N. Y. Cent. 6s, '83....	103
N. Y. Cent.6s,real es.	101½
N. Y. Cent. 6s,sub'n.	101½
N.Y.C.& H.1st coup.	120½
Harlem 1st 7s, coup.	117
Harlem 1st 7s, reg...	117⅛
North Missouri 1st..	87½
Ohio & Miss. C. S.F.	96½
Ohio & M. 2d Cons..	78
Cent. Pac. Gold bs..	103½
Cent. Pac. S. J. B.....	93½
Cent. P. C. & O. 1st.	91⅞
Cent. Pac. L. G. bs..	96
Western Pacific bs..	95½
Union Pacific 1st.....	103⅝
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	101⅛
Union Pacific S. F...	92⅝
Atl. & Pacific L. G...	25
South Pac.bds of Mo.	66
Pacific of Mo. 1st.....	88¾
Pacific of Mo. 2d......	71
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..	115½
P., Ft. W. & C. 2d....	107
P., Ft. W. & C. 3d....	102
Cleve. & Pitts.C.S.F.	107
Clev. & Pitts. 4th.....	101⅞
Col., C. & I. 1st.......	53½
Col., C. & I. 2d........	17½
R., W. & Og. C. 1st..	91½
St. L. & I. M. 1st......	105
Alt. & T. H. 1st........	105
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pf.....	88½
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc....	75
Tol., Peo. & W.,E.D..	88½
Tol.,Peo.& W.,W.D..	74
Tol., Peo. & W. 2d......	40
Tol.,Peo.& W.C.7s...	40
T.& W.1st,St.L. Div..	61
Tol. & Wab. 2d........	81
Tol. & Wab. Con. C.	37
Han. & Naples 1st....	[illegible]
Gt. Western 1st........	[illegible]
Gt. Western 2d........	[illegible]
Quincy & Tol. 1st.....	[illegible]
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st....	[illegible]
Laf.,Bl'n & Miss.1st..	[illegible]
Han. & Cent.Mo.1st.	[illegible]
W. Un. bds., 1900, C.	98½
West. Union bds., R.	98⅞

And the following for the City Bank shares:

Mercantile	104
Merchants'	118
Metropolitan	126
Nassau	103
New-York	130½
Ninth National	80
North America	98
Park	125
Phenix	94¼
Republic	80
St. Nicholas	90
State of New-York	102½
Union	140
America	152
American Exchange	115
Butchers' & Drov's'	[illegible]
Central National	[illegible]
Chatham	[illegible]
City	300
Commerce	116½
Corn Exchange	124
First National	200
Gallatin National	120
German American	79
Gold Exchange	[illegible]
Grocers'	94
Manhattan	147

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 5.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Richley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	103	103½
City 6s, New	108	108¼
Camden & Amboy Railroad	138¾	139
Pennsylvania Railroad	54¾	*54⅞
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	52⅜	52½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¾	62⅞
Catawissa Railroad Pref.	46	46½
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	29	[illegible]
Northern Central Railroad	37¾	38
Lehigh Navigation	50⅜	50½
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	104½	105¼

*Ex dividend.

The following is the Custom-house returns of the exports of gold and silver from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day:

Feb. 3—Steamer Frisia, Hamburg—Silver bars	$41,800 00
Feb. 3—Steamer Frisia, London—Silver bars	190,890 77
Feb. 3—Steamer Frisia, Paris—Silver bars	149,000 00
Feb. 5—Steamer Pereire, Paris—Gold bars	31,125 19
Feb. 5—Steamer Germanic, Liverpool—Silver bars	35,000 00
Mexican silver	10,000 00
Total	[illegible]

The twenty-third annual statement of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company will be found in another column. Attention is called to the increase in the surplus of nearly $100,000, and the decrease in expenses of over $25,000. Good, solid work has been done by President John A. Nichols, and the result cannot but be satisfactory to the policy-holders. The Knickerbocker is one of the oldest of our life corporations, having commenced business in 1853.

The regular guaranteed quarterly dividend of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company at the rate of *Seven ₱ cent.* on the guaranteed stocks will be paid on and after March 1 prox., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place.

The New-York Fire Insurance Company, No. 72 Wall street, announce their usual semi-annual dividend of *Ten ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 5—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, New 5s, 108¾.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £11,000.

4:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote Rentes 67f. 37½c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 5.—United States Bonds, New 5s, 101½.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steadier; Middling Uplands, 6⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 6 13-16d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 17,400 bales, of which 13,900 bales were American. Cotton to arrive firmer; buyers at last night's prices. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6 9-16d.; do., do., March and April delivery, at 6 7-16d.; do., do., May and June delivery, at 6 9-16d.

1:30 P. M.—Beef, 92s. 6d. ₱ tierce. Lard, 58s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Bacon, 52s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles. Tallow, 44s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, at 6⅝d. Of the sales to-day 5,400 bales were American.

LONDON, Feb. 5—3:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10¼d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Sperm Oil, £97 ₱ ton.

ANTWERP, Feb. 5.—Petroleum, 33¼f. for fine Pale American.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

NO. 30 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1876.

The following donations and subscriptions to the "Training School for Nurses" have been received since May 12, 1875:

Mr. F. A. Schermerhorn	$10
Mrs. George Bird	5
Mrs. S. M. Wheeler	5
Mrs. Jas. Humphrey	10
Messrs. Whitney & Betts	10
Mr. R. S. Brown	10
Mrs. N. P. Bailey	10
A friend	5
Mrs. A. B. Stone	5
Mrs. W. L. Thompson	5
Mr. R. A. Bridgeham	10
Mrs. Cruger	5
Mrs. T. Underhill	5
Miss Sturges	3
Miss Emily Morton, Orange, N. J.	5
A friend	5
Mr. W. H. Osborn	500
Mrs. Lawrence Moore	5
A friend, from South-town	5
Mrs. George Scott	25
Mrs. A. B. Stone	5
Miss Dehon	5
Mrs. W. L. Thompson	5
A friend, through Mrs. Minturn	30
Mrs. R. N. Crosby	15
Mrs. R. A. Sackett	10
Mrs. J. C. Cruger	50
Mr. Albert Crane	5
Mrs. Dr. Lane	5
Mrs. E. C. Miller	5
Mrs. Loring Andrews	10
Miss Jane Knower, by Mrs. Minturn	200
Mrs. Cullum	100
Mrs. Fred. Billings	10
In memory of "M. A. C."	10
Miss A. Rogers	5
Miss M. Bruen	5
Mrs. F. Boudoin	$10
Mrs. I. Grinnell	5
Mr. Adam Norrie	5
Miss Norrie	5
Mr. Emerson Foote	25
Mr. Kennedy	5
Mrs. John A. Swett	10
Miss C. M. Wheelwright	10
Mrs. Nathaniel Currier	5
Miss Rosalie Butler	10
Mrs. J. W. Pinchot	10
Mr. Charles Tracy	10
Miss Tracy	10
Mrs. T. Meddams	20
Mrs. R. Woodworth	25
Mrs. John Crosby Browne	10
Mrs. Samuel Cooke	10
Mrs. G. H. Bissell	10
Mrs. W. A. Worthen	5
Mr. J. P. Morgan	200
Hon. Henry Hemby	25
Mrs. Henry E. Pellew	20
Mrs. R. P. Woolsey	10
Mrs. James Renwick	10
Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock	25
Mr. H. A. Coit	10
Mr. Geo. A. Leavitt	10
A friend, through Mrs. Swett	5
Mrs. John A. Swett	10
Mrs. W. Felt	5
Mrs. Dr. Lane	5
Mrs. Draper	5
Miss H. Butler	5
Mrs. E. H. Caster	10
Mrs. J. N. Potter	10
Mrs. William Astor	100
Mrs. Egleston	10
Mrs. Auchmuty	25
Total	$1,800

HENRY G. STEBBINS, Treasurer.

AN ENGINE-HOUSE IMPROVED.

Under a requisition from the Commissioners of the Fire Department the Commissioner of Public Works is now engaged in improving the engine-house and court building at Chambers and Centre streets, occupying the north-east corner of the City Hall Park. Previous to the commencement of the alterations the second floor of the building was occupied by the First District Civil Court, and the third floor by Parts III. and IV. of the Marine Court and the Commissioners of Accounts. The Marine Court has been removed to better court-rooms, at No. 27 Chambers street, nearly opposite, and the First District Court has been transferred from the second to the third floor, giving it more room than it previously had. The Commissioners of Accounts will occupy a portion of the third floor for the present, until other accommodations, probably in the new Court-house, have been found for them. The second floor is being fitted up for sitting-rooms and dormitories for the firemen connected with Protector Engine No. 7 and Mutual Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, who occupy the first floor. Additional windows are to be placed in the second story for proper light and ventilation, and two staircases second to it from the first floor. The improvements are being made under a contract with Patrick Lennon for $7,600.

THE FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF WATER COLORS.

THE COLLECTION AT THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN—NOTICE OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL WORKS—THE SALES.

A brief reference has already been made to the present exhibition of the American Society of Painters in Water Colors at the Academy of Design. The society commenced in a very humble way, and has gradually increased in numbers and importance until now it is recognized as a power, and is quite capable of managing its own affairs without assistance from any one, as it has proved in making its arrangements for the Centennial Exhibition. The catalogue of the present exhibition enumerates 605 works, most of which are by its own members. The crayons and etchings, over one hundred in number, are in a room by themselves. As a general thing the Hanging Committee appear to have done their work judiciously, though a few of the larger pictures would be seen to more advantage had they been tilted slightly forward. As it is, the light is reflected from some of them in a rather unpleasant manner. The number of works on view largely exceeds, we believe, that of any previous exhibition made by the members of the society, and we are glad to know that so far its success has been commensurate with the increased attractions offered to visitors and purchasers.

Among the most notable works on the walls are those by Samuel Colman, R. Swain Gifford, William Magrath, A. F. Bellows, James D. Smillie, Louis C. Tiffany, J. C. Nicoll, F. Hopkinson Smith, A. T. Bricher, and T. W. Wood, all of whom have apparently been busily at work during the entire season, and most of whom show a decided advance on all their previous efforts. In the north room Mr. Colman's "Mosque of Sidi Halui, Tlemeen, Algeria," (No. 65,) occupies, as it deserves, one of the places of honor. Mr. Colman has devoted several years to study in Europe, and the fruits of it are seen in this and some other of his works in this collection. In purity, richness and harmony of color, and force of expression he has unquestionably made considerable progress, and he has to some extent, though not so much as could be wished, learned to soften down that extreme hardness of outline that appeared in some of his previous works. "The Mosque of Sidi" is a strong and brilliant picture, comparing favorably with its foreign competitors. The smaller views of "Rome" and "Old Houses at Quimper," by the same artist, are also deserving of attention. Mr. Louis C. Tiffany's "As Good as New," (No. 41,) representing the exterior of a shop in Switzerland, with its heterogeneous assortment of second-hand pots and pans, and its mistress and a customer bargaining for a small pitcher, evinces the result of more careful study than Mr. Tiffany has hitherto condescended to bestow on his works. The two women are well drawn, and the expressions on their old and wrinkled but fresh-colored faces quite unmistakable. There can be no doubt at all that the buyer is saying "It is naught, it is naught," and that the seller is endeavoring to place the ancient utensil in the best possible light, both literally and metaphorically. There is some attempt, too, in this work to paint texture, to distinguish a brass stew-pan from an earthen wash-bowl, and to show that the women's faces and their dresses are composed of somewhat different materials. It is a decided advance in the right direction. Mr. William Magrath, from being a very humble contributor to these exhibitions, suddenly finds himself, if not the most important contributor in every sense, very near indeed to being so. He has sent a number of works this year, all of which show that very decided progress has been made. There is certainly no stronger and more truthful landscape in the collection than his "On the Hill Side," (No. 47.) Nothing but pure water color has been used here, yet in strength and brilliancy it compares most favorably with those in which body color prevails, and indeed is not dimmed by the extraordinary work by Vibert, which hangs beside it. No better test of its merit could be afforded than this. The foliage of the trees overhanging the sleeping boy and nibbling sheep is charmingly crisp, and the animals themselves are painted with no ordinary skill. In the same room Mr. Magrath has "The Galway Girl," (No. 76,) a solidly painted and expressive work, though not altogether satisfactory in color, and "Be it Ever so Humble, there's no Place Like Home," (No. 37,) a cottage scene, of course, with hills in the distance, but far too "deeply, darkly, beautifully blue" to look like nature. Near this last work hangs Mr. Jervis McEntee's "Last of October," (No. 36,) which has precisely the same fault of color, though not to so noticeable an extent, as Mr. Magrath's work. The time was when Mr. A. F. Bellows seemed to be the leader of the water-color school. His cool, green lanes, ivy-hidden towers and cottages, old mills and dark mill-ponds, with their shadowy trees, awoke an irresistible desire in those who looked on them to visit the land that afforded studies for such pictures, but Mr. Bellows seems to have already given us his best work. Certainly his "Sunday Afternoon in New-England" (No. 51) is not up to his usual standard. The foliage is weak, woolly, and colorless, and the whole composition, though carefully painted, fails to impress. Much better work than this is shown in several of his smaller pictures in the east and west rooms. Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith is certainly a most industrious artist, and a most valuable and active member of the society, as we are informed. Last year he came out quite unexpectedly with half a dozen large and noteworthy pictures, and this year he has more on the walls than we had patience to count. But we do not see that Mr. Smith can be fairly numbered among those whose work shows careful study and consequent improvement. His "Summer's Day" (No. 7) has some very crude and uncertain color in the foreground. This, we should be disposed to think, is not a study from nature. Neither is it so strong or so carefully executed a work as some of those exhibited last season. Flimsy is an epithet that may be fairly applied to it. We think Mr. Smith is seen at his best in the comparatively unpretentious work in the corridor, representing a cottage and a small piece of water, somewhat in the style of Mr. Bellows. Mr. J. C. Nicoll, the Secretary of the society, is one of those to whom praise can be fairly awarded for the marked improvement his work exhibits in both feeling and execution. No. 60, "On the Gulf of St. Lawrence," by Mr. Nicoll, is quite a large composition, but with nothing very striking in it as a picture. It conveys, however, in a very truthful manner, with its dark waves and gloomy sky, the full sentiment of the rock-bound and storm-beaten waters of the Gulf. Mr. Nicoll, as this and other of his works show, has evidently studied nature during the past season to some purpose. Mr. A. T. Bricher seems to possess a fatal facility of execution. Certainly his works in this exhibition, skillful as many of them are in execution, show no improvement. "Towing off a Wreck, Salisbury Beach," (No. 99,) with all the technical skill that has been brought to bear on it, is a poor and flimsy work, much inferior to some previously exhibited by Mr. Bricher. We can admire the skill with which the artist has painted the sands half hidden by water in the foreground, and the small figures on the jutting point give life and purpose to the scene, but as a whole it is a failure. His "Rest in the Woods," with figures added by a brother artist, is an improvement on this, but both exhibit want of real study of nature.

In the west room are some of Mr. R. Swain Gifford's best works, the result of his Eastern tour. "The Palms of Biskra, Algeria," (No. 247,) and "The Mountains of Ouaransenis, Algeria," (No. 256,) are both notable for effective distribution of light and shade, and for color and skill in general treatment. Here, too, is one of Mr. Colman's best pictures, "Rome, Looking Down the Tiber," (No. 238,) a very charming work, with its massive buildings, green-fringed river, and silvery light on the water. "A November Day," by Mr. Henry Farrer, who seems to have improved since last year, but who persists in painting terribly sombre subjects, is worthy of attention. "Changing Guard—1776," by Julian Scott, (No. 275,) is a very favorable specimen of his style. The figures are a little stiff, perhaps, but then we must remember that the soldier of '76 was an altogether different being from the agile and dapper militiaman of our own time. They were rough and sturdy fellows, and as such Mr. Scott has painted them. Mr. Bellows' "On the Housatonic," (No. 234,) is one of the best of his many works in the collection.

From the figure painters we have comparatively few specimens. Mr. T. W. Wood generally finds a story to tell, and usually succeeds in telling it very satisfactorily. Mr. Wood, too, chooses subjects illustrative of American life and manners. His "Shine," representing a countryman in a pair of huge and very dirty boots, surrounded by a swarm of bootblacks; and "Waiting for a Job," a darkey ambitious of exercising his talent as a whitewasher, are both strong pictures, though unquestionably truth is somewhat sacrificed to effect in the matter of light and shade. In "The Leader's Call" (No. 13) we have, it would seem, the portrait of a well-known band-master, elaborately dressed in full regimentals. Here Mr. Wood has made a very successful attempt to paint texture. The wool on the leader's cap and the stuff of the heavy embroidered curtain are elaborately painted. Mr. E. W. Perry usually chooses, like Mr. Wood, his subjects from very humble life. "A Month's Darning" and "Six and Carry One" both tell their story very well, though the lady's face, it must be admitted, is rather wooden and doll-like. Mr. Albert H. Baldwin sends "The Unskillful Gardener," (No. 66,) representing a very young lady who has contrived to overset a pot of flowers, and has been discovered in the act by papa. The half-angry, half-amused look on the old gentleman's face, and the conscious guilt of the little culprit, are exceedingly well brought out. The outline, however, is somewhat hard.

The number of foreign works in the collection is comparatively small. In the north room are some half dozen. Mr. E. K. Johnson, whose pictures are now tolerably well known here, is represented by "The Intruders," (No. 33,) loaned to the society by Mr. G. B. Warren, Jr. An old gentleman, of an age gone by, has fallen asleep in his carefully-kept garden, and a flock of sheep have broken through the boundaries, and are nipping off his choicest flowers. His little daughter stands by in speechless astonishment at the audacity of the intruders. Her doll has fallen at her feet, and she is evidently unable to comprehend the matter in its entirety. The firm and skillful drawing and the strength of expression in this work place it almost beyond rivalry in these special points, but the color is rather weak, and the young girl's body somewhat too diaphanous. Mr. Johnson does not deal in shadows. Like Queen Elizabeth, he can see no necessity for them, and consequently he never paints them. Of course, only a certain class of subjects admits of this treatment. It must be acknowledged, however, that we scarcely notice the lack of shadows in Mr. Johnson's pictures until we come to look for them. Mr. Edwin A. Abbey sends "The Stage Office." A widow, poor and pale, is resting on the corner of a bench, with her luggage beside her, and the coachman, which, as we presume, his top-boots and "belcher" point him out to be, has entered to collect her fare. But any one of half a dozen stories might be attached to this picture, and our readers may weave that one "which likes them best." The figures are well drawn and the expressions strongly contrasted. Vibert's "The Satisfied Florist" (No. 46) is certainly one of the most brilliant and harmonious bits of color that the exhibition has to show, and we hope that our artists will thoroughly study it, for it is just here that the foreign school leaves them a long way behind. Mr. C. S. Lidderdale's "Footsteps Behind Her" (No. 69) shows a rustic beauty, of pure English type, waiting with her pitcher at a fountain and coyly listening to coming footsteps. It is a solidly-painted work, pure in color, and good in pose and expression. There are also some English interiors by Mr. Joseph Nash, of which "The Terrace at Bramshill, Kent," with its skillfully-painted figures, appears to be the best.

In the west room are some specimens of the Spanish school by Galofre, Perea, and others, showing a certain degree of mastery of a certain style, but not specially noteworthy in other respects. "The Brick Field," (No. 209,) by Charles Green, is a very good specimen of the modern English school. Two young fellows, while taking their luncheon, are approached by an old gentleman in a very dilapidated condition, whose black frock coat and lofty beaver hat speak of better days. One of them has extended his tin flask to the old man, on whom a young girl in the background looks with pitying eyes. This is a strong, well-drawn, expressive, and thoroughly honest work, with no false sentiment about it at all. The artist has not taken a very lofty flight in his choice of a subject, but what he has done is thoroughly good in its way. The old man's face will bear a close study. A massive-looking "Cuirassier," by Détaille, which overshadows its neighbors, "Lunch Time," by De Penne, and "On the Watch," by Henriette Ronner, one of this lady's favorite feline studies, are also well worthy of notice.

Some twelve thousand dollars' worth of pictures have already been disposed of, we understand, and the receipts from admission fees have exceeded those for the corresponding period of last year. Among the artists some of whose pictures have already been disposed of are Miss E. Booth, Miss Jennie Brownscombe, A. F. Bellows, A. T. Bricher, J. G. Brown, Samuel Colman, Henry Farrer, R. S. Gifford, John G. Hammer, Nellie S. Jacobs, William Magrath, Jervis McEntee, J. C. Nicoll, E. W. Perry, F. Hopkinson Smith, James Symington, H. P. Smith, Louis C. Tiffany, John Thorpe, Kruseman Van Elten, Thomas W. Wood, and George B. Wood. Mr. Colman's large work, "The Mosque of Sidi Hallu," was sold for $1,500; Mr. Tiffany's "As Good as New" for $1,000; Mr. Nicoll's "Gulf of St. Lawrence" for $500. Mr. Bellow's "Sunday afternoon in New-England," for $1,000, to a Chicago buyer. The time for buying water-colors cheap has evidently passed. A representative selection from the pictures on exhibition is now being made for the Centennial.

THE WATER-COLOR SOCIETY AND THE IMPORTERS.

In the following letter, sent to us for publication, the writer takes the artists' view of the question. We have no desire to give more praise to the dealers in foreign works of art than is justly due to them, but we believe that had it not been for the importation of such works our water-color school would not have occupied the position that it does to-day. We are, however, quite willing to admit that each has helped the other, and we trust that our importers will continue to give us the best pictures of the foreign schools, and thus stimulate our own artists to increased efforts, for a vast deal of work lies before them, and much time and labor must be expended ere they can claim to stand on the same ground as many of their foreign competitors:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your notice of the opening of the ninth annual exhibition of the American Society of Painters in Water Colors I find this sentence: "The introduction by our importers and dealers of water-color pictures by foreign artists of acknowledged merit has had much to do in changing the prevailing ideas and taste on this subject, and we are well assured that the American school would never have existed had it not been for the introduction of these works."

I think it can be easily proved that, quite unintentionally, in this statement you have got the cart before the horse. Years ago enterprising dealers imported water-color paintings, but failed to find buyers except at ruinous rates. The public was not yet educated, the dealers were not self-sacrificing enough to undertake the missionary work, so further importations were not thought of. For five or six years the Water Color Society fought its way against great odds and under many discouragements. Less than a score of men with nothing to back them but their talent, and their determination persisted in painting water-color pictures, and exhibited them year after year almost without hope of reward. "It is a long lane that has no turn." Three years ago the Water Color Society came to the turn in its lane. Since then each annual exhibition has been a success in every sense of the word, each eclipsing its predecessor, and far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of the most enthusiastic worker. The result is that now the public appetite is so keen for good art things "done up" in water that the dealers again import, and readily get prices that ten years ago would not have been dreamed of. I am moved to write this note by a desire to see due credit given to those men who worked unselfishly to promote the interests of, and establish here, a delightful branch of art.

S.

ART AND THE CENTENNIAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the letter of your Philadelphia correspondent on this subject are some statements which should not go uncorrected. Whether, as he states, in comparing English and American art, the balance of power and talent is believed to be on our side, is a question which I suppose the reader who knows anything of art will merely smile at and pass on. But when he pretends to state that there is no sale for English oil paintings here, at any price, he says what is not true. Let him look through some of our private galleries in this City, and he will see that English oil paintings are appreciated. Let him ask our importers why they don't bring over more specimens of English art, and they will say, "We can't get them. Every English artist of note can sell his picture before it is off the easel." Let him look at the water color exhibition here, and then, if he can conscientiously say that "the balance of power and talent is on our side," why, his opinion differs very much indeed from that of the majority of our artists and connoisseurs.

PICTURE BUYER.

CHICAGO FINANCES.

THE CONTROLLER'S ANNUAL REPORT

THE MYSTERIES OF A MUNICIPAL BALANCE SHEET—THE ACTUAL DEBT AND CONTINGENT DEBT—THE VICIOUS HABIT OF ANTICIPATING TAX COLLECTIONS—THE ADVANTAGE OF A CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATION ON LOCAL INDEBTEDNESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 3, 1876.

All balance sheets are sealed books to the uninitiated, and municipal balance sheets are a little more mysterious and puzzling, perhaps, than any others. The sums total run up to fabulous figures, which the limited human comprehension can only estimate by a cursory comparison with the number of decimals in the national debt statement. The striking correspondence between the final figures on the debit and credit sides would seem to have been obtained after much the same summary process as that by which Columbus made the egg stand on end; like it, they balance only upon compulsion. These reflections are the result of a vigorous attack I have been making on the annual report of the Controller of this city with a view to giving your readers some idea of the financial condition of Chicago in its governing capacity. It is at once good and bad—good as compared with that of New-York and many other cities in the country, and bad as to a recent practice which threatens, if persisted in, to bring serious trouble if not disaster upon the city.

THE DEBT PROPER.

The new State Constitution of 1870 contained, among other valuable restrictions, a limitation of municipal indebtedness of five per cent. on the value of taxable property. This provision was timely. It became the organic law of the State but a few months prior to the great fire of 1871, which in two days gave an opportunity for spending money that, unrestricted, would before this have weighed down Chicago under a load of debt from which there would have been no recovery. For a large part of the time since the fire the Municipal Government has been under the control of a class of persons who would have improved such an opportunity to the uttermost, regardless of the future, and thoughtful only of their own interests as tax-eaters. The adoption of the new Constitution, however, found Chicago with its full proportion of indebtedness, and there has been no legitimate borrowing of money since then, except for the purpose of renewing bonds as they mature. This constitutional limitation is not so beneficial as it would be if it had been more strictly construed. The five per cent. limitation has been held to apply to a City Government for one thing, a County Government for another, a township for a third. In Chicago, where all these governments obtain, it is possible for the people to owe for public purposes fifteen per cent. of the value of their property, which is a violation of the spirit and intention, if not of the letter, of the Constitution. So far, only the city limitation has been reached. The County Government, what with court-house building and jobbery of one kind and another, is making headway toward its share; and after it shall have been exhausted probably some scheme will be invented whereby the superfluous institutions known as the Town Boards, whereof there are three within the corporate limits of Chicago, will be used to raise money for the tax-eaters, over and above all that can be squeezed directly out of the tax-payers. But the entire burden, if it comes to this, will have to be borne by the same people, as Chicago and Cook County are materially the same so far as tax-paying goes, and the multiplication of governments is a mere device to make tax-eating easy.

Meanwhile, we may be thankful that the constitutional limitation has restrained the office-holders from increasing the city debt by the reckless expenditures that would have been made to restore the public buildings and works destroyed by the fire. The fact that the work of rebuilding has been paid for as it progressed, so far as city improvements are concerned, has rendered it slower and more burdensome for the time being, but it has maintained the good credit of the city. The total bonded indebtedness of the city is as follows:

Funded water bonds	$4,577,000
Municipal and other bonds	8,880,000
Total	$13,457,000

The first item, however, is payable, both principal and interest, out of the revenue of the water supply, which is ample to cover it, so that the municipal bonded debt, which must be paid sooner or later out of taxation, and the interest on which must always be met by taxation, amounts only to the comparatively small sum of $8,880,000. The water debt, nevertheless, is a part of the city debt, so far as the constitutional limitation goes, and the valuation on which the limitation is reckoned is the State valuation, and this is considerably lower than the valuation for city taxation. These circumstances certainly render Chicago city, school, river, sewerage, and water bonds as good municipal security as can be found anywhere in this country at least; and, on renewal, they ought to be placed at a lower rate of interest, as the city now pays seven per cent. on the bulk of its bonded debt.

THE FLOATING DEBT.

Besides this bonded debt, there is a floating debt of $4,500,027, which is in the shape of certificates of indebtedness, all of which come due on or before June 1, 1876. Of this floating debt about three-fourths is held in New-York, and the remainder in Chicago. It has been contracted in the following manner: The fiscal year until recently has begun in April, but the taxes to meet the appropriations for the current year have never been collected till the following year. Thus, if $5,000,000 were appropriated for the fiscal year of 1876, the taxes to meet these expenditures will not be collected till the Summer of 1877. This pernicious practice has led to the anticipation of the tax collections, and the temporary borrowing of money to meet expenses at from six to eight per cent. But tax-fighting has become the fashion of late years, and it has been wonderfully facilitated by the irregularities of the assessment, frequent changes in the Revenue laws, the delays of the courts, and the manifold devices found by shrewd lawyers to evade the tax-gatherer. The result of all this is that the tax certificates of each year have not been paid in full, and the taxes actually collected have steadily fallen short of the money which has been expended. Thus at the beginning of the last fiscal year, April 1, 1875, the outstanding tax certificates amounted to $3,317,230, while on Jan. 1 of this year, which begins the new fiscal year, the outstanding tax certificates had risen, to $4,500,028, and in this way our floating indebtedness has been increased nearly one million two hundred thousand dollars in nine months. It is true that the Controller shows that there are assets, in the shape of uncollected taxes and other dues, amounting to $8,929,622 to meet this indebtedness of $4,500,000, or nearly twice as much. These assets are made up as follows:

Uncollected tax-levy for 1875	$5,090,905
Cash in the Treasury	662,008
Tax-certificates from sale of property for taxes of previous years (about)	470,000
Taxes appealed and enjoined	1,308,709
Due on personal taxes	938,225

But while this makes a good showing, the fact remains that the amount of uncollected taxes is constantly increasing, and the tax-certificates (or floating debt) increasing along with it. It is liberal to estimate, for instance, that not more than twenty per cent. of the unpaid personal taxes, past due and unpaid, will ever be collected. Of the taxes on real estate it is expected that a much larger proportion will eventually be collected. If ever the Revenue laws shall be so perfected, and the system of assessing taxes so thoroughly and fairly established, that the courts will promptly sustain the tax-levies, it is believed that the contested and suspended taxes, being a perpetual lien upon the property, may be included in subsequent levies and collected. But this hope has been so long deferred that it makes the heart of the tax-gatherer sick, and it scarcely looks as though it will ever be realized. In the meantime, our municipal expenditures are entirely in the hands of a Board of Aldermen elected by the ward system, most of whom are not tax-payers, and who are too greedy for themselves and their friends to adopt the only plan by which this constant increase of the floating indebtedness can be checked, viz: by a contraction of the current expenditures for the maintenance of the City Government, and setting aside a part of the tax levy of each year to the reduction of the outstanding certificates of indebtedness. But there is little hope of attaining this degree of patriotism under our present system. Extravagance in the expenditure of city moneys in all the branches of the local Government, incompetence and irregularity in the assessment of the taxes, and laxity in their collection are likely to continue, and the present prospect is that our floating debt will continue to grow until capitalists shall refuse to loan money on the faith of an unsecured promise to pay, which, like the circulating notes of the United States, are not paid, but simply renewed, when they are worn out.

There has been a serious question raised here as to the legality of the issue of these certificates of indebtedness, serious enough, at all events, for the Controller to discuss it at length in his annual report, and back himself up with the favorable opinion of several of the leading lawyers of the city as to their validity. The argument is advanced that, as the bonded debt of the city has already reached the extreme limit authorized by the State Constitution, the tax certificates represent so much increase of the debt in violation of the organic law of the State. It is maintained by the Controller and his legal advisers, on the other hand, that they do not constitute an increase of the debt, because they are authorized by an act of the General Assembly for the ordinary appropriations duly made and required to be expended, and are never in excess of the regular tax-levies. The Controller strengthens his legal position, however, by the statement that "the certainty of the payment of our liabilities is to be found not merely in the fact that they are authorized by law, nor in the fact that the city has received full value for them, and from their proceeds has maintained the Government, but from the more important fact that this is not, and in the nature of things never can be, a repudiating community." This is all very well, and, so far, there is every reason to accept it as correct; but, nevertheless, the fact remains that the volume of these outstanding certificates increases with every year, and that, however ample the tax levies may be, the tax collections fall short of meeting them. If this goes on, the time is not far distant when they will cease to be accepted as valid, and then there will be a panic. Chicago has before it the example of Springfield, the capital of the State, which a day or two ago succumbed to the conjunction of a constitutional limitation of indebtedness and persistent tax-fighting by discharging its police and fire force, and resigning the functions of government. The city could not legally borrow any more money, and the people would no longer support the tax-thieves by paying their taxes, so the Mayor issued a general discharge of all the city employes, and there the matter rests for the present. When the governing function shall be resumed in Springfield it will probably be on a sounder basis.

CENTENNIAL RELICS.

THE CURIOUS AND QUAINT THINGS A CITIZEN OF OGDENSBURG SHOWS HIS FRIENDS.

From the Ogdensburg Journal.

Gen. R. W. Judson, of this city, is, perhaps, the gentleman in the State of New-York, if not in the whole Union, who has the highest appreciation of the services of the men who gave us a name and nation, and he worships their wisdom, courage, and steadfastness, and reveres their memory to a wonderful degree. Everything that passed through the hands of the heroes of 1776, or was in any way brought into their service, he holds sacred. This peculiarity began with his youth and has strengthened with his age. For years he has been gathering relics of the battle-fields and heroes of the Revolution, and he now has a collection which of itself forms a museum that would require a book to describe. These have all been properly and accurately labeled and are spread out and hung up in a large room in the rear of his office. Among the relics is a cane cut from the battle-field of Concord; a piece cut from the window sill of the room where Capt. De La Place, commander of Fort Ticonderoga, slept on the night it was captured by Ethan Allen; a musket-ball picked up on the battle-field of Bunker Hill; a cane cut from Hessian Hill, battle of Bennington; a board from the room where Cols. Baum and Fister, of the British Army, engaged at Bennington, died from their wounds; a cane from the battle-field of Saratoga; a sword scabbard carried through the Revolution; a cocked hat, worn two years in Gen. Steuben's Army; the discharge papers of Benjamin Taylor, who served six years in the Second Connecticut Regiment, signed by George Washington, June 9th, 1783; a portrait of Nathan Beman, who guided, when but sixteen years old, Ethan Allen to Ticonderoga; a piece of the tombstone of Ethan Allen; a relic from the battle-field of Hubbarton, Vt., fought July 7, 1777; relics of the French and Indian wars of 1756; a piece of the charter oak; a round from a chair from Carpenter's Hall, where the Declaration of Independence was drafted; a cane cut from the battle-field of Princeton; a relic from the battle-field of Trenton; a piece Independence Hall belfry; a piece of John Hancock's desk; relics from the battle-fields of 1812 and of the rebellion; shells, swords, guns, cannon balls, grape-shot, pictures, canteens, haversacks, clothing; the medical chest kept at Washington's head-quarters, Morristown, N. J.; a candlestick owned by Gen. Schuyler, and used at Morristown, N. J., &c. There are over two thousand distinct articles in this collection, and the curiosities represent the ages from prior to the discovery of America by Columbus to the present day.

COLLISION IN THE INLAND SEA OF JAPAN.

The Japan correspondent of the *Alta California* writes to that journal from Yokohama, on Jan. 4: "We have to record the news of a disaster on the Japanese Coast, not at all dissimilar to that which wrecked the Pacific and destroyed her passengers and crew. In the inland sea of Japan the Nagoya-maru, formerly the Golden Age, one of the four large paddle-wheel steamers lately transferred by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company to the Mitsu Bishi Steam-ship Company, cut down the Japanese transport Osaka-kwan, laden with naval stores, and having twenty-seven passengers, (relatives and servants of the officials of the Naval Department of Tokio,) besides a crew of fifty-eight persons all told, off Uwajima, at sunset on the 25th of December. At 8:20 P. M., the lights of the Nagoya Maru being seen right ahead, the helm was put hard-a-port. The Nagoya-maru struck her about one-fourth of her length from the stern, fairly cutting the stern off her. She sank in about five minutes from the time she was struck. The two port boats were smashed in the collision, but the two on the starboard side were instantly lowered, and the women and as many as possible of the men were put into them. Boats from the Nagoya-maru arrived on the scene just too late to be of any avail in saving life. The Captain, whose name was Takiyama, and who was a naval *taii*, nine of the officers and crew of the vessel, and eleven women and three men from among the passengers, were drowned. The Nagoya-maru had a large piece of her fore-foot knocked off. The people who were saved were at once taken on board of her, and were landed at Shimonoseki. When the Hiroshima-maru took them up, there happened to be on board an official of the Kagoshima Ken, (to which part of the Empire the ill-fated vessel and her crew belonged,) who took pity on his distressed clansmen and assisted them with money and clothes. Both steamers, it is said, had their lights fully exposed, but the night was dark and somewhat foggy. The Captain of the Osaka-kwan is said to have seen the other vessel's lights, and to have ported his helm fifteen minutes before the collision, and the Osaka-kwan is also said to have been going at about eight miles an hour. This latter part of the story hardly seems probable, and is most likely one of those inventions in which the Japanese delight to shield every one from blame. It is very hard to get at the truth in such cases. The officials of the Native Company cannot or will not give any information, and the Government officials have been instructed that silence is golden. The most enterprising reporter, with all the torturing art of interrogation in vogue in his profession at his fingers' or tongue's end, could make nothing out of them. One report says that many of those saved from the wreck leaped for the guards of the Nagoya-maru at the moment of the collision, or clambered up her sides out of the water into which they had been plunged. It is said that the Japanese Captain of the transport had the misfortune to lose a large vessel some years ago to the north, and that at the supreme instant of this last calamity he leaped into the sea, not to save himself, but to drown himself; and this I can quite believe, for among Japanese of all classes there is the most complete contempt of death; and those of rank, from their youth up, have this contempt fostered and cultivated, and are taught that the tomb is the only reliable safeguard from dishonor."

EARTHQUAKE IN VERMONT.

The Rutland *Herald* says that a gentleman who spent the Sabbath at Brandon, Vt., reports being awakened about 5 o'clock Sunday morning by an earthquake. He had the impression on awaking that the house had been shaken; but not being quite certain that he had not been dreaming, he inquired of the family with whom he was stopping and found that they were wide awake at the time and felt the same shock. At first they thought a neighboring woodpile had fallen against the house, but on looking around and finding no other cause to which they could assign the shock, concluded that it was indeed a small earthquake.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY SHAKEN.

The Schenectady *Union* of the 4th inst. says: "About 5 o'clock yesterday morning the people of East Glenville, many of them, and a few in Scotia, were awakened by a rumbling noise and the shaking of their houses. Some of them report having heard a loud noise almost like thunder, and others say the doors of their houses were jarred so that the noise woke them up. Many of those who were awakened by the noise think it was an earthquake."

THE FASHIONS.

LATEST PARISIAN MODES.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE TOILET OF THE PERIOD—NOVEL PARURES—HINTS FROM THE BALL-ROOM—WHAT IS WORN AT AFTERNOON RECEPTIONS.

Dress-makers find the present styles for Fall dresses very difficult to make. The styles in question are expected to show the figure to advantage, by making it slender, and at the same time the dress must be full and airy. In order to combine these two extremes, all sorts of methods are resorted to, and the heaviest materials are united with the lightest trimmings. In this manner tight-fitting cuirasses and majestic-looking skirts are made of lampas, brocatelle, velvets, and silks, enriched with gold and silver, while the draperies, scarfs, puffings, and shell-shaped trimmings are of light gauzes, tulle, and lace. The low-necked cuirasses are adorned with aerial trimmings fastened down under flowers, ribbon loops, and golden galloon, and are placed on in many fanciful ways.

Cardinal red will be very much worn, combined with cream color. This combination must be effected by an expert hand.

Black and cream-colored laces are used together; complete parures are made of this combination, fichus, undersleeves, ties, barbes, and head-dresses. Handsome galloons worked with gold and silver cover the heading of the lace, and sparkle among the shell-shaped trimmings. A pretty bouquet generally completes these parures.

White, black, or yellow Spanish laces are made into fichus, scarfs, and trimmings of various kinds. They can be used over velvet as well as silk.

The collet Rohan, which is of white lace, ties in the back and falls to the lower part of the skirt. It is both graceful and stylish. It is much worn at the theatre, as it goes well with the bonnet.

The secret of making ecru lace is very simple. Instead of using indigo in the water, many persons use water strained through coffee.

Handsome ruched frills are made of batiste, bordered with Valenciennes. Valenciennes is used at all times and for all purposes—in the morning, in the evening, on chemises, on dresses, and on head-dresses.

The tunique Juive, when made of light tissues, such as tarletan, embroidered tulle, and lace, is very handsome and useful over almost any dress. A tunique of this kind, made of cream-colored Spanish blonde, worn over a sky-blue low-neck and short-sleeve dress, is very elegant. A very handsome combination can also be made of a white tarletan tunique, trimmed with plaitings, over a pink faille skirt.

Bunches of flowers are often replaced by birds' nests; the effect of little birds placed in moss is very pretty. The hair is also ornamented with birds. The only bouquets which are really fashionable are composed of roses, with dew-drops of diamonds, which are fastened on the left side by diamond ornaments.

A new style of jewelry is made of transparent enamel, in different colors, spreading out like a peacock's tail, covered with diamond sparks, and resembling the ear-rings of the Renaissance. Jewels are at present extensively worn by the élite to trim dresses; pearls serve to border the waists and aprons; turquoises, garnets, rubies, and amethysts are mounted as buttons.

At a ball recently given in the Faubourg Saint Honoré there was scarcely anything worn but white dresses, all perfect works of art, on which laces, embroidery, and gold and silver work were bestowed with reckless profusion. Some silver and cream brochés and cream-colored grenadines worked with silver, were most charming to behold, but fearfully expensive. Such luxury is beyond the reach of most ladies; any one can have a faille dress prettily trimmed with plaitings, but very few could think of possessing a dress, the brocaded silver tunique of which alone costs, in Paris, from five to seven hundred francs.

One of the most beautiful dresses worn at this ball, by a Countess, was a crêpe de Chine tunique Juive covered with silk embroidery; it was cut in heart shape in the neck, and bordered with galloon brocaded with silver and with fringe. The white satin skirt had an immense train.

Another toilet worn by a young lady was of white faille and white silk barege. The faille skirt was trimmed with barege puffings. The barege double tunique, raised on one side and hanging very long on the other, was trimmed with a deep, knotted fringe and hung over the back of the skirt in a long train. The plaited waist was trimmed with silver broché galloon, and taken in around the waist by a belt of the same, fastened by a buckle of pearls and turqoises corresponding with the necklace and ear-rings worn.

A Diane de Poitiérs toilet was very conspicuous. The underskirt had a long plain train, forming in front two revers, opening over a piece of goods trimmed with silver insertions and fringe; the revers were embroidered with silver and white silk in arabesque Renaissance designs. The waist was open, square in front, and had a frill of old point lace worked with fine pearls; the short sleeves consisted of a frill to correspond with that on the neck.

The latest style for a very elegant evening dress is of cardinal red faille and cream-colored grenadine. The first apron is of cream-colored grenadine, and covers nearly the whole front of the dress; it is surrounded by a grenadine ruching, fastened down by a bias band of cardinal red faille. The tunique is composed of a very short apron surrounded by blonde, on the sides of which are three flaps, each falling slightly on the other; these are trimmed with blonde. The imperial tunique is of cardinal red satin, lined with cream color, and covers the entire back of the skirt; it is taken back on the sides and joined in the middle of the back of the skirt by a passementerie ornament. This second tunique is bordered with cream-colored galloon. The back of the skirt is covered with six lace flounces. The waist has a long basque bordered with cream-colored galloon. The sleeves terminate at the elbow, and have one large inserted puffing on the inside of the arm; two deep lace ruffles fall below the sleeve. The grenadine fichu is trimmed with blonde; it is high in the back of the neck and fastened over the shoulders by a rose. The front of the waist is trimmed with puffings and blonde. The hair is dressed with a cardinal bow on one side, and a white feather on the top.

At the five o'clock receptions which are now so much in vogue in Paris, some of the élite have adopted a charming fashion, which deserves mention. They wear at those receptions a small mantle with a hood, corresponding with the dress. This garment is wholly trimmed with fur, lace, passementeries or embroideries; it is worn and then left in the carriage. The very becoming little hood is taken over the head, thus enabling a lady to appear in a suitable toilet with her hair dressed. A flower, a ribbon, or a jewel gracefully arranged, is the only ornament worn. At those receptions suits are principally trimmed with furs, harmonizing in color with the goods; for instance, deep bands of sable are placed upon light cachemire de l'Inde; silver fox is used on a mantelet duchesse of slate-colored plush, and seal-skin on brown velvet, or steel-colored cloth ornamented with silver galloon. Garments are made for this purpose under which a light dress of white cloth or of light cachemire de l'Inde, in various colors, may be worn in the day-time.

A reception dress may be of cream color and pink. The cream-colored underskirt is trimmed on the side with plaits placed on diagonally. The cream-colored faille apron is plaited and extends to the lower part of the skirt, being trimmed with cream-colored and pink fringe. The second apron is pink, and trimmed with the same fringe. Below the basque is a cream-colored plaited drapery. The back of the skirt is fastened together like a twisted piece by two scarfs trimmed with fringe, the one pink, and the other cream color; this twisted piece extends close to the lower part of the skirt where the train falls open. The pink faille cuirass waist laces in the back; it is bordered with cream-colored and silver galloon, and cut in square and low necked. The sleeves are cream color. The cream-colored felt bonnet is trimmed with cream-colored and pink feathers and lace.

Woolen goods are now used for visiting purposes; they are so combined with velvet and silk and so trimmed with fur and handsome fringes that their original character of simplicity is entirely lost. Ribbed velvet called velours de chasse is meeting with much favor for walking suits. Sometimes long polonaises are made of this material and worked with silk; they have faille sleeves and bows; sometimes, too, the train skirt and sleeves are made of this velvet, in which case the remainder of the suit is of cachemire or any other woolen goods. This style is very generally adopted by young ladies. A model of this kind, in special keeping with the material, is the Louis XV. hunting costume. The gilet has a long basque, under which is a veston; both have silk revers and pockets, with cuffs matching the sleeves, and are ornamented with golden buttons. The tunique is long in front and draped and crossed over in biases; it is raised on the side of the back, falling over the train of the skirt in square flaps. The skirt is of brown silk velvet, and the remainder of the suit of gray velours de chasse.

The polonaise has resumed its place among the favorite shapes. It combines simplicity with elegance, and whether made of velvet or of cloth, it always possesses the great advantage of showing off a handsome figure.

The suits for out-door wear are generally in most sombre shades. The attempt made in the early part of the Winter to bring fur cloaks into fashion has been somewhat of a failure. Though fur garments are very rich and comfortable, they are far from graceful, and, on the contrary, give the figure a clumsy appearance.

A walking suit is very pretty when made of woolen matelassé and havane faille. The train-skirt is surrounded by a plaiting sixteen inches deep, divided in two places by small ruches to correspond. The matelassé tunique is surrounded by faille plaitings, and raised in front in plaits turning upward. On one side the tunique falls naturally in graceful plaits; the other side is raised, and the end fastened under the pocket. The pocket is bound with faille and ornamented with havane-colored buttons and button-holes. The cuirass waist has five seams in the back, and a postilion on the basque. It is surrounded by a faille binding and a narrow trimming to match. A small pointed hood, closed in the back by a bow, extends over the front of the waist, where there is another bow. The faille sleeves have double matelassé cuffs, with ribbon bows on the outside.

Some velvet spencers are now worn; they are of light or dark velvet, according to fancy; they are made very tight fitting and have seven seams in the back where the waist laces, and five in front. They are cut square in the neck; the borders are pretty when trimmed with handsome cream-colored lace. A fichu is generally placed on the inside of the square opening in front, this being of the same color as the lace. On one side is a branch of roses with velvet loops intermixed. The sleeves reach to the elbow, terminating in deep ruffles of corresponding lace.

Mentonnières are the style for ladies' bonnets. The use of Colville lace has revived this fashion, as the cream shade of this lace is considered very becoming. Since the Colville lace mentonnière has been worn, all other kinds of mentonnières have gradually come into use. Ribbon-strings corresponding with the bonnets are also much worn; they are at most about four inches long when the bow is tied. It is a great mistake to suppose that only elderly ladies accept this fashion, as it is universally adopted. Many persons prefer ribbon-strings to lace barbes. Some strings are cut in a perfect bias and surrounded by a very small ruffle. Some light pink and blue evening bonnets have strings to match.

A NEGRO BURNED TO DEATH.

A COLORED MURDERER'S FATE AT THE HANDS OF A MOB IN TEXAS.

The Galveston *News* has a special report of the trial of a negro named Williams for the murder of J. M. Baker, a young white farmer, near Cameron, Milam County, Texas, and of the subsequent horrible burning of the negro by a mob. Baker was shot by the negro while riding home in his wagon after disposing of a bale of cotton and three or four hides, the motive being greed, although the whole amount of money in the victim's possession was but $35. Williams was seen to commit the deed, and was arrested, tried, and found guilty. His speedy execution by hanging would have followed had not the mob interfered. The correspondent of the *News* says:

"During the trial the interest attracted great crowds. A great number of them were strangers to the people of the town and even to the Sheriff, who is now a candidate for a third term, and would be supposed to know nearly all the voters in Milam County. They were some of them witnesses from Bell County, and others, friends of the deceased Baker, and his brother. When the prisoner was conducted by a strong guard from the Court-room to the blacksmith shop to be ironed, a dense and surging crowd surrounded and followed him and entered the shop, closing around the prisoner. Men, with their ears attentive, heard the muttered exclamation that 'hanging is too good for him, he ought to be burned.' From the shop to the jail he was followed by the crowd, and when the doors closed upon him many remained about the walls, peering through the grates. The jail is a new brick structure. It has double brick walls and double doors. Inside the inner brick wall is a square iron cage, divided into four compartments. Between the cage and the inner wall there is a corridor of width sufficient to permit the guards to pass around the cage. The prisoner was placed in a front cage at first, but owing to the number of persons about the jail, and to prevent assistance in case of attempted escape, he was in a short time removed to a rear cage, (the double doors in the brick walls being considered the front,) which contained no other prisoner. The Sheriff retired after night to his home, leaving the keys of the cages in the hands of the jailor and guards, who were stationed in the corridors about the cages. The doors were bolted. At 12:05 o'clock at night a large number of persons, including several youths under age, surrounded the jail quietly. They came to the door and knocked to attract the attention of the guards within. Their presence was noticed, and they were asked to go away. They demanded that the doors be opened or they would tear them down. The guards consulted, and two of them were talking of what they should do when the man in charge of the front door keys unlocked it. They entered and the cage keys were given up to them, not many of them, however, entering. A man smoking a wooden pipe led them around and pointed out the cage where their man was confined. He was found manacled. Between his hands and about the manacles a trace-chain was fastened, by which they led him out. He grumbled against rough usage. On the outside the crowd, consisting of some seventy-five men and boys, mounted their horses, and, leaving a rear guard of twelve men in charge of the jailer's officers, took off the prisoner, who was mounted in the saddle before one of the party. When they had gone about a quarter of a mile, a shrill whistle was given, which was the signal for the rear guard to come up. This they did after handing back the keys to the jailer. They passed up the Bell County road some two miles, stopping at a teamster's camp-fire, where they had some sport at the expense of the prisoner, making him dance. From this place they again passed on a short distance, and came upon a dense mesquite flat or chaparral. Then they turned off the road some two hundred yards. Two mesquite saplings were bent together and fastened by the chain which was attached to the manacles of the prisoner, who was thus lifted above the ground. His feet were tied with ropes to the nearest shrubs, and a fire of mesquite wood kindled under him. When burning, he is said to have implicated another negro man living in Bell County, and it is also said that the crowd, after leaving him, found the man in Bell and killed him. This was only a flying report when the reporter left Milam County. When their victim's legs were burned off very nearly up to his hips, his face, scalp, and even his fingers above his head burned off, and his body a coal, the crowd fired a volley at him, which was heard in the neighborhood and in town, at about 6 o'clock, several shots hitting him, and several burying themselves in or scalping the small mesquite trees beyond. A citizen who saw the remains the next morning, and examined the surroundings closely, discovered that the trace-chain had been broken. It was the theory of some that when the fire was kindled the chain parted under the superhuman efforts which the negro must have made to escape, and starting off, he was then shot and afterward burned."

SUIT FOR PRIZE MONEY.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* of Wednesday says: "United States Commissioner Matthew T. Pleasants yesterday commenced taking evidence of witnesses here in the suit of the officers and men of the North Atlantic squadron (which was commanded by Admiral Porter) vs. the United States Government. The suit is now pending in the Court of Claims at Washington, and the claimants ask that about seven or eight hundred thousand dollars be distributed among them as prize money for capturing the Confederate iron-clads Texas and Beaufort. The Texas was built in Richmond, and was a little more than half finished when ordered down the river. At the evacuation she was towed up to a point near Drewry's Bluff, and it is believed the Confederate authorities made arrangements to blow her up, but if they did they failed. Having been deserted she floated down the river, and was captured by the Federal fleet. The Beaufort was on the stocks in this city, and was, at the evacuation, fired and nearly burnt up. Yesterday Capt. Gifford, of the steamer Sylvester; Capt. Cunningham, of the tug Craighill; Capt. C. J. Fox and Capt. Graves, ship builders, and Capt. Meads, who was during the war in authority at the Confederate Navy-yard, were examined."

RESERVED SEATS.

A Baltimore member of the Maryland Legislature is credited with an intention to introduce in the House a bill which will make it unlawful for the proprietors, lessee, or manager of any public entertainment to make or designate any seat as sold, reserved, or taken, unless it has been actually sold one hour prior to the commencement of the entertainment. The violation of these provisions, and conviction thereof before a magistrate or court, will subject the proprietor to a fine of $5 for every seat thus marked.

ANOTHER DELUGE.

The Jamestown *Journal* gives the following graphic picture of present appearances at the assembly-ground of Fair Point: "The high water in Chautauqua Lake has overflowed the Land of Palestine, and the Dead Sea has been absorbed in the bay at Fair Point. The 'Cities of the Plain' are submerged by a deluge, but not of fire and brimstone, and it will take several barrels of salt after the flood recedes to restore the proper tone of the Salt Lake."

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

The California State Senate has dispensed with the services of a chaplain.

The London Missionary Society calls earnestly for six missionaries to go to India.

It is said the Archbishop of Canterbury proposes to hold another Pan-Anglican Conference next year.

The Methodists in Italy have begun the publication of a weekly paper called *Il Corriere Evangelico*.

Rev. Dr. Perry has declined the position of Secretary of the Protestant Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions.

The revenues of the Church of England from its vast aggregate of property amount to over $25,000,000 yearly.

The annual meeting of the Southern Methodist Bishops will be held at Nashville on the first Wednesday in May.

Bishop Cummins has intimated his intention of attending the next convocation of the Free Church of England.

The publishing house of the Southern Methodist Church, at Nashville, has increased its capital since 1866 from $87,000 to $307,000.

Rev. Dr. H. C. Westwood, formerly a Methodist minister, has received a call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church, at Lancaster, Penn.

Rev. William James, a prominent Unitarian of Bristol, England, is dead. He was originally a free-thinker, and became a warm friend of Dr. Bellows.

Rabbi Brown recently preached before the Indianapolis Young Men's Christian Association on the "Harmony of All Creeds on the Principle of Love."

A Reformed Episcopal Church has been organized at Chatham, in the province of New-Brunswick, and another will be formed in Cumberland, Md., shortly.

Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton has withdrawn from the editorial control of the Chicago *Interior*. Rev. Dr. Halsey, of the Theological Seminary, will take his place.

A gentleman in the north of England has offered the London Missionary Society $25,000 toward establishing a mission on Lake Tanganyika, with its head-quarters at Ujiji.

Father Chiniquy, an ex-Catholic priest under whose preaching about eight hundred Catholics in Canada have been converted to Protestantism, is to visit Holyoke, Mass, shortly.

Rev. Dr. David B. Coe, Senior Secretary of the American Home Missionary Society, has been given a furlough on account of poor health, and is trying the effect of an ocean voyage.

The Presbyterian Synod of Baltimore will hold a convention on Foreign Missions, Feb. 17 and 18. Missionaries from Brazil and China and the Missionary Secretaries will deliver addresses.

The first suit under the Public Worship Regulation act, in England, has been tried before Lord Penzance. He says he shall take time to form his decision, as it is appealable to a higher court.

The dedication of the Church of St. Boromeo, of Philadelphia, claimed to be the first Catholic Church in America, will take place a few days before the opening of the Centennial Exposition.

Hon. James Knox, of Knoxville, Ill., has given another $10,000 to Hamilton College, to complete the endowment of the Maynard Law Professorship. Three years ago he gave $10,000 to the Department of Natural History.

Rev. Dr. Oxenden, Metropolitan Bishop of Montreal, by invitation of Bishop Huntington, attended the missionary conference of the Diocese of Central New-York, and read a paper on the organization of the Canadian Episcopal Church.

Rev. Dr. Behrends, who recently resigned the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Cleveland, and withdrew from the denomination, has been preaching to the Union Congregational Church of Providence, to which he has received a call.

Rev. A. T. Graybill, Southern Presbyterian Missionary in Matamoras, writes that he has received as members fifty-six Mexicans by baptism and confession of faith. A church has been regularly organized and a weekly collection is taken up for the poor.

Philip Phillips, the "singing pilgrim," has spent two months holding services of song in India and leaves this month for Palestine. He will then visit the principal European cities and return to America. He writes that conversions take place at nearly every service.

The English Prayer-Book Revision Society has appointed Lord Ebury, Hon. and Rev. E. V. Bligh, Rev. H. Carrow, and T. Bromfield, Esq., as a committee to confer with the Council of the Free Church of England from time to time as to the revision of the Prayer-book.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (English) have decided to plant a mission in Urmia, a north-west Province of Persia, next Spring. A clergyman will be sent at once to inquire into the condition of the Nestorian Church in that Province and the educational wants of the people.

Rev. R. H. Pullman, for many years the General Secretary of the Universalist Convention, has resigned, on account of the straitened circumstances of the Convention's treasury and the burdens attached to the position. There is an expression of universal regret throughout the denomination.

The Hebrews of this City will shortly issue a call for a convention to discuss a plan for "the foundation of a college for the Hebrew language and literature, together with a system of preparatory Hebrew instruction, and which may also be conducted in harmony with existing educational institutions."

The London Baptist Association was formed ten years ago on a platform designed to be broad enough to include all Evangelical Baptists, whether of the open or close communion party. In this period the number of churches connected with the association has increased from sixty-four to 131, with 32,351 members.

At the joint session of the annual and lay electoral conferences of the Northern Methodist Church in Louisiana, the following was adopted: "We give it as our judgment that the interests of our Methodism would be greatly advanced, especially throughout the South, by the election to our General Superintendency of a minister of African descent."

The Mennonites in Manitoba were recently greatly scared and thrown into some confusion by a report that the Canadian Government had been overthrown and their titles to their land had consequently become worthless. They wrote to their friends in Russia, and it was difficult to persuade them that they were the victims of a hoax. The invention is credited to the enterprise of an American railroad agent, who desired to induce the Mennonites to emigrate to Kansas.

Dr. Schaff announces that the American Bible revisers have finished the Pentateuch and Psalms, and are at work on the minor prophets. Of the New Testament the Gospels and Acts are completed, and the Epistles are in hand. The English Committee with three years' advantage in starting, have about two-thirds of their work accomplished; the American, about one-third. It is a cardinal principle with the revisers, to preserve the general tone of the present authorized version.

The Privy Council has decided the celebrated tombstone controversy. It arose through the attempt of a Wesleyan Minister to set up a tombstone in a parish grave-yard, over his daughter's grave, with the inscription "Rev." on it. The parish minister objected, the Bishop of the diocese sustained the objection, and it was finally carried through the courts to the court of last resort, which decides that the title "Rev." has no official significance, but is a voluntary designation which any one may wear or apply. Some of the ministers of the Established Church consider this a desecration of the title, and announce their desire to be addressed hereafter as "Rector" or "Vicar."

Rev. Dr. Field writes from Egypt to the *Evangelist*: "There are a good many American families on the Nile this Winter. As we were going up we met Mr. Bancroft Davis, our Minister to Berlin, returning; and on our return on Monday we met Mr. Washburne, from Paris, going up. Both were furnished with a special steamer by the Khédive. On Christmas Day we met at Luxor Rev. Dr. Potter, of Grace Church, and Miss Wolfe, of Madison square, who had two dahobeeahs, but were sailing in company and made one party. There were a number of English dahobeeahs lying there at the time, and we all enjoyed greatly a Christmas service conducted by Dr. Potter on board of Miss Wolfe's boat."

The following interesting facts about Anglican Bishops in Great Britain are given by a London periodical: The oldest prelate of the Church of England is Dr. Ollivant, Bishop of Llandaff, aged 78; the youngest, Dr. Parry, suffragan Bishop of Dover, aged 46. The oldest Bishop of the Irish Church is Dr. John Gregg, the Bishop of Cork, aged 78; and, singularly enough, the youngest is Dr. Gregg's son, the Bishop of Ossory, aged 42. The oldest Bishop of the Colonial and Missionary Church is Dr. Gobat, of Jerusalem, aged 77; the youngest, Dr. Copleston, of Colombo, who is only 30. The oldest Scotch Bishop is Dr. Eden, of Moray and Ross, aged 71; the youngest, Dr. Jermyn, of Brechin, aged 55. The oldest retired Colonial is Dr. Chapman, late of Colombo, aged 77; the youngest, Right Rev. Edward Twells, late of the Orange River, aged 43.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. AND
CHARLES S. BROWN,
Broadway, corner Wall st.,
Agents for selling, purchasing, leasing, and appraising Real Estate and managing properties.
Highest possible references.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING WELL LOCATED houses, the owners of which are disposed to sell at reasonable prices: 36th st., near 5th av., 210 feet, $82,000; 38th st., near 5th av., 24 feet, $42,500; 46th st., west of 5th av., 20 feet, $32,000; 55th st., east of 5th av., 20 feet, very handsome; 31st st., near Madison av., 20 feet, $29,000; No. 45 East 25th st., near Madison square, 25 feet, $42,000; 31st st., 5th and 6th avs., 18.9 feet, $30,000; No. 238 Madison av., 33.8 feet; 34th st., near Madison av., 25 feet; 39th st., Madison and Park avs., elegant, 25 feet, $57,500; 48th st., 5th and Madison avs., new and expensive, 25 feet; Madison av., north-east corner 33d st., 24.8 feet, $42,500; 36th st., west of 5th av., 25 feet, $50,000.
Permits and full particulars given.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 9 WEST 36TH ST., FULL SIZE.
No. 9 East 38th st., extra lot and stable.
No. 15 East 49th st., beautiful English basement.
No. 224 Madison av., 25x60x90.
No. 169 Madison av., corner 33d st.
No. 238 Madison av., 34 feet front.
No. 254 Madison av., new and elegant
No. 93 Madison av., 25x65x100.
No. 57 East 34th st., 25 feet wide.
No. 9 East 54th st., full size.
No. 9 West 48th st., with extension and side-lights.
For terms and further descriptions apply at No. 3 Pine st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

NO. 45 EAST 25TH ST., THE ELEGANT first-class dwelling and lot No. 45 East 25th st., north side, just east of Madison av.; house is four stories and basement, brown stone, high stoop, 25x60 feet, with independent walls; is in perfect order throughout, very substantially built, and frescoed on first and second floors; contains handsome mantels, rose-wood doors, and all the modern conveniences. Lot 25x98.9. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS WILL PLEASE notice that JOSIAH JEX has opened an office at No. 1,235 Broadway, for the purchase and sale of real estate, and for renting of houses and store property. From the great experience Mr. Jex has had in dealing with real estate, and his thorough acquaintance with the subject, he is able to offer great inducements to those who wish to avail themselves of his services. He is prepared to receive now all kinds of property for sale or to let at his office, which will receive due attention by him.

A MEDIUM-SIZED ENGLISH-BASEMENT four-story brown-stone house, between 5th and 6th avs., 17th and 23d sts.; a cosy, comfortable dwelling, in elegant order throughout, requiring little or no expenditure, and with many extra conveniences; possession May 1. Price of house $30,000. Carpets, gas-fixtures, mirrors, shades, and safes sold if desired. Terms of payment very easy. Bona fide purchasers willing to give a fair price for a good house, call on V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 4 Pine st., or 33 East 17th st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A FRONT AND rear building, lot 25x100, No. 79 Sullivan st., 130 feet south of Spring st.
Also, the three-story brick building No. 24 Sullivan st., opposite Grand st.
Also, to let, the four-story brick building, sixty feet deep, No. 117 West 41st st., between 6th av. and Broadway. Inquire of S. COHEN,
No. 53 Greene st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front, lot 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE, AT GREAT BARGAIN, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—Elegant brown-stone house on 5th av., near 48th st.; on 46th st., near 5th av.; on 47th st., near 5th av.; on 51st st., near 5th av.; on 53d st., near 5th av.; on 61st st., near 4th av.; large house near Windsor Hotel, suitable for club-house.
S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO RENT,
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
CLARKSON & CHANDLER,
No. 1 Pine st. and No. 956 Broadway, corner 23d st.

A BEAUTIFUL FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house for sale on Murray Hill, close to 5th av., with two-story extension, dining-room, butler's pantry, and back stairs; house thoroughly overhauled; most complete in all its appointments and in perfect order. Apply for further information to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE AT A REDUCED PRICE, THE well-built and elegantly-finished house No. 19 East 48th st., built by Mr. Matthew Byrnes; has all the recent improvements, with three-story extension in the rear, all of superior workmanship. Apply at house, without permit. For terms apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

NO. 9 WEST 48TH ST.
SUPERB HOUSE, 25 FEET WIDE, EXTRA DEEP.
Butler's pantry; extension; side lights on each story; built by late owner; elegantly finished, and for sale by order of Executors. Plans and further information at No. 3 Pine st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

NO. 144 WEST 53D ST.
BEAUTIFUL THREE-STORY TWENTY-FOOT HOUSE.
We offer for sale this medium-size brown-stone house and lot at a great sacrifice. It has been lately put in complete order, at an outlay of several thousand dollars, and is in every respect most thorough and convenient. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

CENTRALLY LOCATED AND THOROUGHLY WELL BUILT.—We offer for sale the 20-foot four-story brown-stone house and lot adjoining the church, between Broadway and 7th av., at a remarkably low figure. As the property in the vicinity is to be improved, this purchase will be a good investment. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—ONE OR BOTH OF THE FINE THREE-story houses; Nos. 582 and 584 7th av., corner 41st st.; adjoining; directly opposite the splendid new hotel "Rossmore;" must double in value price asked; price and terms reasonable. OWNER, No. 723 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts.

NO. 2 WEST 51ST ST.—ELEGANTLY LOCATED, with side-lights overlooking 5th av.; equal to a corner dwelling; a desirable, full-sized, high-stoop brown-stone house; for sale at a decided bargain. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 126, ONLY nine doors from Booth's Theatre and Masonic Hall.—Valuable four-story high-stoop brown stone dwelling, 26x60, lot 100 feet, for sale at a bargain. Offices Nos. 4 Pine st. and 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

EXCHANGE.—BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, FREE and clear; for a high-stoop house, between 20th and 42d sts., Lexington and 6th avs. Will add cash. $30,000 to loan in sums on City improved, three to five years. Particulars, No. 1,136 3d av., between 66th and 67th st.

A—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED or unfurnished, the medium-size four-story brown-stone dwelling, No. 129 West 45th st.; very low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.

AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, on 23d st., near 9th av., near Elevated Railroad, to rent, partly furnished, for $2,400 per annum. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO.,
No. 68 Broadway.
Special charge taken of estates. Property sold, rented, and appraised.

EVERY REASONABLE OFFER FOR houses on my printed list will be entertained. Call or send for list. ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway; rooms G and H, basement.

5TH AV., BELOW 50TH ST.—A FINE FULL-sized house, for sale very cheap; others, on and near 5th av., $25,000 to $70,000 and upward.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOURTEENTH ST., CLOSE TO 6TH AV.—To lease for business purposes, or for sale, a large fine house, 30x60; lot 134 feet deep.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A THOROUGHLY built four-story basement house on West 23d st.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 6th av., corner 23d st.

NO. 25 EAST 21ST ST., 200 FEET FROM BROADWAY.—For sale five-story English basement house; extra deep; possession; owner, No. 133 5th av.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF VERY DESIRABLE first-class dwelling-houses on 5th and Madison avs. and cross streets. HOLLISTER & MARIE, 4 Pine st.

AT A BARGAIN.—HOUSE ON 36TH ST., NEAR 7th av., 20x50; three stories; brown stone; $15,000, cash; possession. S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE STORES.—Stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to
S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY-SEAT ON east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie; eighty acres; immense quantities fruit; brick mansion house; numerous out-buildings; large river front; docks; ice-house; unequaled river and mountain views; at a sacrifice. Photograph at our office.
HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

FOR SALE—AT FANWOOD, NEW-JERSEY Central Railroad, one hour from foot of Liberty st., fifteen minutes from station, highest point on the road, 18½ acres, two houses, barns, &c.; grown shade; fruit of all kinds; grape vinyard; will sell whole or part; price and terms to suit present hard times. M. E. F., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION AT 12 O'CLOCK
ON THURSDAY, FEB. 10,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of Surrogate and Supreme Court,
Under direction of Ch. B. Caldwell, Esq., Referee,
No. 27 Ferry st., five-story brick store and lot,
Nos. 4 and 6 Jacob st., five-story and cellar brick stores and lots. Maps of sale at Auctioneer's Office, No. 111 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF SOUTH-WEST CORNER BROADWAY AND 21ST ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

Sale by order of the Executors of Schureman Halsted:

BROADWAY.—The six-story brick stores and hotel known as Nos. 917 and 919, south-west corner 21st st., being 48 feet 2 inches front, 46 feet rear, by an average depth of 89 feet 3 inches.

EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—Nos. 10 and 12, adjoining on the rear, each 23x92 feet.

This property is in the midst of all the first-class retail dry-goods houses.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Deed delivered and possession given May 1, 1876.

LARGE SALE OF DOWN-TONW PROPERTY AT AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
Valuable warehouses in the First Ward, including water frontal.
Will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, the following:
Pearl st., four-story brick and granite building, No. 120, and the five-story brick building, No. 84 Water st.
Water st., No. 83, four-story brick store.
Front st., No. 83, four-story brick store.
Front st., No. 84, four-story brick store.
South st., No. 43, four-story brick store.
Sale absolute, without reserve or limit.
For particulars apply to JOHN B. STEVENS,
Trustee, No. 67 Wall st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, A LARGE PLEASant house most desirably situated; water plenty and convenient; laundry in detached building; good stable and carriage-house and ice-house, and about four acres of land; the house has a good furnace, and is otherwise comfortably arranged for Winter occupation; will be leased at a low rent to a good tenant for a term of years. Apply to P. NAYLOR, No. 63 Centre st., New-York.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE HOUSE ON 14TH ST., beautifully furnished, to gentleman and wife, (a party without children,) where the owner, (a widow,) can have accommodations in same; rent very low to responsible and careful tenants; strictest reference will be required as to the care and management of said house. Address for one week, CHARLES S. MERRITT, Box No. 1,385 Post Office, New-York.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, nine rooms; house 20x32; hot and cold water, bath, water-closet, and stationary wash-tubs; house newly painted and in perfect order; fifteen minutes from Hamilton Ferry. Will be leased to a first-class party at $30 per month. Call or address T. S. ATWATER, No. 83 Pearl st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT AT ORANGE.—All modern improvements; hot-house full of rare plants; carriage-house, &c.; low to a good tenant. R. E. WESTCOTT,
No. 7 Park place, New-York.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED—ONE OF THE most desirable houses on Murray Hill, on 35th st., near 5th av., East. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

NEWPORT.—TO RENT—A HOUSE NEVER before offered for rent; completely furnished; near cliffs and bathing beach; none but principals need apply. Post Office Box No. 947.

AT TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON.—To let, immediate possession, two beautifully furnished houses; all modern conveniences; very cheap rents. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

FOR RENT OR SALE—THAT NICE FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 314 West 58th st.; easy access to Elevated Railroad; low rent. Apply to C. C. FOWLER, No. 26 Union square.

ON 5TH AV.—TO RENT—AN ELEGANT EXTRA-wide corner house, with extra lot and stable; location just below 34th st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET.—FURNISHED, UNFURNISHED, OR FOR sale.—Desirable medium-sized stone dwelling in 45th st., near 6th av.; rent or price low. Offices, No. 4 Pine st. or 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—IN HARLEM—A VERY DESIRABLE house near Mount Morris Park, with immediate possession, only $60 per month. Apply at No. 55 East 123d st.

A FIRST-CLASS MEDIUM-SIZE HOUSE on 47th st., near 5th av., to rent unfurnished. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE "ASTOR" HOUSES IN 33d st., between 5th av. and Broadway, furnished or unfurnished. Address Post Office Box No. 4,601.

PARTIES DESIRING HOUSES OR ROOMS, with or without board, apply to A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

TO LET—THE WELL-FINISHED HOUSE NO. 302 West 56th st. Apply at restaurant, 59th st., Broadway, and 8th av.

TO LET—TWO BUILDINGS WELL LOCATED, very low, with steam power. Apply to
GEO. W. READ & CO., foot of East 6th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

STORES TO RENT.
Broadway, near Prince st., large, elegant store, basement, and sub-cellar, 50x200 feet, through to Mercer st.
Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel, store, basement, and sub-cellar, 30x200 feet, through to Mercer st.
Cliff st., near John, running through to Pearl st.; well adapted and arranged for iron or metal business.
Front st., near Broad, five-story building, at a low rent. Full particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

TO RENT—THE SUBSTANTIAL STORE AND basement No. 838 Broadway, just below Union square; high ceiling, light basement, all new, with rear entrance to 13th st. This store is well located for any light business; for furniture, pianofortes, &c. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or at branch office No. 35 East 17th st.

THE MOST DESIRABLE OFFICES IN this City, single or in suites; suitable for bankers, brokers, corporate companies, &c., Nos. 31 and 33 Broad st.
Examine before locating elsewhere.

OFFICE.—WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL pleasant office, near the new Post Office, by an attorney from May 1; rent must be moderate. Address R. S. WILLIS, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

TO LET—MAIDEN LANE—FIRST FLOOR AND cellar, No. 78 Maiden lane. Apply to
W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE TO LET.—APPLY AT No. 144 West 49th st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

OUR LEASES IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES building expire May 1.
For accommodations which will suit us we will pay $6,000 per annum.
Would purchase a suitable building located within five minutes' walk, if offered at a fair price.
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., No. 41 Park row.

WANTED—FOR AN INSTITUTION, A TRACT OF land, of 100 to 150 acres, eligibly situated within or near the City limits. Must be high ground, with natural drainage and facilities for large water supply, free from malaria and mosquitoes, and accessible by water as well as by rail. Proposals from owners, who are willing to sell at low figures; may address CHAIRMAN, Post Office Box No. 947, New-York.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, A MODERN first-class dwelling-house on 5th av., between 34th and 50th st., or on the side streets, near 5th av. Apply to HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMANUEL BUCHSTEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Emanuel Buchstein, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property, belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, is forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, in the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1876, at 12 o'clock noon.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

HOTELS.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

WINTER RESORTS.

EXCURSION TO THE TROPICS.—AN EXcursion steamer will leave New-York every three weeks, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Vera Cruz, Tuxpan, Tampico, and New-Orleans, and from there return, calling at the same ports. For particulars apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NEW-PROVIDENCE, BAHAMA ISLANDS.—A Land of Perpetual Summer. For circulars containing full information, apply to JAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MADISON AV., NEAR 42D ST.—A PRIVATE family of two persons would like to rent a few choice rooms, with board. All the appointments of their home are those of comfort and refinement. The very highest references submitted. Address MADISON AVENUE, Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—A private family will let, with board, an elegant suite of four rooms, with every modern improvement attached, with private parlor and private table if required, either to one or two families or a party of gentlemen; first-class references given and required. Apply at No. 607 5th av. or address Box No. 2,793 Post Office.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.,
Near Madison Square.
Rooms with board, (southern exposure;) also on parlor floor, with communicating private bath-room, &c. Table boarders.

FIFTH AV., NO. 307.—PARTIES LOOKING FOR the comforts of their own home can be accommodated with an elegant parlor floor; rooms will be separated to suit; location, appointments, and table unexceptionable; references.

NO. 239 EAST 18TH ST.—A SMALL PRIVATE New-England family desire to rent their third floor, (four rooms,) together or separately, with first-class board; house has all modern improvements; location unexceptionable in every particular.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsome two-story front rooms for a family or party of gentlemen; also, single rooms; house and table first class.

NO. 20 EAST 20TH ST., THIRD DOOR FROM BROADWAY.—Nicely-furnished front room and hall, third floor, with board, fire, and gas; prices reduced; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT, WITH board, two large rooms at $16 and $18 per week, for two persons each; references exchanged. No. 280 4th av.

NO. 56 9TH ST., FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—Finely furnished parlor and square room to adults; breakfast if desired; first-class conveniences; references exchanged.

NO. 112 WEST 38TH ST.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or a single gentleman can find a very pleasant back parlor; sunny; good board; moderate price.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, SECond floor front, and one single room, with board. No. 43 West 22d st.; family occupying their own house.

ONE HANDSOME NEWLY-FURNISHED parlor on second floor, extension, and third-story room; excellent board; terms reasonable; references. No. 232 West 11th st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT ROOMS, with board; terms, $7 to $10; Broadway and Fourteenth Street cars pass the door. No. 214 West 11th st., corner Waverley place.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of well-furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—TWO ELEGANT suites, with first-class board and attendance; also, two large and one small rooms for gentlemen; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 33D ST., NEAR Madison av., have two pleasant rooms to let, with or without board. Address B., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A suite of sunny front rooms on second, also a desirable suite, in prime order, on third floor, with board, for first-class parties.

NO. 123 WEST 45TH ST.—HANDSOME FURnished rooms for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; very best of accommodations; terms to suit the times.

NO. 151 WEST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—Furnished rooms to let, with or without first-class board, in private English family; table boarders.

NO. 23 WAVERLEY PLACE.—AN ELEGANTLY furnished suite of rooms to rent on parlor floor, with or without private table; also, other rooms; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—PARLOR FLOOR, PRIvate bath-room, &c., newly furnished, with or without private table.

ONE WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH first-class board, in private American family. Call at No. 133 West 42d st.

NO. 100 EAST 23D ST.—ROOMS TO LET, with board, en suite or singly; transient boarders taken.

FIFTH AV., NO. 5.—WITH BOARD, AN ENTIRE second floor, newly and elegantly furnished; choice location; near the Brevoort House.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, on second floor, with every convenience, with or without board. No. 211 West 38th st.

NO. 119 EAST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH board, one elegant suite of rooms; also, fine basement. Mrs. MACLEAN.

FORTY-FIFTH ST., NO. 214 WEST.—PLEASant sunny rooms on the second and third floor, with board: references.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A DESIRABLE HALL room, (third floor,) with board to a gentleman; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—SUPERIOR ROOMS AND thoroughly first-class appointments; private table if desired.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—SINGLE ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen desiring a refined and permanent home.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST.—MRS. WILLIS, formerly of No. 297 5th av., has second and fourth floor rooms to let, with board.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST.—ROOMS ELEGANTLY furnished, with a superior table, for families and gentlemen.

NO. 71 WEST 36TH ST.—SECOND STORY front rooms to let, with board; also a room for single gentleman.

NO. 221 WEST 22D ST.—THIRD STORY, front, sunny room and bedroom adjoining, with first-class board.

NO. 12 GRAMMERCY PARK.—MRS. J. CURtis has a handsomely-furnished parlor and two bed-rooms to let with board.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—UPPER SQUARE AND hall room, together or separate, with superior board.

NO. 27 WEST 38TH ST.—TWO FURNISHED rooms, large and small, to rent, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BY A LADY TEACHER, PERMANENT board in a refined family, (French preferred;) location between 14th and 34th sts. and 6th and 3d avs.; best references given and required. Address, stating terms and particulars, D. L., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE DESIRE board in a Christian family; third story room with bedroom connecting; boarding-house keepers need not apply. Address, stating locality, &c., H. B. J., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE south of 59th st., west side preferred; references. Address W. H. P., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SQUARE room (all modern conveniences) on second floor, in 30th st., between Madison and Lexington avs., and near first-class restaurants; will be rented to a single gentleman; family strictly private; references exchanged. Address with name W. C. M., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 115 EAST 23D ST.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, first floor and basement floor, consisting of large front room, centre room, with small extension; also large back extension, with butler's pantry and closets; basement floor consists of front basement, kitchen, laundry, small room, and store-room.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH ST.—PARTIES DESIRING superior accommodations will find handsomely-furnished parlor floor, (three rooms,) with private bath; also, other desirable rooms, single or en suite; references exchanged.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, WITHOUT BOARD, A nicely-furnished large front room on second floor; all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 14 West Washington place.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224.—SUPERIOR ROOMS, UNexpectedly vacated, at reduced rates; singly or in suite; opposite Brunswick Hotel. References exchanged.

NO. 9 EAST 22D ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms on first floor to let, without board; also one hall room, with hot and cold water; club restaurant second door; references.

GRANT HOUSE, NO. 48 NEW BOWERY—Heated throughout; prices reduced; rooms nightly and weekly for families and gentlemen.

A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, with fire. No. 20 East 13th st.

NO. 14 WEST 11TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms to rent at moderate prices.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to let near Broadway and 5th av.

FINE ARTS.

ART.

IMPORTANT SALE OF
high class
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
OIL-PAINTINGS.
To be sold at auction peremptorily
on THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
Feb. 10 and 11,
at 12 o'clock, at the
SCHENCK
ART GALLERY, No. 60 LIBERTY ST.
EDWARD SCHENCK,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—IN A SINGLE LOT, ONE OF THE best selected galleries existing in the United States, composed of Oil Paintings, Water Color and precious Drawings, signed by celebrated old masters and modern artists. Although of a great value, this collection will be sold at a very moderate price, and a portion of the purchase money may be paid in annuities if desired. No agents need apply. Only principals address, by letter or personally, to HENRY SACCHI, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, No. 1,550 Broadway, near 49th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

Immense Success.

ANNIE EVA FAY'S
MARVELOUS DRAWING-ROOM SEANCES,
GIVEN IN THE LIGHT,
NO. 19 WEST 24TH ST.,
OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.
W. IRVING BISHOP....Manager.

Mr. Bishop begs respectfully to state that Miss Fay, the celebrated *spiritual-physical test medium*, has had the honor of appearing, with the most unqualified approbation, at the Queen's Drawing-rooms, London, before his Royal Highness Prince of Wales and Royal Family, the Czar of Russia, Lord Raleigh, and numerous other titled personages, and as to the genuineness of her manifestations is indorsed by William Crookes, F. R. S., and other members of the Royal Society.

From New-York Herald, Jan. 25.

Might truly be called a *marvelous* seance. The guitar was *seen to rise in the air* while some *invisible hand* was thrumming it for a space of three minutes. The committee was allowed to *hold* the medium, and the manifestations occurred as before. The medium mentioned certain spirits that came to visit some of the people in the circle, among them a pale, blue-eyed lady who died three years ago, and the description was so *accurate* that one gentleman *fairly blanched*. It is *inexplicable*.

N. B.—Carriages may be ordered at 9:30 P. M.

THE BEST NEW MUSIC.
"Hush thee, my baby," Macirone, 40 cents; "Daisy's Dream," (piano,) Meininger, 50 cents; "O, Reilly, you're N. G," "Tra-la-la-loo," "I'm tould you carry a Pop," sung by Pat Rooney, each 30 cents; "Pond Lily," Mazurka, Dorn, 50 cents; "Slavery Days," Braham, 40 cents; "Race Galop," Kiesewetter, 30 cents; "Down Among the Sugar Cane," Blake, 40 cents; "Harp of David," meditations for Piano, Schwing, 75 cents. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway. Branch store No. 39 Union square, New-York.

Aunt Polly Basset's

YANKEE SINGIN SKEWL,
STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY, FEB. 7.
Tickets, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

MAY SISTERS' SPIRITUAL SEANCE—When some wonderful materializations and physical manifestations, in the light, and also flower circle, while the mediums are securely bound, THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock and THIS EVENING at 8, Feb. 6, at parlors No. 45 East 19th st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING HALL.
Women's Free Centennial Meetings every MONDAY AFTERNOON at 3:30 until further notice. Collection. Subject for Feb. 7, "Union Among Women more Needed than Woman Suffrage."

COOPER UNION.
CENTENNIAL LECTURE COURSE.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, 8 o'clock. QUARTETTE FROM TRINITY GLEE CLUB. W. H. POPE, ELOCUTIONIST. Tickets 25c. and 35c., at Burnton's, No. 92 4th av., and at the door.

THE DANCE OF SOCIETY,
BY WILLIAM B. DE GARMO,
For sale at
WILLIAM A. POND & CO.'S, NO. 547 BROADWAY.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.—J. WOOD'S gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th st., open day and evening. Sparring, fencing, Turkish bath, &c.; running track, health lift, rowing machines, &c.

BLOOD AND BREATH.
BLOOD AND BREATH.

INSTRUCTION.

A VERY HIGHLY-ACCOMPLISHED LADY (pianist and vocalist,) wishes an immediate engagement in a ladies' school and families. She has already three engagements in schools, and besides City references; has very recently returned from Italy and Germany, with the highest certificates. Address by letter only M. B., care Mr. Lincoln, Chickering Hall, 130 5th av., New-York.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with primary department, comprising a thorough English and French course, No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island; Winter term begins Feb. 2.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE, by a Parisian gentleman; best City references; thirty lessons, $25; at pupil's, $35. Address FRENCH, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, Arithmetic, Correspondence, &c.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 1,193 Broadway, gives private lessons, day or evening, and prepares gentlemen and ladies practically for business.

$3—WRITING, MONTHLY; BOOK-KEEPing, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, $5 each, quarterly; backward persons and foreigners taught privately; ladies qualified as book-keepers. PAINE, No. 62 Bowery.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 16. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. Second session commences TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—BY A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIence in school and private teaching, as governess in a family going South or to Europe; English, French, Latin, German, and rudiments of music; best references. Address F. L. R., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families with governesses and tutors, visiting or resident; information given gratuitously of teachers, of the languages, music, and drawing; also good schools. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, WHO HAS SOME MORNing hours vacant, a pupil or pupils in the English branches; can furnish highest testimonials. Address B. T. C., care of A. D. F. Randolph & Co., No. 770 Broadway.

MOTHERS DESIRING ACCOMPLISHED governesses for their daughters, can find them through Amer. School Institute, No. 14 Bond st.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

MISS C. HANDY, TEACHER OF ARTICULATION to Deaf Mutes by the Invisible Speech method. No. 86 Irving place.

PRIVATE TUTOR, THOROUGHLY EXperienced in all branches, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, TUESDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 12, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.
FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C., FERNANDINA, FLA., and BRUNSWICK, GA. The steam-ships CITY OF AUSTIN, Stevens, Master; CITY OF DALLAS, T. Hines, Master; CITY OF HOUSTON, Deering, Master, will leave Pier No. 20 East River, every THURSDAY at 3 P. M., for Port Royal and Fernandina. This route is the only direct one to Florida without change of steamers. No transshipping of goods and no cartage. Lower rates given than by any other line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Port Royal Railroad to all points in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and with the Atlantic, Gulf, and West India Transit Company to all points in Florida. Insurance one-half per cent.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., or HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 153 Maiden Lane.
CHATER & KING, Agents, Fernandina.
Steam-ship CITY OF DALLAS sails Feb. 10.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA....Tuesday, Feb. 8
CITY OF VERA CRUZ....Thursday, Feb. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, Feb. 17
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF MERIDA....Tuesday, Feb. 8
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 13 and March 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
DONAU....Sat., Feb. 12 | SALIER....Sat., Feb. 26
NECKAR....Sat., Feb. 19 | HERMANN..Sat., March 4
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin....$100 gold
Second cabin....60 gold
Steerage....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:
COLOMBO....Feb. 12 | HINDOO....March 11
OTHELLO....Feb. 26 | NAVARINO....Mar. 25
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MONEY ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.—Diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver-ware, and seal sacques bought, and sold back when desired at a very small advance. GEORGE C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st. Watches and jewelry repaired.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TITIENS.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
TWO EXTRA PERFORMANCES
on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, and FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 11,
in which Mlle. THERESA TITIENS and the full strength of the STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY will appear.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 8,
(by general request,)
THERESA TITIENS in her unrivaled character of
NORMA.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 8,
GRAND FAREWELL NIGHT.
LA FAVORITA.
THERESA TITIENS (for the first time in America) as LEONORA.
SATURDAY, Feb. 12,
FAREWELL TITIENS MATINEE,
IL TROVATORE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mlle. THERESA TITIENS,
MONDAY, Feb. 7, at 8 o'clock,
NORMA. NORMA. NORMA.
Mlle. THERESA TITIENS, Miss BEAUMONT,
Signors BACCEI, REINA, MAX MARETZEK.
Reserved seats, $2 and $2 50.
Reserved seats in family circle, $1.
Seats can now be secured at Brooklyn Academy of Music and Rudolph's, No. 162 Broadway.

N. B.—THE N. Y. CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
is located only at
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.
BRANCHES TAUGHT:
SINGING, PIANO, ORGAN, VIOLIN, Violoncello, Harp, Flute, Brass Instruments, Harmony, and Counterpoint, Drawing and Painting, and Modern Languages.
Terms: Class of three Pupils, $10 per quarter; Class of two Pupils, $15; per quarter. Strictly Private Lessons, $30 per quarter.
NEW TERMS COMMENCING DAILY.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS open from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
The celebrated Arion Pianos are used in the School.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL,
THURSDAY, Feb. 24, 1876.
Tickets, at the usual price and under the usual restrictions, can be had from the following gentlemen:
C. Godfrey Guenther, No. 19 Union square.
Wm. Steinway, Steinway Hall.
Emil Unger, No. 50 Park place.
Herm. Uhl, New-York Staats-Zeitung.
Sig. Kaufmann, No. 39 Nassau st.
H. Mosenthal, No. 337 Broadway.
L. Kaemmerer, No. 108 Grand st.
W. Rasmus, No. 20 Exchange place.
H. C. F. Koch, corner 20th st. and 6th av.
J. Windmuller, German Savings Bank, 14th st.
C. A. Nathusius, No. 229 Bowery.
L. A. Grass, No. 136 Chambers st.
Peter Ernenwein, No. 148 Nassau st.
Boxes sold by Schmidt & Curtius, No. 33 Broad st.

23D STREET OPERA-HOUSE,
(LATE DAN BRYANT'S,)
West 23d st., near 6th av.
MONDAY, Feb. 7, every night at 8, and Saturday matinée at 2 P. M.,
GRAND OPENING
and first appearance of the famous
CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS,
Thirty in number, who will appear in the most finished and elaborate minstrel entertainment ever offered to the public.
MONDAY, Feb. 14, first appearance of the great
SENATOR HART.
See programmes.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
SHOOK & PALMER....Lessees and Managers
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY,
the charming actress,
MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,
in her delightful domestic drama,
JANE EYRE,
which will be produced with new scenery, and with—as nearly as possible—the great UNION SQUARE THEATRE cast, including Messrs. Frederick Robinson, Ed. Lamb, Claude Burroughs, H. W. Montgomery, H. B. Phillips, Willie Seymour, and Misses Ida Vernon, Blanche Grey, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Hattie Thorpe, Laura Thorpe, and others.
Monday evening, Feb. 14, production of the new play QUEEN AND WOMAN, with MAGNIFICENT NEW SCENERY and a GREAT CAST.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.
Mr. MATT MORGAN....Manager
First appearance of the English gymnasts and athletes,
ST. JEAN BROTHERS.
Continued success of the
SOCIETY RECEPTION PARTY,
Introducing songs, ballads, funny sayings, and
FEMALE MINSTREL SCENE.
Mr. SAM RICKEY, MASTER BARNEY,
Mr. WM. BARRY, Mr. CHAS. WHITE,
Miss CLARA MOORE, Miss ALICE RANSOM,
And the entire company in a
NEW OLIO OF FUN.
NEW SONGS, ACTS, DANCES, &c.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
FEB. 7. ONE WEEK ONLY,
HERNANDEZ FOSTER.
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Evenings, and Wednesday Matinée, the five-act sensational play,
ROBINSON CRUSOE.
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings, and Saturday Matinée, the five-act melodrama,
JACK HARKAWAY,
AFLOAT AND ASHORE.
MATINEES:
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.
A. H. SHELDON
in his new play, CHAIN OF GUILT, and farce,
LOST AT LONG BRANCH.

CHICKERING HALL.
FIFTH AV. LECTURE COURSE.
Feb. 11—Young Apollo Club, with Adolph Sohst and A. P. Burbank, Music with Readings. Feb. 19—R. J. De Cordova, "Courtship and Marriage." Feb. 29—Dr. E. H. Chapin, "John Hampden; or, The Progress of Popular Liberty." March 4—Dr. J. Jay Villers, "Humorists of the Past and Present." March 23—Chas. Roberts, Jr., Dramatic Readings, with Music. April 1—Grand Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music. A half-hour Organ Concert will precede each entertainment. Reserved seat tickets for entire course, $2 50; single reserved seats, 75 cents; single admission, 50 cents. For sale at Pond's music store, No. 39 Union square.

THIRTY FOURTH STREET OPERA-HOUSE
THIS THEATRE ESTABLISHED BEYOND A DOUBT.
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF MME. AVERY'S FEMALE MINSTRELS.
First appearance in this City of the
WILD CAHUT DANCERS,
in conjunction with the improved
PARISIAN CAN-CAN.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

7th Regiment Reception

TESTIMONIAL TO BANDMASTER C. S. GRAFULLA.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FEB. 8.
Tickets, admitting a gentleman and ladies, $5, may be obtained at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, Tiffany & Co.'s, D. Appleton & Co.'s, and of the active and veteran members of the regiment.

GRAND SPARRING AND ATHLETIC ENTERTAINMENT
AT TAMMANY HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock,
Being the third annual testimonial tendered to Prof. JAMES O'NEIL, of Wood's Gymnasium.
Among the attractions for the evening will be sparring by John Dwyer and George Rooke; Prof. William Miller and Steve Taylor; Greco-Roman Wrestling, and other Athletic and Gymnastic Exercises.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.
TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL NOVELTIES.
Evenings, 8 o'clock; Matinées Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 2 o'clock. Unrivaled Original Model Varieties of New-York. Best and most popular entertainment in the City. New programme, new artists, new attractions. Village School, Three Fast Women, Smoked Out, Hussar Polonais, La Minuet, Dutch Fun, New Tableaux, Black Joe, Becky Jane, Cannon Ball, Equilibre, Old Banjo.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
JULIUS, THE SNOOZER, OR
THE CONSPIRATORS OF THOMSON STREET.
THE FUNNY OLD GALS, &c.
Seats secured. Matinées Saturday at 2.

DR. JOHN LORD.
ASSOCIATION HALL, MONDAY.
ABELARD AND HELOISE.
Tickets for remaining seventeen lectures, $8 with reserved seats. In Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, CICERO.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
JOHN F. POOLE....Manager
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
THE GREAT OLYMPIC COMPANY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

TABLEAU ENTERTAINMENT.
SCENES IN THE ORIENT at St. James M. E. Church, Madison av. and 126th st., TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, 1876. Tickets, 25 cents. Given in full Oriental costumes by thirty persons.

INSTITUTE OF ELOCUTION, NO. 46 EAST 10TH ST.—Prof. PHILIP LAWRENCE, author of "Lawrence Speaker," "Model Speaker," &c., instructs ladies and gentlemen for the stage.

MISS C. E. HANDY, TEACHER OF ELOCUTION, from the Boston School of Oratory, will make engagements to Read at Parlor Entertainments. No. 86 Irving place.

MEETINGS.

PURSUANT TO A CALL, A MEETING OF the Alumni of Columbia College Law School will be held on Feb. 14, 1876, at 8 o'clock P. M., at No. 8 Great Jones st., New-York, to arrange for the annual dinner of the Alumni; to investigate the cause of the declination of Hon. W. W. Phelps to deliver the oration before the Alumni at the Commencement of 1876; to elect a person to deliver the same, if deemed necessary, and to take such other steps concerning the delivery of such oration as this association shall deem proper; to propose amendments to the laws of this State and reforms in their administration, &c., and to transact general business.
By order of JAMES R. ADAMS, President.
LEICESTER P. HOLME, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1876.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.
Brooklyn Branch at No. 193 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S
PRIVATE LESSONS AND CLASSES IN DANCING,
NO. 55 WEST 33D ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

1776. 1876.
MARTHA WASHINGTON RECEPTION
AND
Centennial Tea Party
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
IRVING HALL AND NILSSON HALL,
ON THE
EVENING OF FEB. 22, 1876.
IN AID OF
THE FLOATING HOSPITAL
OF
ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND, BERNSTEIN'S ORCHESTRA, AND DOWNING'S NINTH REGIMENT BAND.
A GRAND DISPLAY OF THE COSTUMES, DECORATIONS, FURNITURE, AND SOCIAL CUSTOMS OF 1776.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
FOUR HUNDRED
LEADING CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
The Wheeler & Wilson Parlors, No. 44 East 14th st., are opened daily at 10 A. M., for the sale of boxes and tickets.

MANAGERS.

President Grant,
Gov. Tilden,
Mayor Wickham,
Mrs. Chester A. Arthur,
Mrs. Herman D. Aldrich,
Mrs. George A. Albro,
Mrs. Lewis Atterbury,
Mrs. F. J. Allen,
Mrs. T. Y. Avery,
Mrs. L. M. Bates,
Mrs. John Bigelow,
Mrs. Edward C. Bogert,
Mrs. James B. Brewster,
Mrs. George Browne,
Mrs. George Browne, Jr.,
Mrs. Daniel S. Babcock,
Mrs. Chas. Newbold Black,
Mrs. Charles H. Bewley,
Mrs. A. T. Bryan,
Mrs. Horace Brooks,
Mrs. R. J. Cortis,
Mrs. W. A. Caldwell,
Mrs. William A. Conklin,
Mrs. Gilbert L. Crowell,
Mrs. George W. Carleton,
Mrs. A. J. Dittenhoefer,
Mrs. Mary C. Davis,
Mrs. Frank J. Dupignac,
Mrs. L. Dachauer,
Mrs. W. Frank Dusenbury,
Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus,
Mrs. Thomas P. Davis,
Mrs. Andrew J. Dam,
Mrs. William P. Earle,
Mrs. David M. Earle,
Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle,
Mrs. Eugene M. Earle,
Mrs. L. M. Easton,
Mrs. Fremont,
Mrs. David Dudley Field,
Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr.,
Mrs. Henry J. Furber,
Mrs. U. S. Grant,
Mrs. C. K. Garrison,
Mrs. Quincy A. Gillmore,
Mrs. Egbert Guernsey,
Mrs. Van Alstyne Gwyer,
Mrs. C. Godfrey Gunther,
Mrs. C. T. Gilbert,
Mrs. Henry Hentz,
Mrs. John F. Henry,
Mrs. Dexter A. Hawkins,
Mrs. I. I. Hayes,
Mrs. Leonard Hasletine,
Mrs. Orlando Hurd,
Mrs. Jas. A. Hawkesworth,
Mrs. Theodore Hopkins,
Mrs. Thomas L. James,
Mrs. Rufus King, Jr.,
Mrs. Franklin H. Kalbfleisch,
Mrs. John H. Kemp,
Hon. Chester A. Arthur,
Mr. Gustave Amsinck,
Mr. Harry Alexandre,
Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall,
Mr. Lewis Atterbury,
Mr. H. A. Appelius,
Mr. W. G. Allen,
Mr. F. J. Allen,
Mr. Robert W. Aborn,
Hon. S. L. M. Barlow,
Hon. Erastus Brooks,
Mr. Augustus L. Brown,
Mr. William A. Beach,
Mr. W. Clark Bell,
Hon. Gunning S. Bedford,
Mr. F. D. Blake,
Mr. Samuel Borrow,
Mr. Albert Bierstadt,
Mr. J. M. Bundy,
Hon. Elliot C. Cowdin,
Col. F. A. Conkling,
Hon. Wm. C. Conner,
Col. L. V. Cruger,
Mr. Frederick R. Coudert,
Mr. Louis L. Coudert,
Mr. Charles Coudert,
Mr. H. B. Claflin,
Mr. C. F. Chickering,
Hon. A. J. Dittenhoefer,
Sig. Ferdinand De Luca,
Mr. John H. Deane,
Mr. James N. Dunbar,
Mr. Robert Dunlap,
Mr. John E. De Witt,
Mr. W. Frank Dusenbury,
Mr. W. B. Dinsmore,
Mr. L. Dachauer,
Mr. E. N. Dickerson,
Mr. A. S. Dodd,
Mr. Henry Dale,
Mr. James R. Dupignac,
Mr. Andrew J. Dam,
Gen. L. C. Easton, U. S. A.,
Mr. John A. Foley,
Mr. Henry J. Furber,
Mr. Henry Fernbach,
Mr. William Fullerton,
Mr. David Dudley Field,
Mr. H. J. Goodwin,
Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther,
Hon. Andrew H. Greene,
Hon. James W. Gerard,
Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore,
Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve,
Mr. C. K. Garrison,
Egbert Guernsey, M. D.,
Mr. Charles H. Griswold,
Mr. Charles L. Hallgarten,
Mr. Samuel Hawk,
Mr. William F. Havemeyer,
Mr. Theodore Hopkins,
Mr. John Hoey,
Mr. Charles F. Hardy,
Mr. John F. Henry,
Dr. J. G. Holland,
Mr. Isaac Henderson, Jr.,
Mr. Richard P. Haines,
Gen. Thomas Hillhouse,
Mr. J. B. Holbrook,
Mr. Joseph Hasletine,
Mr. Leonard Hasletine,
Mr. Fred. Kuhne,
Mr. Herman Kobbe,
Hon. A. H. Laflin,
Hon. J. R. Lydecker,
Hon. Samuel A. Lewis,
James L. Little, M. D.,
Mr. B. Lawrence,
Mr. F. N. Lawrence,
Mr. Thomas Le Clear,
Mr. Geo. A. Leavitt,
Mr. James L. Libby,
Mr. Charles C. Leeds,
Mr. E. L. Ludlow,
Mr. John F. Mines,
Mr. George McClure,
Mr. Abram Mills,
Mr. George W. McLean,
E. R. Peaslee, M. D.,
Alfred C. Post, M. D.,
Mr. Homer A. Nelson,
Mr. John Oothout,
Mr. Jonathan Odell,
Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps,
Col. Henry G. Pearson,
Thomas E. Pooley, M. D.,
Mr. Morris Phillips,
Hon. Josiah Sutherland,
Hon. Ira Shafer,
Hon. Thomas E. Stewart,
Gen. William F. Smith,
Hon. Henry J. Scudder,
Hon. Edward Salomon,
Gen. C. G. Sawtelle, U. S. A.,
Gen. M. D. L. Simpson, U. S. A.,
Gen. George H. Sharpe,
Col. Charles B. Stoughton,
Mr. L. Strong,
Mr. Charles Spear,
Mr. Benjamin B. Sherman,
Hon. Algernon S. Sullivan,
Mr. Peter Starr,
Mr. Ed. A. Seccomb,
Mr. N. Sarony,
Hon. John D. Townsend,
George Thompson, M. D.,
Mr. J. Nelson Tappan,
Mr. H. K. Thurber,
Mr. Francis B. Thurber,
Mr. J. Van Schaick,
Mr. S. R. Van Duzer,
Mr. G. W. Van Siyck,
Hon. John R. Voorhis,
Mr. Hermann von Keller,
Hon. Jacob A. Westervelt,
Hon. Salem H. Wales,
Col. George W. Wingate,
George Wilkes, M. D.,
Robert F. Weir, M. D.,
J. R. Wood, M. D.,
Mr. T. A. Wilmerding,
Mrs. Fred. A. Lawrence,
Mrs. Andrew W. Leggat,
Mrs. J. H. Lane,
Mrs. Henry Long,
Mrs. Jauvier Le Duc,
Mrs. Theo. Moss,
Mrs. A. R. Macdonald,
Mrs. Emil Magnus,
Mrs. E. A. McAlpine,
Mrs. William J. Merrall,
Mrs. Andrew Mickle,
Mrs. John F. Mines,
Mrs. J. H. Middlebrook,
Mrs. Mary A. Newcomb,
Mrs. Oswald Ottendorfer,
Mrs. Emerson Opdyke,
Mrs. Edward A. Quintard,
Mrs. George W. Ransom,
Mrs. Eugene R. Robinson,
Mrs. L. D. Richards,
Mrs. W. H. Ross,
Mrs. Auguste Richards,
Mrs. Louis V. Sone,
Mrs. Edward Salomon,
Mrs. A. F. Sterling,
Mrs. Henry J. Scudder,
Mrs. Thomas E. Stewart,
Mrs. Samuel Swan,
Mrs. Edward A. Seccomb,
Mrs. Charles A. Sterling,
Mrs. Thomas B. Tweddle,
Mrs. John D. Townsend,
Mrs. Oscar Tibbals,
Mrs. Francis B. Thurber,
Mrs. H. K. Thurber,
Mrs. Douglas Taylor,
Mrs. Mary A. Thurston,
Mrs. B. H. Van Auken,
Mrs. Jacob Valentine,
Mrs. Hermann von Keller,
Mrs. David Wetmore,
Mrs. William H. Wiley,
Mrs. Joseph Worster,
Mrs. Robert F. Weir,
Mrs. G. S. L. Ward,
Mrs. David Watts,
Mrs. Daniel D. Westervelt,
Mrs. G. H. Wingate,
Mrs. T. A. Wilmerding,
Mrs. G. M. Ward,
Mrs. Gardner G. Yvelin,
Mrs. Amerton Yale,
Mrs. Hamilton R. Kerr,
Mrs. Charles C. Leeds,
Mrs. Charles S. Lewis,
Mrs. Addison H. Laflin,
Mrs. Thomas Le Clear,
Mrs. George A. Leavitt,
Mrs. James L. Libby,
Mrs. Cornelius W. Lawrence
Mrs. Frank Leslie,
Mr. William Brookfield,
Mr. L. M. Bates,
Mr. B. Bartlett,
Mr. Joseph H. Brown,
Mr. Philip Bissinger,
Mr. George H. Broadhead,
Mr. James S. Barron,
Mr. John Bloodgood,
Mr. Charles Bellows,
Mr. George H. Bissell,
Mr. George Brown, Jr.,
Mr. Chas. Newbold Black,
Mr. D. S. S. Burt,
Mr. Seymour A. Bunce,
Mr. Walter S. Carter,
Mr. William H. Cromwell,
Mr. Townsend Cox,
Mr. Charles A. Cheever,
Mr. Emerson Clark,
Mr. C. Vanderbilt Cross,
Mr. James S. Cox,
Mr. Philo Chase,
Mr. C. J. Canda,
Mr. Geo. W. Carleton,
Hon. Noah Davis,
Gen. N. H. Davis, U. S. A.,
Gen. Henry E. Davies, Jr.,
Gen. Abner Doubleday,
Hon. Joel B. Erhardt,
Mr. Franklin Edson,
Mr. Sherburne B. Eaton,
Mr. William P. Earle,
Mr. Ferdinand P. Earle,
Mr. Eugene M. Earle,
Mr. Henry P. Egleston,
Hon. Hamilton Fish,
Gen. J. B. Fry, U. S. A.,
Gen. Fremont,
Austin Flint, Jr., M. D.,
Mr. Benjamin W. Floyd,
Mr. Francis P. Furnald,
Mr. Emerson Poote,
Mr. M. B. Fielding,
Mr. Martin B. Greene,
Mr. A. B. Graves,
Mr. Charles Galway,
Mr. R. W. Gilder,
Mr. C. M. Gigneux,
Mr. Henry L. Goodwin,
Mr. Emil Greeff,
Mr. J. H. Goodsell,
Hon. Hugh J. Hastings,
Mr. D. Henry Haight,
Mr. E. Winslow Hamilton,
Mr. Henry Hentz,
Mr. Julius Hallgarten,
Mr. Inslee A. Hopper,
Mr. G. W. Hardie,
Mr. Frank T. Iselin,
Hon. Thomas L. James,
Gen. John H. King, U. S. A.,
Gen. J. B. Kiddoo, U. S. A.,
Mr. Rufus King, Jr.,
Mr. Eugene Kelly,
Mr. John H. Kemp,
Mr. Charles H. Kalbfleisch,
Mr. Charles W. Kohlsaat,
Mr. D. H. Kneeland,
Mr. Henry C. Knox,
Mr. L. Laflin Kellogg,
Mr. Marshall Lefferts, Jr.,
Mr. Frank Leslie,
Mr. Edward Lambert,
Mr. Jauvier Le Duc,
Hon. David McAdam,
Col. W. G. Mitchell, U. S. A.,
Col. C. B. Mitchell,
Mr. D. H. McAlpine,
Mr. A. J. Montgomery,
Mr. William J. Merrall,
Mr. Harvey Major,
Mr. Emile Magnus,
Mr. Franklin Miller,
Mr. David Watts,
Mr. Arthur J. Peabody,
Mr. W. L. Pomeroy,
Mr. Alfred L. Poppenhausen,
Mr. H. C. Poppenhausen,
Mr. John M. Pinckney,
Gen. Fitz John Porter,
Mr. A. M. Palmer,
Mr. Horace Russell,
Mr. James M. Requa,
Mr. C. Fred. Richards,
Mr. L. D. Richards,
Mr. W. H. Ross,
Mr. Henry Rice,
Mr. H. M. Silverman,
Mr. Louis Summerhoff,
Mr. H. Erskine Smith,
Mr. John A. Stow,
Mr. Solomon Sayles,
Mr. W. Rhinelander Stewart
Mr. Clarence A. Seward,
Mr. George K. Sistare,
Mr. R. Sherrard, Jr.,
Mr. Charles A. Sterling,
Samuel Swan, M. D.,
Mr. Joseph Seligman,
Mr. Frederic Taylor,
Mr. Peter B. Taylor,
Mr. Oscar Tibbals,
Mr. William C. Traphagen,
Mr. Jacob R. Telfair,
Mr. Griffith Thomas,
Mr. Douglas Taylor,
Hon. Hooper C. Van Vorst,
Hon. S. B. H. Vance,
Hon. S. D. Van Schaick,
Mr. Charles H. Woodbury,
Mr. Edward Warburg,
Mr. Charles Watrous,
Gen. G. S. Luttrell Ward,
Mr. John L. White,
Mr. Lester Wallack,
Mr. Emory Washburn,
Mr. David B. Williamson,
Gen. James Grant Wilson,
Joseph Worster, M. D.,
Mr. Joseph B. Weaver,
Hon. D. W. C. Wheeler,
Mr. Gardner G. Yvelin.

Tickets may be obtained of the Executive Committee or of any of the Board of Managers.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
OSWALD OTTENDORFER, Chairman, *Staats Zeitung.*
E. A. QUINTARD, Vice Chairman, No. 9 Broad st.
FRANK J. DUPIGNAC, Corresponding Secretary, No. 16 Wall st.
WRIGHT BABCOCK, Recording Secretary, No. 500 Broome st.
WM. H. GUION, } Treasurers, { No. 63 Wall st.
G. K. LANSING, } Treasurers, { Astor House.
R. J. CORTIS, White Star Line.
L. V. SONE, No. 126 Pearl st.
WILLIAM ORTON, Western Union Telegraph Company.
H. M. WEED, No. 111 Liberty st.
WM. H. WILEY, No. 148 Reade st.
C. C. CONKLIN, Arnold & Constable.
THOS. C. TWEDDLE, No. 44 East 14th st.
A. W. LEGGAT, No. 44 Laight st.
T. K. CHUTKOWSKI, No. 524 Broome st.
WM. THURMAN M. D., No. 519 Madison av.
CHARLES L. TIFFANY, Union square.
THEODORE MOSS, Wallack's Theatre.
J. P. SOLOMON, No. 319 Broadway.
WM. H. GUION, Jr., No. 63 Wall st.
M. F. HATCH, No. 61 Liberty st.
CHAS. A. BLOOMFIELD, No. 101 Murray st.
GEO. A. DENIG, No. 44 West 25th st.
A. K. BOLAN, St. Nicholas Hotel.
Rev. ALVAH WISWALL, St. John's Guild.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—PASSBOOK NO. 41,361, ISSUED BY THE Institution for the Savings of Merchants. Finder will please leave it at bank, No. 20 Union place.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. (Begins at 7:45.)
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
HALF A HUNDRED TIMES TO CROWDED HOUSES
The Predominant Success!
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S Great Drama!
PIQUE!
A PLAY OF TO-DAY!
SUMPTUOUS SCENERY! AN EXTRAORDINARY CAST!
Miss Fanny Davenport,
Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins,
Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, John Drew,
Mr. F. Hardenberg, Maurice Barrymore, C. H. Rockwell,
Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Emily Rigl, Kate Holland,
Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Sydney Cowell, and
Mr. John Brougham.
TENTH PIQUE MATINEE,
SATURDAY, AT 1:30.
Box sheet open twenty days ahead.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
PIQUE! A PLAY OF TO-DAY.
The PRESS from Maine to Missouri has enthusiastically endorsed "PIQUE" as the Great Hit of 1876. The *Times* says: "Every one should see it." The *Tribune* says: "PIQUE blends comedy, sensation, and sentiment in a way that cannot fail to please." The *Herald* says: "We must congratulate Mr. Daly with a genuine and merited success." The *World* says: [illegible] The *Graphic* says: "The acting and business of the play is simply superb." The *Evening Post* says: "It is pure even when it is most melodramatic." The *News* says: "For dramatic interest, excellent acting, and magnificent scenery, we have never seen anything comparable with it." The *Sun* says: "The mingling of humor and pathos in PIQUE is most happy." The *St. Louis Republican* says: "PIQUE is the only American drama worthy the name, ever produced."
, 57th to 64th Time.
, SPECIAL PIQUE MATINEE WEDNESDAY NEXT AT 1 O'CLOCK.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY MATINEE.
NEXT WEDNESDAY AT 1,
A SPECIAL SUBURBAN MATINEE OF
PIQUE
THE PERFORMANCE
WILL TERMINATE IN TIME
to enable suburban visitors to take the 4:45 trains.
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
REPRODUCTION OF A POWERFUL PLAY.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, 1876,
will be revived, for the first time since its original great run at this theatre four years ago, Mr. Brougham's fine drama in five acts, replete with
ROMANTIC INTEREST AND POWERFUL EFFECTS,
entitled
JOHN GARTH.
OVERTURE AND INCIDENTAL MUSIC, introducing WELSH NATIONAL AIRS, with Harp accompaniment, composed and arranged expressly for this piece by THOMAS BAKER. NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY by Messrs. J. Clare and E. Isherwood. NEW AND ELEGANT APPOINTMENTS by Mr. E. DORRINGTON. MECHANISM by Messrs. J. W. DUNNE and H. [illegible]
And the following cast:
JOHN GARTH....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
GREGORY DERRHAM....Mr. JOHN GILBERT
(His original character.)
PAULO BARRETTI....Mr. A. FITZGERALD
(His first appearance at this theatre.)
ANTONIO BARRETTI, (His son,)....Mr. C. A. STEVENSON
BARTHOLOMEW....Mr. C. E. EDWIN
OWEN....Mr. J. PECK
JONES....Mr. ATKINS
HESTER DERRHAM....Miss ADA DYAS
MINNIE GARTH....Miss NINA VARIAN
(Her first appearance at this theatre.)
MERE CHARMARANTE....Mrs. JOHN SEFTON
(Her original character.)
MARIA....Miss ETHEL THORNTON
Ladies, Gentlemen, Servants, &c., &c.
Synopsis of Scenery and Events:
ACT I.
THE HOME OF THE GARTHS,
On the Coast of Wales, near Abergavenny.
THE BRIDGE!
ACT II.
LIBRARY AT WOLSTON.
THE WILL!
ACT III.
THE LIBRARY AS BEFORE.
TOO LATE!
ACT IV.
ATTIC OF A LODGING-HOUSE IN PARIS.
THE CONVICT!
ACT V.
Drawing-room in Garth's Cottage at Abergavenny.
SETTLING ACCOUNTS!
JOHN GARTH Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SEVENTH WEEK OF
JULIUS CÆSAR,
the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS,
and Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
, A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
, MATINEE EVERY (SATURDAY) at 1:30 o'clock.
, NEXT SATURDAY, the 12th inst.,
FIFTIETH NIGHT OF JULIUS CÆSAR.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Broadway and 14th st.
SHERIDAN SHOOK....Proprietor
A. M. PALMER....Manager
AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH.
78TH TO 85TH TIME OF ROSE MICHEL,
illustrated with the
MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of
UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH,
including the following favorite names:
Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian (by permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.
SATURDAY, Feb. 12,
THIRTEENTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA, and all Theatres, six days in advance, at TYSON'S New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Mr. JOSH HART....Proprietor
CARD.—MONDAY NEXT, Feb. 7, 1876, entire change of bill. [illegible] the most laughable burlesque of
DID SHE GO, OR WAS SHE LED ASTRAY
will be revived with Mr. G. K. Fortescue in his unequaled character of Countess [illegible]; Mr. G. H. Macdermott, first time in the burlesque character Count [illegible]; Mr. John Wild as Hector [illegible]. Other characters by the company. This burlesque can only be performed for one week positively.
On the SAME EVENING, Feb. 7, first appearance in this theatre of the beautiful and talented sketch artistes,
THE FREEMAN SISTERS.
On the same evening a new sketch,
THE DANCING FOUR,
Wild, Kernell, Tooley, and Bradley. Also a new and laughable sketch entitled
CROOKED WHISKY.
The Brennans and other stars and company in a new olio of acts.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS has the honor to announce that she will give a brief season of
ITALIAN OPERA,
commencing MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14.
The company includes the following artists, who will debut in opera in New-York: Mme. VIOLETTA COLVILLE and Signorina LAMBERTI, soprano; Miss MATILDE PHILLIPS, contralto; Signors FERRANTI and CARPI, baritones, and Signor BERGANINI, tenor.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, Rossini's favorite opera,
IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16,
IL TROVATORE.
Reserved seats, $1 50 and $2, according to location; boxes, $8 and $10. The sale will commence Thursday, Feb. 10, at Academy box office, 701 and 114 Broadway.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
Owing to the EXTRAORDINARY DESIRE on the part of the public to see the WONDERFUL PICTORIAL EFFECTS at the COLOSSEUM, they will continue the exhibition ONE WEEK LONGER.
LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT PAINTINGS.
THE ASSASSINATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP.
THE SIEGE OF PARIS.
PANORAMA OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.
Open from 1 to 4 P. M., and from 7:30 to 10 P. M. Admission 50 cents; children half price. No extras. Music in the promenade.

STEINWAY HALL. LEVY—MILLS.
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 10, GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT TO Mrs. LUCAS THOMPSON.
All the following eminent artists have volunteered: Mr. J. Levy, the great cornet virtuoso; Mrs. Lucas Thompson, soprano; Mr. Alfred Wilkie, tenor; Mr. Ferd. Carri, violinist; [illegible] Miss Johanna Lehman, contralto; Mr. S. B. Mills, pianist; Mr. C. Werner, 'cellist; Mr. George W. Colby, accompanist and musical conductor. Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50, to be had at Schirmer's.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
We will during this Month dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including WATERS', at lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments received, running from 12 to 36 months, [illegible] Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

THE CASE OF STOKES.

NO RELIEF FOR THE PRISONER.

HIS APPLICATION FOR RELEASE ON A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS DENIED—JUDGE DYKMAN REMANDS HIM TO STATE PRISON—AN APPEAL TO BE TAKEN TO THE GENERAL TERM.

Argument on the application for the release of Edward S. Stokes on a writ of habeas corpus was had yesterday before Judge Dykman, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, at White Plains. The prisoner, who had been driven from Sing Sing in a sleigh, in company with Warden George R. Young and Guard Theodore Rodrian, sat with his brother Horace, near his counsel, Messrs. C. W. Brooke and Ira Shafer. His hair has changed to a steel gray, and he looked quite worn and sad, as if he had undergone severe mental strain.

After the reading, by District Attorney Baker, of the summons requiring the prisoner's presence in court, Mr. Brooke arose and presented to the court the following traverse to the return of the writ of habeas corpus:

The People of the State of New-York ex rel. Edward S. Stokes vs. The Warden of the State Prison at Sing Sing: And now, Feb. 6, 1876, the said relator, Edward S. Stokes, cometh into court here, and in his own proper person, and denies and traverses the matters contained and set forth in his return to the writ of habeas corpus, and saith that the commitments or copy of judgment annexed to said return, as the warrant or authority for the detention and custody of the said relator by the said respondent, is informal and illegal upon the face thereof, and is insufficient to warrant or justify the further detention of the relator. And for a further answer to said return, the said relator avers that the judgment, of which a copy is annexed to the said return, as the cause of the commitment and detention of the said relator by the said respondent, is in all respects fully satisfied and discharged by the service of the full term therein required by the said relator, and that such judgment hath been so fully satisfied and discharged, to wit, since the 6th day of January, 1876, and the detention and imprisonment of the said relator hath ever since last-mentioned date been without authority and color of law, and to the manifest wrong and injury of this relator.

Wherefore the said relator prays this honorable court that he may be discharged without delay.

E. S. STOKES.

The instrument also contained the affidavits of the prisoner and his brother Horace certifying to the truth of the facts therein contained. After a brief argument by Mr. Brooke in reply to the statement of the court that the instrument was a substantial demurrer, District Attorney Phelps, who had come from the City, suggested that, inasmuch as it appeared by the return that the prisoner was held under the final decree of a criminal court of competent jurisdiction, it was the duty of the present court to remand the prisoner and dismiss his application. No prisoner, he argued, was legally entitled to the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus if detained by the final decree of a criminal court. Again, the traverse to the return averred simply a matter which the present court was specially prohibited from investigating.

Mr. Brooke, in reply, argued that the present application was an exception to the constitutional provision cited by District Attorney Phelps, and was perfectly competent for the court to pass upon. The writ of habeas corpus was designed to protect citizens from illegal restraint, and it was consequently the duty of the court to investigate the facts. Counsel cited a number of cases, which he claimed were exactly similar to that of the prisoner, to prove that his client was entitled to the benefit of the ten months' imprisonment in the Tombs, which he had endured during the progress of his various trials. If his last conviction and sentence were legal, then in the previous trials the Court of Oyer and Terminer erred, for which error no precedent, no justice, and no equity could make him liable. After citing a number of authorities in relation to the commutation of a convict's sentence for good conduct counsel continued that the only disputable question in the present instance was to what such commutation was referable. If to the judgment of Oyer and Terminer passed on the 6th of January, 1873, then the prisoner was justly entitled to the benefit of his ten months' imprisonment in the Tombs previous to that date.

District Attorney Phelps in reply stated that if he understood his opponent's argument aright it was that the prisoner having been sentenced to Sing Sing for a term of four years, on the 29th of October, 1873, he was entitled to the benefit his ten months' imprisonment somewhere else. Again his opponent argued that the prisoner must also be entitled to his commutation for good conduct, and that both must be deducted from the term of his sentence. This proposal Mr. Phelps considered most unwarrantable and unprecedented. How could the prisoner's judgment of 29th of October, 1873, be satisfied by any proof, however convincing, that he was in previous custody outside of Sing Sing? It would not be pretended, he continued, that previous to that date there existed any power that could legally hold the prisoner at hard labor in Sing Sing? How could any power thus imprison a man before his conviction? As this was true, it was likewise true that previous to the date above mentioned the prisoner owed and could have rendered no service to the State. Further, he argued, it could not be contended that the prisoner was in custody under judgment of a criminal court of competent jurisdiction, unless during the period between the passage on the 6th of January, 1873, of the judgment of murder in the first degree, and the reversal of that judgment in the following June by the Court of Appeals. But it could not be claimed that he was in custody under sentence after the 28th of February, 1873, as upon his own motion he had sued out a writ of error and obtained a reversal of the sentence which had condemned him to be hanged on that day. If a prisoner was to satisfy judgment by any other form of imprisonment than that which followed a conviction, he might as well be accredited at once with the period of his imprisonment under an order of arrest. The cardinal error in his opponent's argument, he said, was his assumption that the prisoner had committed an offense of manslaughter for which he was to answer prior to Oct. 29, 1873. But this was not so. Previous to that date the prisoner never owed a day's service to the State. Therefore the only effect of his previous detention could be the possibility of its being taken into consideration by the sentencing court, which, when passing judgment, might, if it thought proper, give the prisoner the benefit of his previous imprisonment. But in no case could the term of sentence of a prisoner be satisfied by previous detention.

At the conclusion of the District Attorney's speech a recess of an hour was taken, after which Mr. Brooke further argued in relation to the principle of commutation for good conduct, and strove to refute the District Attorney's proposition that the prisoner could only be allowed the benefit of the period between January and June, 1872. Mr. Ira Shafer also argued in the same strain, and endeavored to convince the court that the period of a prisoner's imprisonment must legally begin from the date of the original conviction. If this principle were applied to this prisoner's case then he had legally satisfied his judgment, and was entitled to his discharge. At the conclusion of Mr. Shafer's argument, District Attorney Baker briefly reinforced District Attorney Phelps' argument. This having closed the argument on both sides, Judge Dykman gave his decision without leaving his seat. After briefly reviewing the legal steps in the case, and alluding to the question of commutation of the prisoner's sentence as being out of his jurisdiction, he continued as follows:

Upon the second point (the question of previous imprisonment) there is more difficulty. The first sentence of the relator was not a sentence of imprisonment. It was a sentence of death, and the imprisonment was but an incident. He was imprisoned under that sentence until the day fixed for execution had passed. The petitioner was not in confinement under or in pursuance of any sentence or judgment after the 28th of February, 1873. From that time to the time of his sentence to the State Prison, a period of eight months, the relator was simply kept in confinement awaiting the action of the court, instead of being bailed; therefore there is scarcely a plausible pretext for its deduction, and without this the time of the petitioner has not expired. The claim of the relator now is that the crime was manslaughter in the third degree, as the court finally adjudged; that this judgment should have been awarded instead of the judgment of death, and that he ought not to be made to suffer for the mistake of the court. The fact that he was sentenced is all that distinguishes this case, after the second trial, from the ordinary case of a disagreement of a jury. The fact of the sentence makes no difference in practical effect. It cannot be allowed that because jurors fail to agree or courts make mistakes therefore the time that accused persons are kept in jail before final conviction must be allowed to them and deducted from the term of imprisonment fixed by the court in its final sentence. Such a course would be practically to annul the sentence of the court. The court which imposed the sentence in this case had a full knowledge of the imprisonment the petitioner had endured, and, notwithstanding all that, inflicted the longest term of imprisonment. In no view of the case can the claim of the relator, in my judgment, be allowed. I decide, therefore, that the time during which the petitioner may be legally detained has not expired, and I remand him to the State Prison from which he was brought before me to serve out the remainder of his term, and I dismiss the writ of habeas corpus.

Upon hearing the decision the prisoner's eyes were suffused with tears for an instant, but in no other way did he betray any perceptible evidence of emotion. Counsellor Brooke announced that the exception to the decision of the court would be filed within forty-eight hours. After the filing of the exception an appeal from the decision will be made to the General Term of the Supreme Court.

THE MAMMOTH ELEVATOR.

PREPARING TO ACCOMMODATE THE GRAIN TRADE—THE BUILDING TO BE FINISHED IN THE FALL.

Mr. Charles Hilton, the Engineer of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, says that the mason work and the main portion of the superstructure of the mammoth grain elevator now being erected for the railroad company, on the line of the Hudson River, will be finished in the course of a few weeks, but that the building, including all its internal arrangements, will not be completed before next Fall. The elevator is being erected on a bulkhead, accessible by water on three sides, and extending from Sixtieth to Sixty-second street. It is 354 feet in length by 100 feet in width, and is to be 130 feet in height, and to contain 264 bins, each 63 feet high, having a capacity of 6,000 bushels each, or an aggregate capacity of over 1,500,000 bushels. In laying the foundation of the building it was necessary to go to a depth of about seventy-five feet to find solid bottom. The foundation is composed of about seven thousand piles. The superstructure is to be of brick to the top of the bins, and slate above that point. At the north end four tracks are to be laid, to enable cars to run from the main tracks and deliver their grain freight into the bins. Hoppers are to be provided for the receiving of grain from canal boats, and for the delivery of grain from the elevators directly into the holds of outgoing steamers. Mr. Hilton estimates the cost of the building at about $450,000.

There are several grain elevators in the West of equal capacity to this one, and there is one in St. Louis of a million bushels greater capacity, but the only elevator in the Atlantic sea-board of equal size is that erected at Baltimore. The absence of railroad elevators in this City has been very prejudicial to its carrying interests, as it has rendered the handling of the enormous quantity of grain arriving by rail both costly and difficult, and the erection of this capacious elevator will, it is expected, stimulate and greatly increase the grain freightage of the New-York Central Railroad, giving it for some time advantages over competing lines. The fact that adequate arrangements for the accommodation, in this City, of a great grain trade will tend to direct an immensely increased freightage of grain to this port from the interior is being perceived by other companies as well as the Central, and it is reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad contemplates the erection of an elevator as large as that of the Central, and of subsequently building one of double its capacity. The Erie Company, it is said, proposes to construct a small transfer elevator of 100,000 bushels capacity, and afterward, if business shall warrant it, one of larger size.

POST OFFICE NOTES.

The foreign steam-ship mails of yesterday consisted of 52,749 letters and 79 bags of papers. The Germanic, for Liverpool, took out 21,513 letters and 35 bags of papers; the Oder, for Southampton and Bremen, 25,345 letters and 32 bags of papers; the Pereire, for Havre, 4,084 letters, 6 bags of papers, and the Elysia, for Glasgow, 1,807 letters, 6 bags of papers.

The Post Office deposits for the past week amounted to $64,100, and were as follows: Jan. 31, $12,600; Feb. 1, $9,800; Feb. 2, $10,100; Feb. 3, $11,500; Feb. 4, $9,600; Feb. 5, $10,500.

Postmaster James states that the foreign steamship mails are now several days overdue. The Parthia, of the Cunard Line, was fourteen days out at noon yesterday, and was due last Wednesday. The steam-ship Wieland, of the Hamburg Line, was also due the same day, and had not arrived last evening. None of the Fast Mail Trains have been delayed in the least by the recent storm.

During the holidays the business at the Registry Department has been always largely increased, but it is stated that never before has it continued as steady as during the present year, which perhaps is attributable to the fact that much use of the service is now made by banking concerns, owing to its absolute security. A day or two ago 581 registered letters were received during hours at the window in the general office, one person alone bringing 170 registered letters. This has entailed increased work upon the clerks, and they have been obliged to work from three to seven hours beyond the regular time. During last month 97,600 single registered letters were handled, and there were 168,000 in packages, an increase of fifty per cent. over any month of last year.

THE SIGMA PHI REUNION.

The New-York members of the Sigma Phi Society enjoyed their annual banquet in Delmonico's on Friday evening, about seventy-five persons sitting around the table. The oldest living member of the fraternity, Mr. Cromwell, related how, fifty years ago, in old Union College, three others and himself founded the society. He sketched its growth and progress in an extended speech. There were also speeches by ex-Mayor Hall, Elihu Root, Edmund H. Smith, Frank Thompson, A. H. Purdy, Charles S. Spencer, W. B. Marvin, and many others. The action of the Princeton College authorities in stamping out secret societies was commented on at considerable length as being unwise, and bound in the end to injure the college. Letters were read from ex-Gov. Hoffman, Secretary of State Bigelow, Gov. Hartranft, Hon. Gilbert M. Speer, John E. Parsons, Naval Officer Laflin, Dr. Bumstead, John E. Burrill, Hon. Theodore E. Tomlinson, and many others. Arrangements were made for celebrating the fraternity's semi-centennial anniversary.

A SUCCESSFUL PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Public School No. 7, of Brooklyn, has attained a high rank among the educational institutions of that city, its pupils surpassing those of many other public schools in point of proficiency and general good conduct. This success is due in a great measure to a plan established by the Principal, Mr. John Gallagher, of giving out of his own pocket substantial prizes to the pupils who excel in their studies. This has stimulated their energies, and inspired a spirit of emulation among them which has been productive of good results. A few days ago Mr. Gallagher held an examination, and subsequently distributed at his own cost books, drawing materials, and instruments, valued at over $40. The first prize, amounting in value to $10, was awarded to Charles O'Connor Hennessy, and the second prize of $8 to John Canavan.

OBTAINING GOODS ON WORTHLESS BONDS.

Adolph Breen, a butcher, doing business at the corner of Thirtieth street and Sixth avenue under the name of Pendergrass & Co., was brought yesterday before Justice Pinckney, of the Seventh District Court, under an order of arrest obtained against him by Adolph Edenmuth, a wholesale butcher doing business in East Forty-fifth street, for obtaining beef to the value of $197 under false and fraudulent representations. Breen went to Mr. Edenmuth's slaughter-house on the 6th of January and purchased a quantity of beef from him, and gave him two bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Coal and Lumber Company, for $1,000 each, which he represented to be worth sixty-five cents to the dollar, as security for the meat. The meat was delivered the next day, but when Mr. Edenmuth inquired subsequently at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, he learned that the bonds were worthless. Justice Pinckney gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, and confirmed the order of arrest.

AN EXCITING CHASE.

While Mr. John Rollins, of No. 159 Twenty-third street, Brooklyn, was standing, yesterday afternoon, at Broadway and Warren streets a boy snatched his watch and dashed across the City Hall park, pursued by a large crowd, composed mainly of bootblacks and newsboys. As he fled across the park he threw off two coats, one after the other, in order to increase his speed. He was caught opposite French's Hotel by Officer Muller, and immediately searched, but the watch could not be found on him. Swarms of bootblacks and newsboys then began a search for the watch in the snow in the park, but did not succeed in finding it. The boy was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court, and said that he was seventeen years old, that his name was Joseph Doyle, and that he lived at No. 129 Mott street. He was held for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL.

The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the German Hospital, corner of Seventy-seventh street and Fourth avenue, was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. F. M. Mass took the chair in the absence of ex-Mayor Gunther, the President. Dr. Zinsser, on behalf of the Medical Board, made his annual report, showing the number of patients treated during the past year to have been 554. A large number of incurable patients were also treated, but the expenses had been several thousand dollars less than in previous years. The greater number of patients had been paupers, and the expenses of providing for them had been defrayed by the patrons of the institution. The President had been expected to deliver an address, but no provision had been made in event of his absence, and as the Treasurer, Mr. Kruger, was also absent and had made no report, the meeting was adjourned.

THE BALL SEASON.

The "Kettledrum" will be held in aid of the Samaritan Home for the Aged, at the Armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, on Saturday, the 12th inst., from 2 P. M. until midnight; and Monday, Feb. 14, from 10 A. M. until midnight. Among the amusements will be a "Punch and Judy," and there will be dancing each evening, for which music will be provided by the regimental band.

The Purim Association will have a fancy dress ball at Delmonico's on Tuesday, March 7. The association has recently decided to increase its membership, and this fact will doubtless have some bearing on the forthcoming ball.

The Order of the Elks has its ninth annual reception on the 16th inst. at Irving Hall. The affair is of the [illegible]

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police during last week numbered 1,567.

We have received $5 each from "A. W. L.," "A. H. C.," and "S. D." for the poor family residing at No. 406 East Twentieth street.

Fifty-three applications for licenses were received by the Excise Board during the week ending yesterday. The deposits in fees amounted to $2,685.

The rooms of Josephine Corlett, at No. 161 West Twenty-seventh street, were broken into on Friday night, and robbed of wearing apparel valued at $100.

Margaret Madden, aged twenty-eight, of No. 84 Eighth avenue, was severely burned about the body yesterday by her clothes taking fire from a grate in her apartments.

The apartments of Hugo J. Potosky, on the second floor of No. 772 Third avenue, were entered by sneak thieves on Friday evening, and robbed of wearing apparel and jewelry valued at $136.

The ward politicians who frequent the City Hall, and who constitute what is termed "the Third House," were surprised yesterday to find the doors of the Aldermanic committee-rooms closed against them.

Edward Newell, aged forty-five, steward on the Galveston steamer City of Houston, at pier No. 20 East River, fell overboard yesterday. He was rescued from drowning and cared for on the steamer.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during last week 447 births, 137 marriages, and 566 deaths, showing an increase of 11 marriages and 35 deaths, and a decrease of 27 births, as compared with the preceding week.

In consequence of a rumor which spread yesterday to the effect that Daniel Drew was dangerously ill, inquiry was made at his house last night, when it was found that, although he has been indisposed for a few days, he was not seriously ill.

The Wolf Common Council are about to forward a communication to the Attorney General, requesting him to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of *quo warranto*, to test the title of the Aldermen to their offices. It is not at all likely that their request will be complied with.

The schooner Annie E. Babcock, going from Baltimore to Providence, was spoken by the steamer Andes, which arrived at New-York yesterday, on the 4th inst., in latitude 35 46, longitude 74 45, with main and mizzen mast-heads gone and sails hanging alongside. She wished to be towed to Delaware Breakwater, but the steamer was obliged to decline the request.

The several fast freight lines traversing the railroads throughout the country have combined in a project to reduce the expenses by employing only one General Superintendent and one Superintendent of the Receiving Department on each line of railroad, and will secure a reduction of office rent by having the business of the several lines transacted at one office.

The following convicted criminals were removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing during the past week by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: Jane Van Hosen, grand larceny, one year and six months; Edward Thompson, forgery, two years; William Kirkpatrick, burglary, three years; James Miller, petit larceny from person, two years; John McAndrews, grand larceny, two years; William L. Mott, grand larceny, two years; Hugh Campbell, burglary, two years; Thomas Concanon, burglary, two years.

Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co., will sell at auction, at the Exchange, on Tuesday, by order of the Executors of the estate of Schureman Halstead, deceased, the valuable property Nos. 917 and 919 Broadway, south-west corner of Twenty-first street, embracing a plot of land having a frontage on Broadway of 48.2 feet, and on Twenty-first street of 82 feet, with a six-story brick building covering the plot thereon, used as stores and as a hotel. Two lots, each 23 by 92, in the rear of the plot fronting on Twenty-first street, will also be sold.

BROOKLYN.

A sneak-thief entered the bake shop of Christian Wilkins, No. 407 Grand street, last night, while the proprietor was eating his supper in the back room, and stole $25 from the money-drawer.

Elizabeth Fowler, a colored servant in the employ of Mr. John Gray, of No. 121 Ryerson street, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a black velvet cloak valued at $50 from her employer.

Frederick Gordon, aged eighteen, and John Herman, aged twenty-one, shoe-cutters, were arrested yesterday, charged with stealing shoes from the shoe-shop of the Kings County Penitentiary. Justice Riley committed them for examination.

John Goulding and John De Witt, who started three weeks ago to walk 1,000 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours, at Giehl's Garden, Scholes and Lorrimer streets, started on their 500th mile at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Both men are in fair condition.

On Friday night Rubenstein, the alleged murderer, fainted away in his cell, in Raymond Street Jail, as is asserted from sheer exhaustion. His diet consists of a very small quantity of the lightest kind of food—a little bread and water or a piece of apple, or a little root beer. He persistently refuses to partake of any animal food.

Two games of handball were played yesterday afternoon at Casey's Court, corner of Hoyt and Douglas streets, Brooklyn. The first was between Philip Casey and James McEvoy. The champion played against McEvoy, using but one hand—his right—throughout the game, and won the first and third games, the second being won by McEvoy.

Another meeting was held on Friday evening at Temperance Hall, Concord street, near Gold, in furtherance of the efforts now being made to re-establish the Bridge Street Ferry. An Executive Committee, consisting of Police Commissioner Pyburn, R. C. Poillon, ex-Alderman Clancy, W. H. Hazard, and Mr. Corvin, was appointed to procure subscriptions, visit the people of the ward, and attend generally to the furtherance of the cause.

Yesterday morning Justice Gilbert filed his decision in the case of Margery Flynn and others against J. J. Garvey, Executor of the will of Neil Dougherty. The decision, which will be ready to-morrow, declares the will valid in all respects, denies the motion to continue the injunction and appoint a Receiver, and directs the Receiver to pay over the property to the executors. An allowance of $10 costs is granted, with leave for the temporary Receiver to move for further compensation.

LONG ISLAND.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church at Baldwin's, on the line of the Southern Railroad, has been formally dedicated and presented to the conference.

The dedication of the Memorial Chapel at Freeport will take place to-morrow evening. Rev. J. G. Van Slyke, of the Reformed Church of Jamaica, will preach the sermon.

There appears to be little doubt that William Gorman, who was shot by James Thompson on the estate of Mr. N. J. Yates, on Lloyd's Neck, on Thursday morning, will die. His ante-mortem statement has been taken by Justice Chipp, of Oyster Bay, the shooting having occurred within the jurisdiction of that town. Henry Gorman, who was less seriously injured, will recover. Justice Chipp issued a warrant for Thompson's arrest, and he was taken into custody yesterday. The examination was appointed to take place to-morrow.

STATEN ISLAND.

The town authorities of New-Brighton are contemplating the erection of a complete system of waterworks for that village.

The business of the Health Department in Staten Island has been lighter the past week than any previous one this Winter.

The revival meetings began at Tottenville are increasing in number, and there are now large gatherings of Methodists in New-Brighton.

The Democrats have made all of their nominations for town officers, but the Republicans have not yet completed their lists. The elections will take place on Tuesday next. The principal issue to be decided is the temperance question.

NEW-JERSEY.

The receipts at the abattoir last week were 6,785 head of cattle, 12,000 sheep, and 8,841 hogs.

The Board of Aldermen of Orange have appropriated $40,000 for the erection of a new school building.

Thomas Kane, an Erie Railway brakeman, was struck by a trestle which his train was passing yesterday morning, and severely injured.

Joseph Meehan was put under bonds yesterday for having assaulted one Martin Doyle, of Jersey City, with a razor. Doyle was severely cut on the hand.

A silk manufacturer of Paterson yesterday presented his employes with $500 as a reward for refraining from joining the strikers during the recent lockout.

Edward Bohnson, a teacher in the German Evangelical Church of Newark, and leader of the church choir, was committed for trial yesterday on a charge of larceny.

In the Hudson County Circuit Court yesterday, Philip Hexamer recovered judgment for $2,088 72 on an unpaid note against Police Commissioner Childs, of Hoboken.

Bishop Corrigan has appointed Rev. W. M. Wigger, of Madison, to succeed the late Father Venuta in St. Joseph's Church, Jersey City Heights. Rev. Father Zimmerman, of Paterson, will succeed Father Wigger.

The Essex County Democrats yesterday nominated ex-Chief William N. Brown to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sheriff Canfield. Ex-Alderman J. D. Harrison has been nominated by the Republicans.

George Patterson, a resident of Hillsdale, became intoxicated while at a party in Hoboken, Friday night. His friends carried him out and put him in a sleigh under a shed. When found at midnight he was almost frozen to death, and doubt of his recovery is entertained.

In the Passaic County Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Judge Dixon fixed the bail of Thomas Barnaclow, one of the Passaic incendiaries, at $10,000. Barnaclow is still too ill to be taken to court, but two detectives are watching him so as to guard against his escape.

Mary McGehney yesterday asked Justice Aldridge, of Jersey City Heights, to send her to jail for one day, in order that she might leave at the same time with her husband who was confined there. The Justice refused. She became very violent and abusive and was sent up for thirty days.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Germanic, for Liverpool.—Robert Barbour, E. H. Green, Mrs. Joseph Mattison, Miss Anna Mattison, Elisha Smith, Mrs. Smith, Master H. G. Smith, Master L. E. Smith, Miss Proudfoot, G. Woollett, Mrs. Woollett, child, and infant, Thomas H. Mills, Mrs. Mills, Miss Annie J. Lyman, T. W. Baxter, Mrs. Baxter, Miss M. Switzer, Miss M. Prickett, Mrs. E. S. Everett, Miss S. A. Harris, Mrs. A. Bonney, Miss E. Bonney, D. Weinberg, F. J. Cisneros, S. P. Hinckley, C. Holland, Mrs. Holland, John Douglass, P. E. O'Brien, Ed. G. Edwards, O. W. Keenan, G. W. Carr, J. C. Mieson, Joseph Kittle, Bryant B. Glenny, J. L. Gardiner, John T. Warrington, Jr., William McQuade, Charles F. Lauer, Arthur Marsh, James Allison, John Wild, R. W. Myburgh, W. B. Harwood, Mrs. J. L. Smith, A. E. Obbard, George W. Manson, Mrs. Manson, H. Conybeare, Adrian Nelson, Capt. Joseph S. Burgess, Mrs. Burgess, H. J. Hilken, E. A. Small, Joseph Finlay, F. E. Haskell, J. H. Hodgson, T. H. Grant, Mrs. Grant, Master Charles Grant, J. W. Cunningham, H. T. Richardson, W. P. Lockwood, J. Merrylees, James Smith, Mrs. Smith, J. Kelly, H. J. Hain, William Derham, Moncure D. Conway, William J. Mitchell, William C. Banning, George Stevens, E. Stovel, J. B. Chaffee, H. Cropper, Mrs. Cropper, George H. Turner, Mrs. O. H. Jones, Miss Jones, Miss Lillie Jones, Mrs. Derham, Mrs. Turner.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—H. C. Osmond, John Baldwin, Owen Moran, William Moran, Rev. James Morrell, T. G. Arnold, Mrs. F. Bartlett, Charles Martinson, W. F. Arnold, George Grosvenor, D. B. Booth, Mrs. J. C. McKibbin, Mrs. J. N. Whitner and daughter, Mrs. G. S. Brennan, Miss Anna Brennan, Miss S. W. Cushman, Miss E. Dornett, Sarah Johnson, Mrs. W. Richardson, Mrs. Tenny, Mrs. W. C. Peckham, H. B. Dennison, wife, and child, Mrs. H. L. Humphrey, John H. Leeds and wife, Lieut. L. G. Gulick, John Connolly, T. C. Maco, Mrs. E. C. Tenny, Miss Caroline M. Tenny, forty United States marines.

In steam-ship Champion for Charleston.—Mrs. F. L. Donaldson, Miss Roessler, J. G. Keator, J. Dodge, E. Collins, Misses Collins, Mr. Cameron, H. M. Lenett, Jno. Crockett, A. H. Stebbins, C. B. Sweeney, Q. Kearn, C. E. Sawyer, Miss Bosman, E. Bartow, Mrs. Bartow, Miss M. Bartow, Jas. Ramson, W. Ramson, J. Van Wyck Bromkerdoff, J. Hyde, O. A. Tabor and wife, H. A. Doe, D. Thayer, D. F. Larkin, R. H. Langworthy, S. I. Chapman and wife, C. H. Baker, Mrs. I. Haslehurst, Miss L. Baker, C. D. Tyler and wife, Miss Bates.

In steam-ship Pereire, for Havre.—Paul Laval, Mr. Walker, Miss Walker, Mrs. H. Valentine and son, Mr. Creveling, Mrs V. Alies, Mrs. Meyer, Miss Billinghurst, Mrs. J. Sadorge, J. Delachaux, Mr. Delac, R. Friedrich, G. Duvannes, O. Gentu, Mrs. O. Gentu, Mr. Deprez, Mrs. E. Decamp, Mr. Benadre, Mrs. Laverdure, Mr. Laburthe, J. Grisey, D. Manier, E. André, C. Nicholson, B. Séverino, A. Briglia, L. Fuchs, A. Varento, D. Vegri, R. Dizinni, L. Dufour, Mrs. Deprez.

In steam-ship Oder, for Bremen.—Henry Harms, Jr., Emil Ecke, Edward W. Saunders, Alois Wechsler, Emil L. Strobel, S. Elsoffer, Louise Heimann and child, Charles Stetson, N. Emmons Paine, V. N. Moore, F. E. Smith, George H. Bradley, David V. Zeller and wife, Heinrich Beckey, Martin Fennekohl, St. Freund, Otto Janshon, Jul. Strich, Cäcilia Geyer.

In steam-ship Elysia, for Glasgow.—David Spaur, William Thomson, Mrs. Mary Marshall, Master Frederick Marshall, Miss Margaret Carrick, Mrs. F. Telfer, Mr. Atkinson, William Gamble, P. Flynn, R. C. Steele, Mrs. Steele.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Wieland, from Hamburg.—Theodor S. Drage, Ad. Schmoltz, Mr. and Miss Leonard, Miss Mac Coon, Mr. Haight, Mr. Treusser, Frank Spiring, Antoine Crisco, Henry Meyn, Richard Wolff, Caecilie Thorpe and two children, Carl Muller, Nathan Simonsky, George Suckardt, H. Albers.

In steam-ship Ashland, from Savannah—Dr. and Mrs. Becker, J. A. Hoyle, T. Ryan, John Stapleton, T. Stapleton, J. D. B. Andrews, John Smith, Samuel Happs, John O'Brien, John Wail.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:04 | Sun sets.....5:24 | Moon sets....4:49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...4:13 | Gov. Island...5:02 | Hell Gate...6:24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, Feb. 5.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Old Dominion, Walker, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; John Gibson, Tull, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; Germanic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; New-Orleans, Dearborn, New-Orleans, La., Clark & Seaman; City of Houston, Dearing, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Ga., W. R. Garrison; Holland, (Br.,) Simpson, London, Eng., F. W. J. Hurst; Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, Eng., F. W. J. Hurst; Elysia, Campbell, Glasgow, Scotland, Henderson Bros.; Pereire, (Fr.,) Cahour, Havre, via Plymouth, Eng., Louis de Bebian; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; New-York, Quick, New-Orleans, La., Charles A. Whitney & Co.; Pioneer, Wakeley, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Oder, (Ger.,) Erdmun, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, Eng., John G. Dale; Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand.

Ship Liverpool, Lambert, London, Eng., Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Sacramento, Nelson, San Francisco, Sullon & Co.

Barks W. E. Anderson, Brandt, Matanzas, Cuba, J. E. Ward & Co.; Viator, (Norw.,) Olsen, London, Eng., Bockmann, Oerlem & Co.; Havelock, (Br.,) Paterson, Liverpool, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Primo, (Ital.,) Dighero, Amsterdam, Holland, A. P. Agresta; Eyvor, Littlefield, Anjier for orders, Alvah Mudgett.

Brigs Roberto-Astarita, (Ital.,) Gibraltar for orders, Lauro, Storey & Scarpati; Solario, (Br.,) McLeod, Pernambuco and Bahia, Brazil, Richard P. Currie & Co.

Schrs. Maud Barbour, Pahnke, San Domingo City, M. Echeverria & Co.; N. H. Burrow, Taylor, Richmond, Va., Slaght & Petty; W. G. Tufts, Joline, Norfolk, Va., Campbell & Gardiner; Lottie and Anne, McLeod, Richmond, Va., Van Brunt & Bro.; Jennie M. Vandervoort, Brown, Norfolk, Va., J. R. Staples; Ocean Traveler, Adams, Savannah la Mar, Jam., Overton & Hawkins; Mary E. Long, Haskell, Boston, Mass., R. P. Buck & Co.

Canal-boat H. Alexander, Shay, Stamford, Conn., M. Briggs & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Andes, (Br.,) Miller, Port au Prince Jan. 27, and Gonaives 30th, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Co. Feb. 4, lat. 35 46, lon. 74 45, spoke three-masted schr. Anna E. Babcock with main and mizzen mast-heads gone, and sails hanging over the sides; wished to be towed into Delaware Breakwater, which request was declined; reported masts carried away by rolling.

Steam-ship Pioneer, Wakely, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Ashland, Cromwell, Savannah Feb. 1, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam ship South Carolina, Nickerson, Charleston, S. C., Feb. 2, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Wieland, (Ger.,) Hebich, Hamburg Jan. 19, via Havre 23d, with mdse. and 20 cabin and 61 steerage passengers to Kunnardt & Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.

Bark Agnes, (Norw.,) Foss, Liverpool 39 ds., in ballast to Louis Tetens. Had heavy winds during the passage from S. S. W. and N. W. Feb. 1, when 70 miles off Sandy Hook, between 9 and 12 P. M., the barometer fell from 29 90 to 28 80, the air then being almost calm, with light wind from S. At 5 A. M. on 2d the wind came very strong from S. S. W., veering to W. at 8 A. M., when it blew a hurricane, lasting in full force till 12, then, as it veered to N. W., slowly decreasing till night; a wooden hatch-slide to the cabin gangway was blown for hundreds of yards before striking the water, as was the galley hatch, which was broken loose from its lashings by the wind.

Bark M. J. K., (of Halifax, N. S., new, 1,195 tons,) Burchell, Liverpool Dec. 29, in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark M. J. K., (of Halifax,) Burchell, Liverpool Dec. 29, in ballast, to order. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Schr. Edwin, Shaw, Rockport, Me., with granite to master.

Schr. Ella, Wilbur, Thomaston, with granite to order.

Schr. John W. Fiske, Snow, Providence, for Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, E.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Oder, for Bremen; Pereire, for Havre; Germanic, Egypt, and City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool; Holland, for London; Elysia, for Glasgow; New-Orleans and New-York, for New-Orleans; City of Houston, for Galveston; Champion, for Charleston; San Salvador, for Savannah; Pioneer, for Wilmington, N. C.; Old Dominion, for Richmond; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; Vindicator, for Philadelphia. Ships Nevada, for Bremen; Jorawur, for London.

FOREIGN PORTS.

MATANZAS, Feb. 2.—Arr. schr. Irvine, Berry, New-York.

Sld. 4th, bark A. Houghton, Counce, N. of Hatteras; schrs. Jennie Middleton, Whittaker, do.; Alex. Harding, McBride, do.; Lizzie Dewey, Davis, do.

HALIFAX, Feb. 4.—Sld. steamer Delta, (Br.,) Hopkins, New-York.

HAVANA, Feb. 4.—Arr. bark Masonic, Rice, New-York.

Sld 4th, bark Maggie Reynolds, (Br.,) Kinney, Charleston.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 4.—Cld. brig Marius Corpel, (Br.,) Spurr, Havana.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Sld. Principio, Crono, West Wind, Crown Jewel, Pacific, Captain Smith, Memory, Captain Frank, Daniel Ingalls Tenney, Europa, Columbus, Captain Blethan, Castleroy, Algoma, Francisca Belligamba, Reformer.

Arr. out on the 29th ult., Beethoven, "Pegmy," and Ellida.

Arr. out on the 3d inst., Duisberg.

Arr. out on the 4th inst., Lyn, Brisk, both at Dover, Wapella, Emma, Arizona.

Arr. out on the 5th inst., Dione, Niord, Liburna, Wexford, Euclid, and Cuomo I.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5.—The steamship Palestine, which arr. yesterday and reported heavy weather, does not belong to the Cunard Line, as a first stated.

MOVILLE, Feb. 5.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Castalia, Capt. Butler, from New-York Jan. 23, for Glasgow, arr. at this port to-day.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., Feb. 5.—The General Transatlantic Company's steamer Labrador, Capt. Langlois, from New-York Jan. 22, arr. here to-day. She broke her tiller on the 27th of January, and her steering gear subsequently became disarranged. She also encountered very heavy gales during three successive days of the passage.

SILK MANUFACTURE,

AS ILLUSTRATED BY

Hamot's Hand-spun BLACK SILKS.

Silk is the most remarkable fibre used for the production of a textile fabric, because of its extreme delicacy and lustre, and great strength. It is the strongest of all fibres used for weaving—threads made of it being three times stronger than those of the same size in flax, and twice as strong as those of hemp.

Silk is obtained from the cocoon which the silk-worm spins or builds around itself so effectually that the chamber in which the worm resides is impervious to both cold air and water. The cocoon resembles in shape a pigeon's egg, and is about one and a half inches long, and of a bright yellow color. It takes about two days to form the cocoon, after which the larva is transformed into a chrysalis and comes forth a moth, bursting through the silken case in about three weeks from the formation of the cocoon. The usual mode, however, of obtaining the silk is by throwing the cocoon into boiling water, which kills the larva, but prevents the threads from adhering, and renders the operation of unwinding comparatively easy. Cocoons of good size yield about three hundred yards of filament, and some even six hundred yards. About two hundred and fifty cocoons are usually allowed to a pound, and about twelve pounds of cocoons to one pound of raw silk, or near three thousand cocoons, making 18,000,000 yards of filament to an average piece of silk.

The mulberry-tree, whose leaves constitute the food of the silk-worm, and which is said to have no other insect feeding upon it, and to exhaust the earth where it grows as far as any other plants are concerned, is cultivated to the greatest perfection in Italy and the South of France; hence the silk from these districts is the most sought after by the best manufacturers, because through its employment they are enabled to produce the most durable fabrics, and thus create for themselves celebrity and reputation.

Among the most satisfactory results from the use of such good raw material may be cited Hamot's Hand-spun Black Silk, which for its beauty of color, evenness of surface, and kid-glove finish, may be esteemed the most desirable fabric obtainable of its kind. The maker of this black silk has adopted the plan of marking in gold on the end of each approved piece "HAND-SPUN, ANCIENNE MAISON HAMOT," in order to protect both himself, his clients, and those who desire a good wearing article.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

New-York Life Insurance Co.

OFFICE,

Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,

JAN. 1, 1876.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1875 - - - $27,145,777 51

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Premiums and annuities	$6,069,002 81	
Interest received and accrued	1,870,658 34	$7,939,661 15
		$35,085,438 66

Disbursement Account.

Losses by death	$1,524,814 83	
Dividends and returned premiums on canceled polices	2,481,696 96	
Life annuities, matured endowments, and re-insurances	182,400 83	
Commissions, brokerages, and agency expenses	361,918 06	
Advertising and physician's fees	87,591 26	
Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, printing, &c.	280,114 03	$4,918,535 97
		$30,166,902 69

ASSETS.

Cash in Trust Company, in bank, and on hand	$1,768,291 26	
Invested in United States, New-York City, and other stocks (market value, $7,633,244)	7,154,191 05	
Real estate	1,820,240 53	
Bonds and mortgages (secured by real estate valued at more than double the amount loaned, buildings thereon insured for $15,717,000, and the policies assigned to the company as additional collateral security)	17,685,597 50	
Loans on existing policies (the reserve held by the company on these policies amounts to $4,090,586)	835,728 82	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums on existing policies, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1876	463,269 64	
Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection (estimated reserve on these policies $320,000, included in liabilities)	105,341 54	
Agents' balances	27,111 49	
Accrued interest to Jan. 1, 1876, on investments	257,130 86	30,166,902 69
Excess of market value of securities over cost		$479,052 95

Cash Assets Jan. 1, 1876, $30,645,955 64

Appropriated as follows:

Adjusted losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1876	$303,165 00	
Reported losses awaiting proof, &c.	144,593 66	
Reserved for reinsurance on existing policies; participating insurance at four per cent. Carlisle net premium; nonparticipating at five per cent. Carlisle net premium	27,390,398 44	
Reserved for contingent liability to Tontine Dividend Fund over and above a four per cent. reserve on existing policies of that class	308,138 81	28,146,298 91

Divisible Surplus $2,499,656 73

From the undivided surplus of $2,499,656 73 the Board of Trustees has declared a Reversionary Dividend, available on settlement of next annual premium to participating policies proportionate to their contributions to surplus. The cash value of such reversion may be used in settlement if the policy holders so elect.

DURING THE YEAR, 7,029 POLICIES HAVE BEEN ISSUED, INSURING $21,964,190.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	WILLIAM A. BOOTH,
DAVID DOWS,	H. B. CLAFLIN,
ISAAC C. KENDALL,	J. F. SEYMOUR,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	C. R. BOGERT, M. D.,
JOHN MAIRS,	GEORGE A. OSGOOD,
WM. H. APPLETON,	HENRY BOWERS,
ROBERT B. COLLINS,	SANDFORD COBB,
WILLIAM BARTON,	EDWIN MARTIN,
LOOMIS L. WHITE,	JOHN M. FURMAN,

WILLIAM H. BEERS.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice President and Actuary.

THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.

D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies.

CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., } Medical Examiners.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., }

CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D., Assistant Medical Examiner.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEWARK, N. J.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President.

JAMES B. PEARSON, Vice President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Treasurer.

Statement, Jan. 1, 1876.

Balance, as per statement, Jan. 1, 1875		$29,681,929 41
RECEIPTS DURING 1875.		
For premiums	$4,756,486 27	
For interest	1,995,500 79	
Total income	**$6,751,987 06**	
EXPENDITURES DURING 1875.		
Paid claims by death	$1,971,106 78	
Paid matured endowments	122,000 00	
Paid annuities	1,851 44	
Paid surrendered policies	569,519 16	
Paid contingent expenses, including salaries, printing, advertising, postage, &c.	193,803 09	
Paid commissions to agents	358,899 26	
Paid physicians' fees	27,996 81	
Paid taxes	116,041 77	
Paid return premiums or dividends to policy holders on premiums of 1873 and 1874	2,862,513 30	
	6,223,732 21	$528,254 84
Balance Jan. 1, 1876		**$30,190,184 26**
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand	$563,918 95	
Real estate	235,353 64	
United States securities	1,505,500 00	
State, City, and County bonds	9,169,755 63	
Bonds and mortgages	12,821,812 20	
Loans on policies in force	5,843,852 88	
Due for premiums in course of transmission	49,990 96	$30,190,184 26
Interest due and accrued	642,065 73	
Premiums due and deferred, not yet received, on issues principally of December	252,761 12	$894,826 85

Total Assets Jan. 1, 1876, $31,085,011 11

LIABILITIES.		
Reserve fund (four per cent., Massachusetts standard)	$27,765,231 00	
Policy claims in process of adjustment	541,389 00	
Dividends due and unpaid	363,534 83	
Commissions and expenses on unreported premiums, estimated at ten per cent	25,276 11	$28,695,430 94

Total Surplus as regards Policy-Holders - - $2,389,580 17

Dividends declared on 1875 premiums, payable in 1876 ... $1,574,555 22

Undivided Surplus - - $815,024 95

Ratio of Expenses to Income (excluding Taxes) ... 8.60 per cent.

Number of Polices in force Jan. 1, 1876 ... 43,015

Insuring ... $134,104,103 00

L. SPENCER GOBLE,

STATE AGENT FOR

Southern New-York and Northern New-Jersey.

137 Broadway, New-York

DEVOE'S -Brilliant- OIL,

LARGELY AND WIDELY CONSUMED FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS WITHOUT AN ACCIDENT IN ITS USE. IS SAFE BEYOND ALL DOUBT—DOES NOT SMOKE, NOR SMELL, NOR CRUST THE WICK.—RECEIVED THE DIPLOMA AT THE VIENNA EXPOSITION OF 1873 AS THE FINEST ILLUMINATOR IN THE WORLD—BE SURE YOU GET THE GENUINE WITH THE WORD "DEVOE'S" ON THE CAPSULE.

THE DEVOE M'F'G CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 80 Beaver st., New-York.

"A DECIDED ADVANCE."

Judge's Report, American Institute Fair.

NEW WILLCOX & GIBBS

AUTOMATIC

SILENT SEWING MACHINE.

Awarded the grand "Gold Medal of Progress" of the American Institute, November, 1875, and the "Scott Legacy Medal" of the Franklin Institute, October, 1875.

NO OTHER SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD HAS AN "AUTOMATIC TENSION," OR ANY OTHER OF ITS CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES.

Call and examine, or send for Circular.

HOME OFFICE: { No. 658 Broadway. (CORNER BOND ST.,) NEW-YORK.

CASH'S

NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THE NAME AND TRADE MARK OF J. & J. CASH.

CAMBRIC Frilling

IS THE MOST DURABLE AND SATISFACTORY TRIMMING FOR LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' WARDROBES.

READ

THE SUNDAY TELEGRAM,

PRICE TWO CENTS,

Containing all the Latest Local and Cable News and Illustrated Police Court Sketches.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

IN

PARIS EMBROIDERIES!

Arnold, Constable & Co.

HAVE NOW OPEN A SPLENDID STOCK OF CHOICE DESIGNS OF

FRENCH NEEDLE-WORK BANDS,
CHEMISE BANDS,
(EMBROIDERED ON DOUBLE LINEN,)
NIGHT-DRESS AND CHEMISE YOKES,
AT HALF THEIR VALUE.

Also, just received, a fine assortment of

Hamburg Plaitings,

IN GRADUATED WIDTHS, to match, for SKIRT and DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Broadway, Corner 19th St.

TO

HOUSE AND HOTEL KEEPERS.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Are prepared to offer a CHOICE and GENERAL stock of the BEST-KNOWN MAKES of

TABLE, BED, AND FAMILY LINENS,
TOILET, KITCHEN, AND BATH
TOWELS AND TOWELINGS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
BLANKETS,
AND WHITE GOODS
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

PURCHASERS are requested to visit this department BEFORE selecting elsewhere, as they will find the assortment complete and the PRICES to meet their VIEWS.

Broadway, corner 19th st.

LE BOUTILLIER BROS.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, FEB. 7, 100,000 YARDS OF HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, Some of Them a Little Soiled, at prices much lower than any ever offered in this City.

Also a lot of FRENCH CORSETS at very low prices.

Just received, five cases of FRENCH UNDERGARMENTS cheaper than ever, having been BOUGHT FOR CASH on the Paris market.

Le Boutillier Bros.,

NO. 48 EAST 14TH ST., UNION SQUARE.

REMOVAL.

F. B. NICOL & CO.,

LATE OF NO. 686 BROADWAY, HAVE THE HONOR TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE

Removed their Sales-rooms to their Manufactory,

4 Great Jones st.,

NEAR CORNER, NO. 684 BROADWAY, WHERE THEY ARE NOW OPENING AN

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

OF GOODS, AND ARE PREPARED TO SELL FROM THE MANUFACTORY THEIR WELL-KNOWN SPECIALTIES OF

China, Plated Ware,
Glass, Cutlery,
Gas Fixtures, &c.

GREAT REDUCTIONS FROM BROADWAY PRICES.

A continuance of patronage is solicited, and a call at their new and elegant establishment is respectfully requested. FEB. 1, 1876.

AMATEUR WORKERS

IN RARE AND FANCY WOODS

Can find everything they desire and four books of BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.

Send three-cent stamp for our new and enlarged catalogue and price-list (third edition just issued) to

GEORGE W. READ & CO.,

Nos. 186 to 200 Lewis st., foot 5th to 6th st., E. R., N.Y.